



City of Long Beach
Working Together to Serve

Memorandum

Date: December 5, 2019
To: State Legislative Committee
From: Thomas B. Modica, Acting City Manager *T.M.M.*
Subject: **Year End 2019 State Legislative Report**

Attached for your information is a comprehensive report on the 2019 State Legislative Session from the City's contracted legislative advocates. This report summarizes key policy issues and provides a final status update on bills the City supported, opposed, and watched throughout the Session.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Julia Katz, Government Affairs Analyst, at (562) 570-5191 or Julia.Katz@longbeach.gov.

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ATTACHMENT

CC: MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CHARLES PARKIN, CITY ATTORNEY
LAURA DOUD, CITY AUDITOR
REBECCA GUZMAN GARNER, ACTING ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
KEVIN JACKSON, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
TERESA CHANDLER, INTERIM DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
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City of Long Beach

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS 2019/20 Legislative Session

November 27, 2019

**Prepared by:
Amy Brown
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The Arc Strategies (Arc) Annual Report to the City of Long Beach (City) provides an overview of actions taken by Arc on behalf of the City of Long Beach during the first year of the 2019 - 2020 two-year State Legislative Session. The report includes advocacy milestones taken by Arc on behalf of the City, guided by principles and practices of the City, in addition to a synopsis of the State Legislation advocated for on behalf of the City by Arc. The purpose of the report is to provide the City with insight, perspective, and pertinent information that will shape the City and Arc's State advocacy strategies moving forward.

State Budget & 2019 Legislative Overview

State Budget

Governor Gavin Newsom signed the FY 20 State Budget on June 30, 2019, totaling over \$150 million in revenues and over \$147 million in expenditures. The State Legislature generated an estimated \$14.8 billion General Fund surplus in addition to \$14.5 billion of State savings towards the FY 20 State Budget.

During budget negotiations, the City and the Arc team worked with legislative leadership, the City's state legislative delegation and the Governor's office to advocate for additional housing and homelessness funding. Below is a summary of those efforts and outcomes.

Early in Budget negotiations, Governor Newsom proposed to connect Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) requirements to statutes of 2017 (SB 1) funding. SB 1 supports transportation infrastructure so innately, Governor Newsom desired to tie housing thresholds to transportation funding. This proposal was defeated by the Legislative Budget Committees due to overwhelming opposition from local jurisdictions, including the City of Long Beach.

HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

HOMELESS EMERGENCY AID PROGRAM

The Budget includes \$650 million one-time General Funds for the construction and expansion of emergency shelters and navigation centers, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, job programs, and for innovative projects like hotel/motel conversions. Thirteen of the State's largest cities, including Long Beach, will receive \$275 million, counties will receive \$175 million and Continuums of Care will receive \$190 million, based on the 2019 federal point-in-time homeless count.

SHORT-TERM PLANNING AND PRODUCTION GRANTS - \$750 MILLION

The Budget includes \$750 million one-time General Funds to partner with and incentivize local government housing production. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) will revise statewide goals for new housing developments across all income levels and hold local jurisdictions responsible for obtaining production requirements. Local governments will receive grants (**\$250 million available in total**) for technical assistance and staffing to develop plans to reach the short-term production requirements. As jurisdictions reach these milestones, funding (**\$500 million**) will be available to cities and counties for general purposes.

LONG-TERM STATEWIDE HOUSING PRODUCTION STRATEGY – PROPOSED POLICY CHANGES

The Administration will develop a strategy to revamp the current Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process, which determines the amount and type of housing regions and local jurisdictions must produce to meet their need. Under Chapter 370, Statutes of 2017 (AB 72) and Chapter 958, Statutes of 2018 (AB 686), HCD will oversee and enforce RHNA goals and production. HCD will determine a methodology for allocating housing needs to regions and local jurisdictions, with local input.

The long-term housing production targets will be more ambitious than the short-term housing goals. As HCD develops short- and long-term targets, local jurisdictions will have lead-time to begin reformulating their housing plans, using the grants administered through one-time General Funds detailed above to leverage other sources of funding, such as their general funds and private dollars, to meet their targets.

MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING PRODUCTION - \$500 MILLION

The Budget allocates one-time **\$500 million** General Funds towards the development of housing for moderate-income households. The California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) will expand its Mixed-Income Loan Program, which provides loans to developers for mixed-income developments including housing for moderate-income households at a lower subsidy level than traditional State programs. This additional investment will jump-start the estimated \$43 million in annual SB 2 funds and will pair with the proposed tax credit program targeting households with incomes between 60 to 80 percent of Area Median Income.

For more information on the FY 20 State Budget, please click on www.ebudget.ca.gov.

Legislative Overview

The 2019-2020 State Legislative Session introduced several high-profile issues, particularly with respect to local government. California’s elected officials set their priorities to address the ongoing challenges of the State’s homelessness and housing crisis, climate change, worker’s rights and law enforcement, among others. Based on the intent of the high-profile legislative proposals, Arc predicts that the State will continue to push a political agenda that attempts to solve these issues.

Arc anticipates homelessness and housing to remain at the forefront of the State Legislature and Governor Newsom’s priorities. Senate President Toni Atkins’ top priorities will continue to be affordable housing, solving the homelessness crisis and providing an increase in state services to California’s most vulnerable population. Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon, representing Long Beach, will likely prioritize childcare funding and expand existing programs.

Summary of Major Policy Issues

Affordable Housing

In total, the State Legislature introduced over 100 bills pertaining to affordable housing. The Legislature attempted to combat increasing home prices and provide more affordable housing units through rent caps, housing development streamlining, and accessory dwelling unit expansion. Significant efforts attempted to restrict local governments’ abilities to control housing development, but coordinated efforts between Arc and the City resolved or mitigated these concerns

SB 50 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval: incentives

This bill was an attempt to require higher-density transit-oriented housing around major transportation corridors. The bill proposed to authorize eligible developments to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that negates a conditional use permit. The bill would have defined a “neighborhood multifamily project” to mean a project to construct a multifamily structure on vacant land or to convert an existing structure that does not require substantial exterior alteration into a multifamily structure consisting of up to 4 residential dwelling units and that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019.

The bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee under submission.

Position: Oppose

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 68 (Ting), AB 587 (Friedman), AB 670 (Friedman), AB 881 (Bloom), SB 13 (Wieckowski) Land Use: accessory dwelling units

These bills were signed into law as a package and will take effect on January 1, 2020. They aimed to streamline the development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs). **AB 68** deletes the provision

authorizing the imposition of standards on a lot coverage and prohibits an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size. **AB 587** authorizes a local agency to allow, by ordinance, an ADU to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if certain conditions are met. **AB 670** makes any covenant, restriction, or contained in any deed or contract unenforceable that deals with an ADU on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the minimum standards established for those units. **AB 881** provides that if a local agency adopts an ADU ordinance in areas zoned for single-family or multifamily use, it must designate areas where the ADUs may be permitted, impose certain standards on ADUs such as parking and size requirements and require ADUs to comply with certain requirements such as setbacks. **SB 13** authorizes the creation of ADUs in areas zone to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. It also provides that the ADU may be attached to or located within an attached garage, storage areas or other structure and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total floor area.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 330 (Skinner) Housing Crisis Act of 2019

This bill, known as the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, will take effect January 1, 2020 and sunset in 2025. By declaring a statewide housing emergency, it reduces cities' and counties' abilities to reduce the projection of housing for five years. It places restrictions on certain types of development standards by amending the Housing Accountability Act. It also amends the local approval process and the Permit Streamlining Act.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 11 (Chiu) Community Redevelopment Law of 2019

This bill would have authorized a city or county to propose the formation of an affordable housing and infrastructure agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that met specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a pass-through provision and an override pass through provision.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 139 (Quirk-Silva) Emergency and Transitional Housing Act of 2019

This bill authorizes a local government to apply a written objective standard that provides sufficient parking to for employees of emergency shelters and will take effect January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 148 (Quick-Silva) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies

This bill would have required each sustainable community's strategy to identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the emergency shelter needs for the region.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 168 (Aguiar-Curry) Housing: streamlined approvals

This bill would have required a development proponent, before submitting an application for streamlining the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to submit an application that provides a description and location of the proposed development. After that notice is received by the local government, it would require that the local government and the California Native American tribe engage in a scoping consultation regarding the potential effects the proposed development could have on a potential tribal cultural resource.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 725 (Wicks) General plans: housing element: above moderate-income housing: suburban and metropolitan jurisdictions

This bill would have prohibited more than 20 percent of a suburban or metropolitan jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for above moderate-income housing from being allocated to sites with zoning restricted to single-family development.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 747 (Levine) Planning and zoning: general plan: safety element

If a local agency has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, they must identify a safety element to be reviewed and updated to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety and viability under a range of emergency scenarios by January 1, 2022. The bill, effective January 1, 2020, authorizes a city or county that has adopted a local hazard plan or emergency operations plan to use that information in the safety element to comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference that other plan or document in the safety element.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1197 (Santiago) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption; City of Los Angeles: supportive housing and emergency shelters

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and sunsets on January 1, 2025. It exempts from the CEQA requirements certain activities approved or carried out by the City of LA and other eligible public agencies related to supportive housing and emergency services. This bill is similar to SB 450 (Umberg) which was sponsored by the City of Long Beach to exempt certain supportive and/or transitional housing from the CEQA process.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1239 (Cunningham) Planning and zoning: housing element

This bill would have authorized the State Department of Housing and Community Development to allow a city or county to substitute the provision of units for up to 25 percent of the community's obligation to identify adequate sites for any income category under the current schedule. It would do this only if the governing body of the city or county has adopted by an ordinance that implements requirements under state law and an ordinance establishing a permitting process and appropriate standards to regulate short-term rentals of single-family dwellings in order to accomplish the State's objectives.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1255 (Rivas, Robert) Surplus public land: inventory

This bill takes effect on April 1, 2021 and requires each city and county to make a central inventory of surplus and excess land to the State Department of Housing and Community Development. It also requires that each city and county, upon request to provide a list of its surplus governmental properties to a citizen, dividend corporation, housing corporation or nonprofit without charge.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1279 (Bloom) Planning and zoning: housing development: high-resource areas

This bill would have required the State Department of Housing and Community Development to designate areas in California as high-resource areas every five years. It would have authorized a city or county to appeal the designation of an area within its jurisdiction as a high-resource area during that five-year period. It would have required that those designated areas be designated to housing development projects as a use by right upon the request of a developer if those projects meet certain specifications. The development of affordable housing projects would be given preference and would require the local agency to deposit a fee into a separate fund reserved for the construction or preservation of housing with an affordable housing cost or rent to households with an income less than 50 percent of the area

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1325 (Jones-Sawyer) Parking penalties: community service.

This bill would have prohibited, beginning July 1, 2020, a processing agency from filing an itemization of unpaid parking penalties with the department unless the processing agency provides a community service option for eligible homeless persons that allows them to pay off unpaid parking penalties by performing community service, as specified, including by seeking or

obtaining support services.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1482 (Chiu) Tenancy Protection Act of 2019: tenancy: rent caps

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and places an upper limit on annual rent increases by 7 percent plus inflation up to a maximum of 10 percent for housing over 10 years old. The bill also requires a landlord have and state a just cause for any eviction. Landlords with 10 or fewer rental properties are exempt. The bill sunsets after three years and does not preempt any local rent control ordinances. The bill is retroactive to March 1, 2019 and applies to any rent increases as detailed in the bill.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1484 (Grayson) Mitigation Fee Act: housing developments

This bill would have prohibited a local agency from imposing a housing impact requirement adopted by the local agency on a housing development project unless specified requirements were satisfied. One of those requirements included that the housing impact requirement be roughly proportional in both nature and extent to the impact created by the housing development project.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1485 (Wicks) Housing Development: streamlining

The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a development be subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below market rate housing based on one of three specified conditions. This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and modifies that condition to authorize a development that is located within the San Francisco Bay Area, to instead dedicate 20 percent of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at or 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.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1648 (Levine) Housing: school employees: affordable rental housing

This bill would have defined affordable rental housing for the purposes of the Teacher Housing Act of 2016 to mean a rental housing development with a majority of its rents restricted to levels that are affordable to persons and families whose income does not exceed 200 percent of area

median income and located on real property owned by the school district.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1717 (Friedman) Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act

This bill would have established the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program which would have been administered by the California Housing Finance Agency. The bill would have authorized the city council of a city of the board of supervisors of a county to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1763 (Chiu) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: affordable housing

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires a density bonus to be provided to a developer who agrees to construct a housing development in which 100 percent of the total units are for lower income households. The bill also provides that a housing development that qualifies for a density bonus under its provisions may include up to 20 percent of the total units for moderate-income households and requires that a housing development that meets these criteria receive four incentives or concessions under the Density Bonus Law.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 4 (McGuire) Housing

This bill would have authorized a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project or eligible transit-oriented development located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would have defined a “neighborhood multifamily project” to mean a project to construct a multifamily unit of up to 2 residential dwelling units in a nonurban community or up to 4 residential dwelling units in an urban community that meets local height, setback and lot coverage zoning requirement as they existed on July 1, 2019. This bill was held and its contents were amended into SB 50, which stalled in Senate Appropriations.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 5 (Beall) Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program

This bill would have established in state government the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program, which would be administered by the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee. The bill would have authorized a city, county,

city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority, transit village development district, or a combination of those entities, to apply to the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny plans for projects meeting specific criteria. The bill would have also authorized certain local agencies to establish an affordable housing and community development investment agency and authorize an agency to apply for funding under the program.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 5 without my signature. This bill would establish the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program through which local agencies may redirect property tax revenue for schools to fund affordable housing and related infrastructure. California is in a housing crisis, and I have consistently maintained we need to use all the tools in our toolbox to address it. However, this bill would increase costs by \$2 billion annually once fully implemented. Legislation with such a significant fiscal impact needs to be part of budget deliberations so that it can be considered in light of other priorities. I will continue to work collaboratively with the Legislature next year to continue to support increased housing production at all income levels across our state.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 182 (Jackson) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.

This bill would have required the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after January 1, 2020, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 190 (Dodd) Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill would set forth required components of the program.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 235 (Dodd) Planning and zoning: housing production report: regional housing need allocation.

The bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa and the City Council of the City of Napa to each hold a public hearing to solicit public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill makes conforming changes with respect to the production report required to be submitted to the department.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 450 (Umberg) California Environmental Quality Act exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion

This was the City's only sponsored piece of legislation this year. The bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 until January 1, 2025. It exempts from CEQA projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Sponsor
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 529 (Durazo) Tenant associations: eviction for cause

This bill would have provided for the formation of tenant associations – groups of tenants from three or more units belonging to the same landlord – and attaches certain protections to belonging to such an association, including a requirement that a landlord state the reason for any termination of tenancy.

Position: Watch
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 621 (Glazer) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: affordable housing projects: reports.

This bill would have required the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2020, to adopt a rule of court applicable to an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report for an affordable housing project, as defined, or the granting of an approval of an affordable housing project that requires the action or proceeding, including any potential appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceeding with the court. The bill would

have provided that these provisions do not apply to an affordable housing project if it is in certain locations.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 744 (Caballero) Planning and zoning: California Environmental Quality Act: permanent supportive housing.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and specifies that a decision of a public agency to seek funding from, or the department's awarding of funds pursuant to, the No Place Like Home Program is not a project for purposes of CEQA.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1251 (Santiago) Planning and zoning: housing development

The Planning and Zoning Law requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, as provided. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as specified, existing law requires the local government to rezone those sites within specified time periods. Existing law requires this rezoning to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households, allocated as provided, for which site capacity has not been identified in the inventory of sites on sites zoned to permit specified residential developments as a use by right, as that term is defined.

This bill would have additionally required that, if a local government fails to complete the above-described rezoning within one year of the specified deadline, a housing development in which at least 40 percent of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households be a use by right in all zones where multifamily, commercial, and mixed uses are permitted.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

ACA 1 attempted to amend the California Constitution, subject to approval by voters at a statewide election, to allow a city, county, or special district, with 55 percent voter approval, to incur bonded indebtedness or impose specified special taxes to fund projects for affordable housing, permanent supportive housing, or public infrastructure.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage

REDEVELOPMENT & ENHANCED INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE DISTRICTS

There were several attempts to roll back certain provisions of California’s redevelopment law that was eliminated during Governor Jerry Brown’s administration. Most legislation did not pass the legislative process while one bill, SB 5, was ultimately vetoed. (See below). Governor Newsom and the Assembly and Senate Leadership passed new laws that expanded the use of enhanced infrastructure finance districts. Various economic development tools have been introduced following the dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies (RDAs), including Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs). However, only three EIFDs have been formed since statute created them in 2014. EIFDs can be created by cities or counties without voter approval and expend tax increment revenues without voter approval. However, an EIFD must receive 55-percent voter approval to issue debt.

AB 116 by Assembly Budget Chair Phil Ting, was a budget trailer bill that authorizes the public financing authority to issue bonds for enhanced infrastructure districts (EIFDs) without submitting a proposal to the voters. The bill requires the resolution to issue bonds to contain specified information related to the issuance of the bonds. The bill also requires the public financing authority to hold 3 public hearings on an EIFD financing plan, as specified. This change allows EIFDs to support longer-term infrastructure commitments, similar to former RDAs. The state will also make EIFDs a more attractive economic tool by pairing them with the federal Opportunity Zones program. To make Opportunity Zones more effective, the state will conform to federal law allowing for deferred and reduced taxes on capital gains in Opportunity Zones for investments in green technology or in affordable housing, and for exclusion of gains on such investments in Opportunity Zones held for 10 years or more. Additionally, the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development will help foster relationships between local EIFDs and investors to facilitate investments for disadvantaged communities or other targeted areas. The State will explore layering additional programs on Opportunity Zones and EIFDs to increase the production of affordable and moderate-income housing.

HOMELESSNESS

SB 687 (Rubio) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Current law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and a formerly homeless person and a formerly homeless youth who both live in California. Current law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to provide staff for the council. This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and additionally requires the Governor to appoint a representative of the state public higher education system to the council, as specified.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 58 (Rivas, Luz) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the Governor to appoint a representative from the State Department of Education to be a member of the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 302 (Berman) Parking: homeless students.

The bill would have required a community college campus that has parking facilities on campus to grant overnight access to those facilities, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid any enrollment fees that have not been waived, and is in good standing with the community college, for the purpose of sleeping in the student's vehicle overnight. The bill would have required the governing board of the community college district, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, and with the participation of student representatives, to determine a plan of action to implement this requirement, as specified.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 307 (Reyes) Homeless youth: grant program.

The bill would have required the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to develop and administer a grant program to support young people experiencing homelessness and prevent and end homelessness. The program would be funded by a combination of funds provided to the council by the State Department of Health Care Services from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, funds appropriated by the Legislature, and gifts and donations made to the council for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1188 (Gabriel) Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and authorizes an owner or landlord to adjust the rent payable under the lease during the time the person who is at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for the occupancy of that person, and requires the terms regarding the rent payable in those circumstances to be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1702 (Rivas, Luz) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

This bill would have required the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to report to the Legislature recommendations for statutory changes to streamline the delivery of services and

enhance the effectiveness of homelessness programs in the state by January 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1702 without my signature. This bill requires the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, recommendations for statutory changes to streamline the delivery of services and enhance the effectiveness of homeless programs in the state. The Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council is already in the process of developing a State Strategic Action Plan that will provide a blueprint for how state agencies and departments should align and prioritize their programs and resources, and how the state can support and complement regional solutions to homelessness. I fully support exploring opportunities to streamline service delivery and enhance the effectiveness of our state homeless programs, but these ideas should be incorporated into this plan rather than a separate report. Moreover, the development of the report will incur costs to the General Fund that were not included in the Budget Act.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1711 (Santiago) Homeless populations: disease outbreak.

This bill would have required a city or city and county to take certain actions if a homeless population of 4,500 persons or more residing on the streets of a city or city and county is currently experiencing a disease outbreak, or is at risk of a disease outbreak, as determined by the local health officer based on an unspecified minimum incidence rate. The bill would have required that those actions include, as applicable, cleaning streets, providing free and voluntary disease testing and vaccination, and developing a systematic plan for outreach to the affected homeless population.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

SB 218 (Bradford) Employment: discrimination enforcement: local government

This bill would have amended the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) to permit local jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to enact and enforce their own laws prohibiting employment discrimination as long as they are at a minimum as protective as the FEHA.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Vetoed

To the members of the California Senate:

I am committed to combating and eradicating discrimination and have signed several measures this year to address discriminatory practices. However, I don't support lifting a preemption that has been in place for decades in the manner proposed in this bill. As crafted, this measure could create confusion, inconsistent enforcement of the law and increase costs without a corresponding increase in worker protections.

This bill leaves ambiguities about local governments' ability to enforce both local ordinances and FEHA. I invite the Legislature to come back with a measure that makes it clear that local enforcement measures are exclusively focused on local ordinances.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 5 (Gonzalez) Worker status: employees and independent contractors.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and provides that any statutory exception from employment status or any extension of employer status or liability remains in effect, and that if a court rules that the 3-part test cannot be applied, then the determination of employee or independent contractor status shall be governed by the test adopted in *S. G. Borello & Sons, Inc. v. Department of Industrial Relations* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 341 (Borello). The bill exempts specified occupations from the application of *Dynamex*, and would instead provide that these occupations are governed by *Borello*.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1400 (Kamlager-Dove) Employment safety: firefighting equipment: mechanics.

This bill requires the commission, in partnership with the County of Los Angeles and relevant labor organizations, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a study to the Legislature, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on the risk of exposure to carcinogenic materials and incidence of occupational cancer in mechanics who repair and clean firefighting vehicles.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

ENERGY & THE ENVIRONMENT

SB 1 (Atkins) California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019.

This bill would have required specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified until January 20, 2025. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would have imposed a state-mandated local program.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1 without my signature. This bill would enact the California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019 with the intent of ensuring that protections afforded under federal environmental and labor laws and regulations as of January 2017, could remain in place in the event of federal regulatory changes. California is a leader in the fight for resource, environmental, and worker protections. Since 2017, the federal government has repeatedly tried to override and invalidate those protections, and each time, the state has aggressively countered - taking immediate legal action and deploying every tool at the state's disposal to safeguard our natural resources, environmental protections and workers. No other state has fought harder to defeat Trump's environmental policies, and that will continue to be the case. While I disagree about the efficacy and necessity of Senate Bill 1, I look forward to working with the Legislature in our shared fight against the weakening of California's environmental and worker protections.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 45 (Allen) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

This bill would have enacted the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would have authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,189,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

SB 167 (Dodd) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and requires each electrical corporation to include protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 182 (Jackson) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.

This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after January 1, 2020, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-

described clearinghouse.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

SB 400 (Umberg) Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions: mobility options.

Current law establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. Current law defines specified terms, including “mobility option”, which means a voucher for public transit or car sharing for purposes of the program. This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and additionally provide that “mobility option” to include bike sharing and electric bicycles.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 178 (Dahle) Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.

Effective January 1, 2020 until January 1, 2023, specifies that residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor, before January 1, 2020, is required to comply with the photovoltaic requirements, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed residential building was originally constructed and is not required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 293 (Garcia, Eduardo) Greenhouse gases: offset protocols.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the task force to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 345 (Muratsuchi) Oil and gas: operations: location restrictions.

The bill would have authorized a city or county to require by ordinance that new oil and gas development or enhancement operation be located more than 2,500 feet away from a residence, school, childcare facility, playground, hospital, or health clinic.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 585 (Limón) Public lands: oil, gas, and mineral leases.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and requires an assignment, transfer, or sublease, or a memorandum of an assignment, transfer, or sublease, to be recorded in the associated office of the county recorder of the county in which the leased or permitted lands are located.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 782 (Berman) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public agencies: land transfers

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and codifies the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) categorical exemption for transfers of ownership of interests in land in order to preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources, thereby eliminating the exceptions for project-specific effects which apply to a categorical exemption.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 792 (Ting) Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling

This bill would have established a minimum postconsumer content standards for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Redemption Value (CRV) that require the beverage container to contain, on average, no less than 75 percent postconsumer recycled plastic content on and after January 1, 2035.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 792 without my signature. While I support strong minimum content recycled standards, late amendments to this bill would result in a costly, burdensome process that undermines the worth intent of this legislation. The waiver petitions allowed under this bill would put the burden on the state to prove to manufacturers that their products can meet recycling goals, rather than making clear that manufacturers have the responsibility to create products that can meet these goals. As we work together on next steps to evolve the California Beverage Container Recycling Program to meet the realities of recycling today, minimum recycled content standards should be established to support markets and expand remanufacturing. However, they must be established in a meaningful way that ensures the standards can be achieved. I look forward to working with the Legislature and stakeholders to accomplish our shared goals.
Sincerely, Gavin Newsom.

AB 936 (Rivas, Robert) Oil spills: response and contingency planning.

The bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and will require the administrator to include in the revision to the California oil spill contingency plan due on or before January 1, 2023, provisions

addressing non-floating oil. The bill would require the administrator to hold, on or before January 1, 2022, a technology workshop that shall include the topic of technology for addressing nonfloating oil spills, and, in fulfilling specified duties, to consider information gained from technology workshops, as well as available scientific and technical literature concerning nonfloating oil spill response technology. The bill would require the administrator to include in the revision to the California oil spill contingency plan due on or before January 1, 2023, provisions addressing nonfloating oil.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1195 (O'Donnell) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

This bill would have required the State Air Resources Board, through a public process, to consider before January 1, 2023, allowing renewable natural gas or biogas that is delivered via a common carrier pipeline to a crude oil production or transport facility from a source that the state board determines directly reduces emissions of methane in the state to generate specified credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1195 without my signature. This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to consider allowing renewable natural gas (RNG) or biogas delivered via a common carrier pipeline to a crude oil production or transport facility from a source that CARB determines directly reduces emissions of methane in the state to generate credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) regulation. In 2018, CARB amended the LCFS regulation and made a carefully considered decision to prohibit this type of transfer, because doing so would undermine the program's ability to achieve ozone and particulate matter (PM) 2.5 health standards. The Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations must be adopted to reduce air quality and health risks, not make them worse.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1362 (O'Donnell) Electricity: load-serving entities: rate and program information.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and require the Public Utilities commission to post, in a consolidated location on its website, residential electric rate tariffs and programs of electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to enable customers and local governments to compare rates, services, environmental attributes, and other offerings. The bill will require this information to also be available and easily accessible on the electricity providers' websites. The bill will require each of those electricity providers to make available to the commission all information about its residential electric rate tariffs and programs.

Position: Support
Status: Chaptered into State Law

Public Safety

The growing frustration within the California State Legislature with police conduct across the nation manifested in a slew of bills aimed at curtailing excessive use of force, improving police tactics to more effectively protect communities, and increasing transparency in police conduct. Law enforcement agencies and the ACLU reached agreement on a set of bills addressing use of force protocols. Those bills are detailed below:

AB 53 (Jones-Sawyer) Rental housing unlawful housing practices: applications: criminal records.

The bill would have permitted an owner of a rental housing accommodation, after the successful completion of the initial application assessment phase, to request a criminal background check of the applicant and consider an applicant's criminal record in deciding whether to rent or lease to the applicant.

Position: Watch
Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 339 (Irwin) Gun violence restraining orders: law enforcement procedures.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and will require each specified law enforcement agency to develop and adopt written policies and standards, as described, regarding the use of gun violence restraining orders. Agencies must adhere to these requirements on or before January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 392 (Weber) Criminal procedure: use of force by peace officers.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and limits police officers' use of deadly force to only when it is "necessary" to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death. AB 931 will have criminalized the use of serious or deadly force that was not considered to be the "last option" by persons reviewing the case later. This bill, at one point, abandoned the "reasonableness" standard adopted by the US Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor*. Changing the current standard from force that was "reasonable" to a standard that was "necessary" would have resulted in serious changes to how California law enforcement officers use deadly force.

Position: Watch closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 917 (Reyes) Victims of crime: nonimmigrant status.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires a certifying official from a certifying entity to certify “victim helpfulness” or “victim cooperation,” respectively, when requested by a licensed attorney representing the victim or a representative fully accredited by the United States Department of Justice authorized to represent the victim in immigration proceedings.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1281 (Chau) Privacy: facial recognition technology: disclosure.

This bill would have, commencing on July 1, 2020, required a business in California that uses facial recognition technology to disclose that usage in a physical sign that is clear and conspicuous at the entrance of every location that uses facial recognition technology, as defined. The bill would have required that sign to be displayed in a specified manner and to include information about where an individual can find more information about the purposes for which the business uses facial recognition technology. The bill, commencing on July 1, 2020, would have made a business that violates these provisions liable for specified civil penalties.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 1289 (Chen) Alarm Company Act: local use permit.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits a city, county, or city and county that requires a person who owns, leases, rents, or otherwise possesses an alarm system to obtain a local use permit to operate the alarm system from fining an alarm company for requesting dispatch to a customer, whether residential or commercial, that does not have a current local use permit if it was not the alarm company’s legal responsibility to obtain the local use permit.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1600 (Kalra) Discovery: personnel records: peace officers and custodial officers.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires written notice to be served and filed at least 10 court days before the appointed hearing, all papers opposing a motion to be filed with the court at least 5 court days before the hearing, and all reply papers to be filed at least 2 court days before the hearing. The bill would also require proof of service of the notice to be filed no later than 5 court days before the hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 230 (Caballero) Law enforcement: use of deadly force: training: policies

This bill will, by no later than January 1, 2021, require each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things. The bill would clarify that each agency must already make their use of force policy accessible to the public. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This was law enforcement's response to AB 392, in which they agreed to certain use of force reforms and training updates, while maintaining key statutory provisions governing an officers' ability to use objectively reasonable force.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 231 (Galgiani) Local emergencies: port districts.

Would revise the definition of a local emergency to include conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a district established under the Harbors and Navigation Code and would authorize a port district to declare a local emergency on the same basis as a city, county, or city and county. The bill would require review of a local emergency by the governing body, as described above, to occur at least once every 30, rather than 60, days. The bill would also provide legislative findings in support of these provisions.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 233 (Cooley) Insurance: licensees.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits the arrest of a person for a misdemeanor violation of the CUCSA or specified sex work crimes, if that person is reporting that they are a victim of, or a witness to, specified crimes. The bill would also state that possession of condoms in any amount does not provide a basis for probable cause for arrest for specified sex work crimes.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 269 (Bradford) Wrongful convictions.

Under current law, if a court grants a writ of habeas corpus but does not find the person factually innocent or if the court vacates a judgment due to new evidence of innocence, the person may move for a finding of factual innocence by a preponderance of the evidence. Current law requires the board, under any of those circumstances, if the court makes a finding that the petitioner has proven their factual innocence, upon application by the person, and without a hearing, to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made, and the claim paid, as specified. This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and makes those provisions applicable to cases in which newly discovered evidence of actual innocence exists that requires vacation of a conviction.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 459 (Galgiani) Crimes: rape: great bodily injury.

Effective January 1, 2020, makes the 5-year sentence enhancement for the infliction of great bodily injury applicable to rape committed against a victim who is the perpetrator's spouse who was prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance. By increasing the punishment for crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 651 (Glazer) Discovery: postconviction.

Current law requires the court, in a case involving a conviction of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more, to order that the defendant be provided reasonable access to discovery materials upon the prosecution of a postconviction writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate judgment and a showing that good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful. In a case in which a sentence other than death or life in prison without the possibility of parole has been imposed, if a court has entered a previous order granting discovery pursuant to the above provision, existing law authorizes a subsequent order granting discovery to be made in the court's discretion. Current law states that those provisions, which took effect January 1, 2019, apply prospectively. This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and makes those provisions also apply to a case in which a defendant has ever been convicted of those specified felonies.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

Parking Citation Fees

AB 516 (Chiu) Authority to remove vehicles.

This bill would have deleted the authority of a peace officer or public employee to remove or immobilize a vehicle under certain circumstances. The first iteration of the bill cited three such circumstances: a vehicle has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations, a vehicle was parked or left standing for 72 or more consecutive hours in violation of a local ordinance, or a vehicle has a registration expiration date in excess of 6 months found or operated on the highway or on public lands or in an off-street parking facility. These exemptions posed significant public safety issues for the City, and limited its ability to enforce parking laws designed to keep streets clear and safe. As such, the City adopted a straight oppose position to the bill, and Arc worked with a coalition of various law enforcement groups, the League of California Cities and other local

government entities to ensure the bill's expiry. In response to heavy opposition, the author worked with a handful of cities to significantly amend the bill to limit its scope, but the bill failed passage out of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill may be reintroduced in the 2020 legislative session.

Position: Oppose

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 833 (Lackey) Parking penalties.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and excludes the amount of late fees and penalty assessments waived pursuant to that process from being counted in determining the indigent person's eligibility for the payment plan. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1100 (Kamlager-Dove) Electric vehicles: parking requirements.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires an accessible parking space with an access aisle served by electric vehicle supply equipment and accessible parking space with an access aisle intended as a future electric vehicle charging space to be counted as at least 2 standard automobile parking spaces for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking requirements established by a local jurisdiction.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

Retirement Benefits & Unfunded Liability

SB 266 (Leyva) Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments

This bill would have established new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

Census 2020

AB 1563 (Santiago) Census: interference with the census: California Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of State to work with the California Census Office and the California Complete Count Committee to promulgate a Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities no later than February 1, 2020, as specified. The bill allows the Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities to be made available on the California Census Office internet website.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1666 (Reyes) The California Complete Count: local educational agencies.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 requires the California Complete Count - Census 2020 Office to partner with local contracted educational agencies to make specified information about the 2020 federal decennial census available to students and their parents or guardians at schools.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

Community Hospital of Long Beach (CHLB)

Last year, the City of Long Beach sponsored AB 1014 (O'Donnell), which provided an additional extension to January 1, 2025 for the seismic safety compliance, in an attempt to prevent CHLB's closure. The City's goal in extending the deadline was to preserve access to public health and safety by patients, residents and the local community. The bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This year, the City supported **AB 1495 (O'Donnell)**, which attempted to specify that if a hospital submitted a seismic compliance plan based on a removal plan, but also submitted a timely seismic compliance plan based on one or more of the other methods of seismic compliance, the extension may be granted for the plan based on the methods other than the removal plan.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

SB 363 (Pan) Workplace safety.

This bill would have required the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report the total number of assaults against employees at each facility operated by the respective department quarterly, as specified, to all the state bargaining units at the department.

Position: Watch
Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 363 without my signature. This bill would require the Department of State Hospitals (DSH), the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to report specified information regarding assaults on employees that occur in their facilities. Each department must report this information quarterly, within 30 calendar days, to all bargaining units at the department and annually to the Legislature and the respective Chairs of the legislative budget committees. Reporting must be done in a manner that protects the confidentiality of patients, inmates, and employees. SB 363's goal of ensuring safety for employees is an important one. However, mandating these reporting requirements in state law is unnecessary, as the departments can undertake this reporting administratively. I encourage the Legislature to work on a more appropriate solution to these issues.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 774(Reyes) Health facilities: reporting.

Current law requires hospitals to file an Emergency Care Data Record for each patient encounter in a hospital emergency department with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Current law requires the record to contain specified patient and health data information, including the service date. This bill would have additionally required the Hospital Discharge Abstract Data Record to note, when the source of admission is an emergency department, the service date and time and the date and time of release from emergency care.

Position: Watch
Status: Vetoed

To Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 774 without my signature. This bill would expand data collected by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to include the time period a patient is in the emergency department. This new regulatory burden increases healthcare costs and needs to be considered as part of a more comprehensive plan to address healthcare costs and providing care in the appropriate setting. My administration is committed to working with stakeholders to lower healthcare costs and improving patient outcomes.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 962 (Burke) Hospitals: procurement contracts.

The bill will require the reports to be submitted on July 1, 2021, and then annually thereafter. The bill imposes specified civil penalties for a failure to submit a report. The bill requires the office to

maintain a link on the office's internet website that provides public access to the content of those reports, as specified.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1014 (O'Donnell) Health facilities: notices.

This bill would have required a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would have required a health facility to provide at least 180 days' notice, as specified, prior to closing the facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1014 without my signature. This bill extends the notice period that hospitals are required to give prior to reducing or eliminating services in their emergency department from 90 days to 180 days. I agree that hospital closures have vast impacts on communities. However, this bill would not change the fact that the State is not able to force a hospital to stay open when they are financially unable. I am concerned that this bill may exacerbate the financial and patient safety concerns that often lead to closures. Therefore, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

Public Records

SB 615 (Hueso) Public records: disclosure.

This bill would have required a person to meet and confer in good faith with the agency in an attempt to informally resolve each issue before instituting any proceeding for injunctive or declarative relief or writ of mandate.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

SB 749 (Durazo) California Public Records Act: trade secrets.

This bill would have required that specified records of a private industry employer that are prepared, owned, used, or retained by a public agency are public records. This includes certain records relating to employment terms and conditions of employees working for a private industry employer contracted with a public agency, records of compliance with local, state, or federal domestic content requirements, and records of a private industry employer's compliance with job

creation, job quality, or job retention obligations contained in a contract or agreement with a state or local agency.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 510 (Cooley) Local government records: destruction of records.

This bill would have exempted the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

Cannabis

AB 1288 (Cooley) Cannabis: track and trace.

This bill would have required the licensure and regulation of medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities information to include the date of the retail sale to the customer, whether the sale is on the retail premises or by delivery, and the delivery inventory ledger.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 1291 (Jones-Sawyer) Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: labor peace agreements.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires an applicant for a state license under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) if the applicant has less than 20 employees and has not yet entered into a labor peace agreement, to provide a notarized statement as part of its application indicating that the applicant will enter into and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement within 60 days of employing its 20th employee.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1356 (Ting) Cannabis: local jurisdictions: retail commercial cannabis activity

This bill, if more than 50 percent of the electorate of a local jurisdiction voted in favor of the Control, Regulate & Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), would have required the local jurisdiction to issue a minimum number of local licenses permitted by a retailer license issued under the MAUCRSA. The bill would have required the minimum number of those local licenses required to be issued in that jurisdiction to be 1/6 of the number of currently active on-sale general licenses for alcoholic beverage sales in that jurisdiction unless the minimum number would

results in a ratio greater than one local license for retail cannabis commercial activity for every 15,000 residents. The bill would have required the minimum number in that case to be determined by dividing the number of residents in the local jurisdiction by 15,000 and rounding down to the nearest whole number. The bill would have authorized a local jurisdiction to impose a fee on licensees to cover the regulatory costs of issuing those local licenses.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 1417 (Rubio, Blanca) Cannabis advertisement and marketing.

This bill would have imposed a civil penalty on any licensee that violates the current advertisement and marketing laws, not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation. The bill would have provided that, in assessing the civil penalty, consideration would be required to be given to the appropriateness of the amount assessed taking into account specific factors. The bill would have also allowed the Attorney General, a district attorney or a city attorney to bring civil action for the civil penalty.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 397 (Chau) Vehicles: driving under the influence

This bill requires the disposition report of any crime for a person driving under the influence that caused bodily harm to another person to include that the conviction was due to cannabis. The bill commences on January 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1465 (Bloom) Cannabis: consumption café/lounge license

This bill would have created a new license, to be known as a consumption café/lounge license, which would have authorized the retail sale to, and onsite consumption of cannabis or cannabis products by, adults 21 years of age or older, as provided. The bill would allow, for a specified period of time, a licensed retailer to apply for a consumption café/lounge designation that would authorize that licensee to sell cannabis and cannabis products for onsite consumption subject to specified restrictions.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1525 (Jones-Sawyer) Cannabis: financial institutions

This bill would have authorized a licensing authority to share application, licensee and regulatory information, including information in the track and trace program, with financial institutions, as

defined. The bill would have required a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity to sign a waiver allowing licensing authorities to transmit that specified information to financial institutions.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1530 (Cooley) Unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants: local jurisdiction restrictions on cannabis delivery.

This bill would have required the Board of State and Community Corrections to create and administer a program of grants to be made on a competitive basis to cities, counties, and joint powers authorities to establish or expand an enforcement program against unauthorized cannabis activity, as defined, and provide consumer education about the difference between licensed or legal cannabis activity and unlicensed or illegal cannabis activity. The bill would have required the board to create an evaluation design for unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants that assesses the effectiveness of the grant programs in reducing cannabis-related crime and increasing public knowledge of cannabis regulation and, commencing January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature based on the evaluation design. The bill would have authorized the board to use up to 2.5 percent of the money appropriated for this program for administration of the grant program and the development of the evaluation component.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 34 (Wiener) Cannabis: donations.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and allows cannabis licensees to donate cannabis and cannabis products to medicinal cannabis patients who have difficulty accessing cannabis or cannabis products and exempts such products from taxation.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 51 (Hertzberg) Financial institutions: cannabis.

This bill would have provided for the licensure and supervision of cannabis limited charter banks and credit unions authorized to offer limited depository services to cannabis businesses.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 185 (McGuire) Cannabis: marketing.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits cannabis from being advertised, marketed,

labeled, or sold as produced in a California county, including using a similar name that is likely to mislead consumers, when cannabis was not produced in that county. It also prohibits the name of a California country, including using a similar name that is likely to mislead consumers, from being used in the advertising, labeling, marketing, or packaging of cannabis products unless 100% of cannabis was produced in that county.

The bill also prohibits use of an appellation of origin, including any similar name that is likely to mislead consumers as to the kind of cannabis contained in a product, from being used in the advertising, labeling, marketing, or packaging of a cannabis product unless 100 percent of cannabis contained in the product meets the appellation of origin requirements and was produced in the geographical area.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 223 (Hill) Pupil health: administration of medicinal cannabis: schoolsites.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and enacts Jojo’s Act, which authorizes the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, or the governing body of a charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to adopt, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing board or body, a policy, as provided, that allows a parent or guardian of a pupil to possess and administer medicinal cannabis, as defined, at a school site to the pupil who is a qualified patient entitled to the protections of the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, excluding cannabis, as defined, in a smokeable or vapeable form.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 305 (Hueso) Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan’s Law.

This bill would have prohibited a health care facility from interfering with a terminally ill patient’s use of medical cannabis within the health care facility.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 595 (Bradford) Cannabis: state licensing fee waivers: needs-based applicants and licensees: local equity applicants and licensees.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires at least 60% of the total dollar amount of deferrals of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the deferral of fees for local equity applicants and licensees. It would also require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of waivers of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the waiver of fees for local equity applicants and licensees. The bill authorizes a licensing authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions by January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 627 (Galgiani) Cannabis and cannabis products: medicinal use on an animal: veterinary medicine.

This bill would have authorized a qualified veterinarian, as defined, to recommend the use of medicinal cannabis on an animal patient, as specified, upon the Veterinarian Medical Board's (VMB) development of guidelines on the appropriate administration and use of medicinal cannabis for an animal patient; prohibits a veterinarian from being punished for recommending cannabis for an animal patient; and, includes cannabis for use on animals under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA).

Position: Watch
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

Additional Priority Bills for the 2019 Legislative Session

Bills Supported by Long Beach:

AB 194 (Reyes) Childcare and development services.

This bill would have provided that \$1,000,000,000 shall be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to immediately improve access to alternative payment programs and general childcare and development programs.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 344 (Calderon) New Beginnings California Program.

The bill would have established the New Beginning California Program which would have provided a maximum of 50 grants annually to award matching funds up to \$50,000 to cities, counties and local continuum of care programs to implement or expand employment programs for homeless individuals. The bill would have required qualifying employment programs to, among other things, connect program participants with employment and pay them an hourly wage that is at or above minimum wage.

Position: Support
Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 344 without my signature. This bill establishes the New Beginning California Program within the Department of Community Services and Development, which would provide a maximum of 50 grants annually to award matching funds of up to \$50,000 to cities,

counties, and local continuum of care programs to implement or expand employment programs for homeless individuals. While the intent of this measure is laudable, it creates General Fund cost pressures and should be considered in the annual budget process. Moreover, the 2019 Budget Act includes \$650 million for local jurisdictions to combat homelessness, of which employment programs are an eligible use.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 470 (Limón) California Green Business Program.

AB 470 would have established the California Green Business Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the California Green Business Program to, among other things, develop baseline, beyond compliance, sector-specific environmental standards, as defined, for green business certification programs operated by local governments or their designees.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 552 (Stone, Mark) Coastal resources: Program for Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access.

The bill would have created the Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access Fund in the State Treasury, and would authorize the California Coastal Commission and specified state agencies to expend moneys in the fund, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to take actions, based upon the best scientific information, that are designed to address and adapt to sea level rise and coastal climate change, as prescribed.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 568 (Reyes) California Care Corps Act.

This bill would have established, until July, 1, 2026, a pilot program, administered by the Chief Service Officer of California Volunteers, under which nonprofit entities known as Care Corps Grantees to provide care to persons who are at least 65 years of age, who have Alzheimer's disease or related dementia, and who have difficulty with self-care or living independently. The bill would have also established selection criteria and specified training requirements for prospective volunteers.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 593 (Carrillo) Unemployment insurance: use of information: public workforce development programs.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and adds a chief elected official of local workforce investment areas, as defined under federal law, to the list of entities permitted to use information

obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code for the purpose described above, and additionally to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of specified workforce program performance as required and permitted by various local laws, as specified.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 720 (Muratsuchi) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies.

This bill would have provided that instruction by community college districts under instructional service agreements with public safety agencies, as defined, would be funded under the apportionment formula used for instruction in career development and college preparation. The bill would also make various non-substantive changes.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 751 (O'Donnell) Pupil assessments: Pathways to College Act.

This bill would have required, pursuant to specified provisions of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve a nationally recognized high school assessment that a local educational agency, as defined, may, at its own discretion, administer, if the alternative assessment is approved by the local educational agency's governing board or body in a public meeting, commencing with the 2021–22 school year, and each school year thereafter, in lieu of the consortium summative assessment in English language arts and mathematics for grade 11.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 751 without my signature. This bill would establish the Pathways to College Act and require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve nationally recognized high school assessments that a local education agency may administer in place of the state-sponsored high school summative assessment, Smarter Balanced, beginning with the 2020-21 school year. Encouraging student access to college and reducing the student testing burden in high school are laudable goals. However, I am concerned that replacing the state's high school assessment with the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or American College Test (ACT) will have the opposite effect. Specifically, their use exacerbates the inequities for underrepresented students, given that performance on these tests is highly correlated with race and parental income, and is not the best predictor for college success. It is important to remember that over the last several years California has made great strides towards establishing a coherent accountability system. Measuring how students throughout the state perform on our state's assessments, including the grade 11 assessment, provides critical information to students, families, educators, and our state

Finally, our K-12 system and public universities continue to discuss the potential for using of California's grade 11 state assessment for college admissions or eligibility purposes in the future. This would be a better approach to improving access to college for underrepresented students and reducing 'testing fatigue.'

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 766 (Chiu) Unsealed beverage container portion cap

This bill would have prohibited a retailer from selling an unsealed beverage container that is able to contain more than 16 fluid ounces, except for a container for water. Specifically, this bill would have: 1) prohibited a retailer from selling, offering for sale, or providing to a consumer an unsealed beverage container that is able to contain more than 16 fluid ounces, except for an unsealed beverage container designated for the consumption of water, 2) defined a retailer as a person, firm, corporation, or business that sells, offers for sale, or otherwise provides a sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) to a consumer, 3) defined SSB as any sweetened, nonalcoholic beverage, carbonated or noncarbonated, intended for human consumption that has added caloric sweeteners and contains 75 calories or more per 12 fluid ounces.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of Legislature

AB 926 (O'Donnell) Oil revenue: Oil Trust Fund.

This bill would have deleted the provisions relating to the \$300 million limit on the total amount deposited in the State Oil Trust Fund. By increasing the amount of money that may be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation to ensure environmental stewardship once the state's oil operations each cease in the future.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1014 (O'Donnell) Health facilities: notices.

This bill would have required a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would have required a health facility to provide at least 180 days notice, as specified, prior to closing the facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1014 without my signature. This bill extends the notice period that hospitals are required to give prior to reducing or eliminating services in their emergency department from 90 days to 180 days. I agree that hospital closures have vast impacts on

communities. However, this bill would not change the fact that the State is not able to force a hospital to stay open when they are financially unable. I am concerned that this bill may exacerbate the financial and patient safety concerns that often lead to closures. Therefore, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1080 (Gonzalez) Solid waste: packaging and products.

This bill would have enacted the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. The bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, are recyclable or compostable.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1113 (Chiu) Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

The bill would have transferred the property of any office, agency, or department that relates to immigrant or refugee affairs into functions transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs by these provisions to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, and would transfer the unencumbered balance of any appropriation and any other funds that were available for use in connection with any function transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1118 (Rubio, Blanca) Land use: livability issues for older adults.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, in developing the Master Plan for Aging, to consider applying, on behalf of the State of California, to join the AARP Network of Age-Friendly States and Communities.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1152 (Holden) Vital records.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 and permits city health jurisdictions to issue a record, such as a birth or death certificate, older than 2 years if the record is the most accurate record on file.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1362 (O'Donnell) Electricity: load-serving entities: rate and program information.

This bill would require the commission to post, in a consolidated location on its internet website, residential electric rate tariffs and programs of electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to enable customers and local governments to compare rates, services, environmental attributes, and other offerings. The bill would require this information to also be available and easily accessible on those electricity providers' internet websites. The bill would require each of those electricity providers to make available to the commission all information about its residential electric rate tariffs and programs.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1495 (O'Donnell) Hospitals: seismic safety.

This bill would have specified that if a hospital submitted a seismic compliance plan based on a removal plan, but also submitted a timely seismic compliance plan or plans based on one or more of the other methods of seismic compliance, the extension may be granted for the seismic compliance plans.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1500 (Carrillo) Hazardous substances.

The bill would have authorized the unified program agency, if a permittee does not comply with a written notice from the UPA to make those payments by the specified date, in addition to suspending or revoking the permit or permit element, to withhold issuance of the permit or permit element.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1753 (Carrillo) Immigration consultants.

This bill, beginning on January 1, 2021, would have made it unlawful for a person, for compensation, other than a person authorized to practice law in this state, a person authorized to represent others under federal law in an immigration matter, or a supervised paralegal to provide advice or services related to any immigration matter or to hold themselves out as an immigration consultant or as a person authorized to provide advice on immigration matters.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1779 (Daly) Recovery residences.

This bill would have established, and require the State Department of Health Care Services to adopt and implement, minimum standards for counties receiving public funding for recovery residences, as defined. The bill would have also required a State affiliate of the National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR) to deny an application for, or deny or revoke the recognition, registration, or certification of, and require a county behavioral health department to terminate a contract with, a recovery residence under certain circumstances.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

ACA 8 (Low) Elections: voter qualifications.

This measure would have reduced the minimum voting age to 17.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

ACR 99 (Low) Civil rights: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer people.

This measure calls upon all Californians to embrace the individual and social benefits of family and community acceptance, upon religious leaders to counsel on LGBTQ matters from a place of love, compassion, and knowledge of the psychological and other harms of conversion therapy, and upon the people of California and the institutions of California with great moral influence to model equitable treatment of all people of the State.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 64 (Chang) Dogs and cats: microchip implants.

This bill would have prohibited a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group from releasing a dog or cat to an owner seeking to reclaim it, or adopting out, selling, or giving away a dog or cat to a new owner, unless the dog or cat is microchipped with current information on the owner or new owner.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 64 without my signature. SB 64 requires a public animal control agency or shelter to microchip a dog or cat with current information before releasing it to a person who is seeking to reclaim it, or before providing the pet to a new family. I am supportive of the important objective of this legislation to reunite more pets with their families and thereby decrease the number of euthanized animals in California. However, by requiring microchipping as a condition of reclaiming a pet, this bill has the unintended consequence of creating a burden for those who may

already be struggling with the basic costs of caring for their pets and thereby do not have the financial capacity to pay for the microchip implant and the annual fees.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 127 (Wiener) Transportation funding: active transportation: complete streets.

This bill would have required the asset management plan to prescribe a process for community input and complete streets implementation to prioritize the implementation of safe and connected facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users on all State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects, as specified.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 127 without my signature. This bill creates a process to require the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to add complete streets elements to certain projects on state highways. I fully support improving facilities to increase walking, biking and accessing public transit. However, this bill creates a prescriptive and costly approach to achieve these objectives. By implementing my Executive Order N-19-19, Caltrans is increasing and accelerating its investments in active transportation where appropriate and feasible. I am committed to holding the department accountable to deliver more alternatives to driving while continuing to maintain our state's highways and bridges. The new leadership we are putting in place at Caltrans will be key in implementing this vision and approach.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 285 (Wiener) Public social services.

This bill would have required public entities to discuss and recommend how the public-facing elements of CalSAWS may allow users to initiate applications for other health and human services benefits serving low-income Californians, including, but not limited to, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and other programs.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 329 (Mitchell) Discrimination: housing: source of income.

This bill modifies the term "source of income" to mean verifiable income paid directly to a tenant or to a representative of a tenant, or paid to a housing owner or landlord on behalf of a tenant, including federal, state, or local public assistance and housing subsidies, as specified. It takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 344 (McGuire) Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.

Existing law requires that all local charges be collected and paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law, be deposited in the Local Charges for Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Fund, and be transmitted to the city, county, or a city and county, as provided. This bill extends operation of the local prepaid MTS act until January 1, 2021.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 451 (Atkins) Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

This bill provides a taxpayer who receives a tax credit allocation with a credit against the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in an amount, determined in modified conformity with a specified section of the Internal Revenue Code, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 455 (Bradford) Financial Empowerment Fund: unbanked and underbanked populations.

The bill appropriates the sum of \$4,000,000 plus reasonable administrative costs, as estimated by the Department of Business Oversight, from the State Corporations Fund to the Financial Empowerment Fund, established in the State Treasury by the bill, and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the department for purposes of the program.

Position: Support

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 521 (Portantino) Income and corporation taxes: credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving Section 8 assistance.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would have allowed a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 3% of the amount of rent or lease payments in the form of certain federal housing assistance vouchers per qualified property, defined as a dwelling or unit rented or leased to persons receiving certain federal assistance.

Position: Support

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 532 (Portantino) Redevelopment: City of Glendale: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

This bill would have authorized the successor agency in the City of Glendale to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, as defined, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant.

Position: Support
Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning the following bills without my signature: AB 411 SB 532 These bills authorize certain cities' redevelopment successor agencies to spend stranded bond assets on affordable housing rather than repaying and cancelling the bonds as required under current law. The bills will result in a General Fund cost of millions of dollars. While I appreciate the intent of the Legislature to increase the production of affordable housing, I do not support the proposed exemptions to redevelopment agency dissolution requirements, which will which will reduce funding available for education.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 593 (Umberg) Specialized license plates: professional sports.

This bill would have required the Department of Veterans Affairs to apply to the DMV to sponsor a license plate program for the issuance of license plates bearing the officially licensed logo, emblem, or trademark provided by a participating California professional sports franchise, and would require the DMV to issue specialized license plates in different designs that bear the logo, emblem, or trademark of an individual California professional sports franchise under that program if the Department of Veterans Affairs complies with the 7,500 application requirement for an individual design.

Position: Support
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 637 (McGuire) Personal income taxes: voluntary contributions: Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and renames the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Fund as the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund and continuously appropriate those funds to be allocated as required by current law. This bill would additionally permit a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals affiliate or a humane society affiliate that is under contract to provide all animal control services for a local public agency to receive funds from the distribution of up to \$250,000 as specified, from contributions received on and after January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

Bills Opposed by Long Beach:

AB 1215 (Ting) Law enforcement: facial recognition and other biometric surveillance.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer from installing, activating, or using any biometric surveillance system in connection with an officer camera or data collected by an officer camera. The bill authorizes a person to bring an action for equitable or declaratory relief against a law enforcement agency or officer who violates that prohibition.

Position: Letter of Concern

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1279 (Bloom) Planning and zoning: housing development: high-resource areas.

This bill would have required the Department of Housing and Community Development to designate areas in the State as high-resource areas by January 1, 2021, and every 5 years thereafter. The bill would authorize a city or county to appeal the designation of an area within its jurisdiction as a high-resource area during that 5-year period. The bill would require the city or county to deposit a fee into a separate fund reserved for the construction or preservation of housing with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent to households with a household income less than 50% of the area median income.

Position: Oppose

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 206 (Skinner) Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and representation.

This bill goes into effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits California postsecondary educational institutions, except community colleges, and every athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, from providing a prospective intercollegiate student athlete from receiving compensation in relation to the athlete's name, image, or likeness. The bill also prohibits an athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics from preventing a qualified postsecondary educational institution other than a community college from participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's name, image, or likeness.

Position: Oppose

Status: Chaptered into State Law

Other Bills Monitored by Long Beach:

AB 48 (O'Donnell) Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2020.

This bill authorizes \$15 billion for the construction and modernization of public preschool, K-12,

and state colleges to be placed on the March 2020 primary ballot.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 161(Ting) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.

This bill would have required a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 477(Cervantes) Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations.

This bill goes into effect on January 1, 2020 and requires a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the access and functional needs population, as defined, in the next regular update to its emergency plan, as specified.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 485(Medina) Local government: economic development subsidies.

This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, requires each local agency to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy for a warehouse distribution center, as defined, and to, among things, hold hearings and report on those subsidies, as provided.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 510 (Cooley) Local government records: destruction of records.

This bill would have exempted the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 600(Chu) Local government: organization: disadvantaged unincorporated communities.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and specifies that the prohibition on approving an annexation involving a disadvantaged unincorporated community, as described above, applies to

the annexation of territory greater than 10 acres, or smaller as determined by commission policy. The bill also provides that the existing approval prohibition and the exemptions to the application requirement apply to the annexation of two or more contiguous areas that take place within 5 years of each other and that are individually less than 10 acres but cumulatively more than 10 acres.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 821 (O'Donnell) Transportation: Trade Corridor Enhancement Account: project nomination: California Port Efficiency Program.

This bill would have required the commission to allocate not less than 10% of the funds that are required to be allocated to projects nominated by the Department of Transportation to projects nominated pursuant to the California Port Efficiency Program, which this bill would create.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 827 (McCarty) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires a business to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill exempts full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 849 (Bonta) elections: city and county redistricting.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the governing body of each local jurisdiction described above to adopt new district boundaries after each federal decennial census, except as specified. The bill specifies redistricting criteria and deadlines for the adoption of new boundaries by the governing body. The bill specifies hearing procedures that would allow the public to provide input on the placement of boundaries and on proposed boundary maps. The bill requires the governing body to take specified steps to encourage the residents of the local jurisdiction to participate in the redistricting process.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 945 (McCarty) Local government: financial affairs: surplus funds.

This bill commencing January 1, 2020, authorizes a local agency to invest and deposit the agency's surplus funds in deposits at specified types of financial institutions whether those investments are in certificates of deposit or other forms. The bill, from January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2026, also increases to 50% the percentage of funds that can be so invested by a city, district, or other local

agency that does not pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies with a different governing body.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 992 (Mullin) Open meetings: local agencies: social media.

The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires that the meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies be conducted openly. That act defines “meeting” for purposes of the act and prohibits a majority of the members of a legislative body, outside a meeting authorized by the act, from using a series of communications of any kind to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would have provided that the prohibition described above does not apply to the participation, as defined, in an internet-based social media platform, as defined, by a majority of the members of a legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, as defined, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1037 (Gipson) Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital: clinics: licensure and regulation: exemption.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and expands the licensing exemption to include any clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation that provides health care services within any zip code that is located within six miles of the physical location of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital, located in the Los Angeles County Service Planning Area 6, and meets specified requirements, such as serving indigent and uninsured individuals pursuant to a charity care policy and participating in a graduate medical education program that is administered by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1106 (Smith) Los Angeles County: notice of recordation.

This bill extends, until January 1, 2030, the provisions authorizing the recorder to provide notice by mail to a party or parties subject to a notice of default or notice of sale of a property.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1173 (O'Donnell) California State University: Center to Close Achievement Gaps.

The bill would have provided that the mission of the center is to provide resources and assistance to local educational agencies in order to eliminate gaps in academic achievement between subgroups of pupils of kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, as identified on the California

School Dashboard, through professional preparation of educators throughout the California State University system and by serving as a resource for local educational agencies on strategies to close achievement gaps.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1208 (Ting) Utility user taxes: exemption: clean energy resource.

Current law, until January 1, 2020, exempts from any utility user tax on the consumption of electricity imposed by a local jurisdiction, as defined, the consumption of electricity generated by a clean energy resource for the use of a customer or the customer's tenants. This bill would extend the repeal date of the above-described exemption from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2027. The bill includes findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1437 (Chen) Local government: redevelopment: revenues from property tax override rates.

This bill would have required certain revenues attributable to a property tax rate approved by the voters of a city, county, city and county, or special district to make payments in support of a mobile intensive care program in the City of Brea called "Paramedics" to be allocated to, and when collected to be paid into, the fund of that taxing entity instead of the Redevelopment Property Tax Fund of each successor agency, unless the revenues are pledged as security for the payment of any indebtedness, as provided.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1437 without my signature. This bill allows a portion of property taxes in the City of Brea to be paid out of the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to pay for a voter-approved paramedic program. The dissolution of redevelopment agencies (RDAs) in 2011 has returned substantial property tax revenues to cities, counties and special districts to support core services. This bill would increase General Fund costs outside of the budget process. Further, it is important to note that when existing obligations are paid off, all of the paramedic tax will revert to the City. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1479 (Cervantes) Opportunity Zone Credit Enhancement Act.

This bill would have required the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to consider providing a credit enhancement to support an economic development facility in a

qualified opportunity zone and to establish procedures for the expeditious review of applications for those credit enhancements. The bill would have further authorized the bank to provide credit enhancements that support financing for economic development facilities located in a qualified opportunity zone.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1515 (Friedman) Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

This bill, notwithstanding a specified requirement for a court to enter an order under CEQA, prohibit a court in an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of the local agency, including a charter city, in adopting an update to a community plan on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA from, on the basis of that noncompliance, invalidating, reviewing, voiding, or setting aside the approval of a development project that meets certain requirements. It takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1560 (Friedman) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation: major transit stop.

CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and propose guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the guidelines. CEQA requires the office to propose revisions to the guidelines establishing criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to meet certain objectives. CEQA defines “transit priority area” as an area within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. This bill revises the definition of “major transit stop” to include a bus rapid transit station, as defined. It takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1607 (Boerner Horvath) Gender discrimination: notification.

This bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require a city, county, or city and county that issues local business licenses to provide written notification in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean of the above provisions to the licensee at the time the business license is issued or renewed. It would require the Department of Consumer Affairs to develop, by October 1, 2020, a written notification of the above provisions in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean and would require the notification to be available for download from the department’s internet website. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to provide the department’s written notification to a business and to increase the fee for a business license to cover the reasonable cost of providing the notice. The bill would, commencing October 1, 2020, require the department to provide the pamphlet and other informational materials in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

AB 1640 (Boerner Horvath) Local government finance: budget reserves.

This bill would have required a local government by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to submit a written report to the State Controller's office on how it plans to spend any of its budget reserves, as defined, on specified priorities over a 5-year fiscal period, including, among others, mental and behavioral health services and affordable housing. The bill would provide this reporting requirement only applies to a local government if the local government's budget reserve in the immediately preceding fiscal year was in excess of 30 percent of the total expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year.

Position: Watch
Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

AB 1743 (Bloom) Local government: properties eligible to claim or receiving a welfare exemption.

The act requires properties or entities of the state, federal, or local governments, except as otherwise provided, to be exempt from the special tax. This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires property receiving a welfare exemption, as specified, to be exempt from the special tax. The bill would require this exemption to apply to taxes imposed by an ordinance adopted on or after January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 8 (Glazer) State parks: state beaches: smoking ban.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state beach, as defined, or in a unit of the state park system, as defined, except as provided, or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system unless the disposal is made in an appropriate waste receptacle.

Position: Watch
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 25 (Caballero) California Environmental Quality Act: projects funded by qualified opportunity zone funds or other public funds.

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 have, until January 1, 2025, established specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that are funded, in whole or in part, by specified public funds or public agencies and that meet certain requirements.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 58 (Wiener) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.

This bill would have, beginning January 1, 2022, and before January 2, 2027, require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to conduct a pilot program that would authorize the department to issue an additional hours license to an on-sale licensee located in a qualified city that would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the qualified city in which the licensee is located. The bill would impose specified fees related to the license to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Failed Passage Out of the Legislature

SB 99 (Nielsen) General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes.

This bill requires the city or county, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2020, to review and update the safety element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Watch Closely

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 128 (Beall) Public contracts: Best Value Construction Contracting for Counties Pilot Program.

Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Current law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before January 1, 2020. Existing law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill authorizes the County of Santa Clara and the County of Monterey to utilize this pilot program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2025.

Position: Watch Closely

Status Chaptered into State Law

SB 142 (Wiener) Employees: lactation accommodation.

The bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits an employer from discharging, or in any other manner discriminating or retaliating against, an employee for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under these provisions and would establish remedies that include filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 190 (Dodd) Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill sets forth required components of the program.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 212 (Allen) Elections: local voting methods.

This bill would authorize a city, county, or local educational agency to conduct an election using ranked choice voting, in which voters rank the candidates for office in order of preference, as specified. This bill would specify the procedures for conducting an election using ranked choice voting as it applies to both a single-seat election and a multiseat election.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 212 without my signature. This bill authorizes general law cities, counties, and school districts to conduct a local election using ranked choice voting. Ranked choice is an experiment that has been tried in several charter cities in California. Where it has been implemented, I am concerned that it has often led to voter confusion, and that the promise that ranked choice voting leads to greater democracy is not necessarily fulfilled. The state would benefit from learning more from charter cities who use ranked choice voting before broadly expanding the system.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 231 (Galgiani) Local emergencies: port districts.

The bill would have required review of a local emergency by the governing body, as described above, to occur at least once every 30, rather than 60, days. The bill would also provide legislative findings in support of these provisions.

Position: Watch

Status: Failed Passage out of Legislature

SB 234 (Skinner) Family daycare homes.

This bill requires a large family daycare home to be treated as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. It takes effect on January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 438 (Hertzberg) Emergency medical services: dispatch.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and prohibits a public agency from delegating, assigning, or contracting “911” emergency call processing services for the dispatch of emergency response resources, unless the contract is with another public agency. The bill would exempt from that prohibition a public agency that is a joint powers authority that delegated, assigned, or contracted for “911” call processing services on or before January 1, 2019, under certain conditions.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Chaptered into State Law

SB 531 (Glazer) Local agencies: retailers

This bill would have prohibited, on or after January 1, 2020, a local agency from entering into any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.

Position: Watch Closely
Status: Vetoed

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 531 without my signature. This bill would prohibit a local agency from entering into any agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in a rebate of the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax revenues to a retailer that locates or maintains a place of sale within the jurisdiction of that local agency. Current use of these tax agreements are limited but also an important local tool that captures additional economic activity, particularly in rural and inland California cities that continue to face significant economic challenges like high unemployment rates. Therefore, completely removing these tax options from local decision makers is the wrong approach. I do support greater oversight with respect to the use of these tax agreements and have signed Assembly Bill 485, which will increase transparency regarding the economic outcomes that result from these types of agreements. This will allow the state to better understand the nature of the agreements between local jurisdictions and businesses, as well as the challenges and obstacles to inclusive growth.

Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 542 (Stern) Workers’ compensation.

This bill would have provided, until January 1, 2025, that in the case of certain state and local

firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term “injury” also includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests itself during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit. The bill would have applied to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 531 without my signature. This bill would prohibit a local agency from entering into any agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in a rebate of the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax revenues to a retailer that locates or maintains a place of sale within the jurisdiction of that local agency. Current use of these tax agreements are limited but also an important local tool that captures additional economic activity, particularly in rural and inland California cities that continue to face significant economic challenges like high unemployment rates. Therefore, completely removing these tax options from local decision makers is the wrong approach. I do support greater oversight with respect to the use of these tax agreements and have signed Assembly Bill 485, which will increase transparency regarding the economic outcomes that result from these types of agreements. This will allow the state to better understand the nature of the agreements between local jurisdictions and businesses, as well as the challenges and obstacles to inclusive growth. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 681 (Stern) Local referenda and charter amendments: withdrawal.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2020 and authorizes the proponent of a county, municipal, or district referendum to withdraw the referendum at any time before the 88th day before the election, whether or not the petition has already been found sufficient by the elections official. The bill would grant the same authority to withdraw to the proponent of an amendment of a city or county charter.

Position: Watch

Status: Chaptered into State Law

City of Long Beach
City of Long Beach - Legislative Matrix 12/2/2019 7:54 AM

Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 3](#) (Cooper D) Cannabis: Adolescent Cannabis Prevention Fund.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, and specifies grounds for disciplinary action of a licensee by a licensing authority. MAUCRSA establishes the Cannabis Control Fund and the Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account for specified use by the licensing authorities. This bill would establish the Adolescent Cannabis Prevention Fund to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of preventing persons under 21 years of age from accessing cannabis and cannabis products, unless otherwise specified. The bill would require specified fine and penalty moneys collected by licensing authorities to be deposited into the fund for those purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 37](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Personal income taxes: deductions: business expenses: commercial cannabis activity.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 792, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and authorizes persons to conduct specified commercial cannabis activities, as defined, in the state. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would specifically provide in the Personal Income Tax Law for nonconformity to that federal law disallowing a deduction or credit for business expenses of a trade or business whose activities consist of trafficking specified controlled substances only for commercial cannabis activity, as defined under MAUCRSA, by a licensee under MAUCRSA, thus allowing deduction of business expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on that commercial cannabis activity under the Personal Income Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 141](#) (Cooper D) County reimbursement: Joseph James DeAngelo, Jr. costs.

Introduced: 12/12/2018

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county that is responsible for the cost of a trial or trials or any hearing of a person for the offense of homicide to apply to the Controller for reimbursement of excessive costs incurred

by the county under specified circumstances. Under existing law, if the Controller determines that reimbursement is proper, the Controller is required to request the Director of Finance to include any amounts necessary to fulfill reimbursement in a request for deficiency appropriation. This bill would enact the Justice Act of 2019 for the Reimbursement of County Costs Arising from the Matter of the People v. Joseph DeAngelo, and would authorize the County of Sacramento and other California counties to be reimbursed for the reasonable and necessary costs, as specified, incurred in connection with the prosecution and defense of Joseph DeAngelo. The bill would require a county seeking reimbursement to send a statement of costs to the Controller for approval, and would require the Controller, within 60 days, to either pay approved costs or provide a written statement as to the reason for not making reimbursement at that time. The bill would create the Justice Act of 2019 Fund for these purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 228](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Food, beverage, and cosmetic adulterants: industrial hemp products.

Introduced: 1/17/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offer for sale of adulterated foods, beverages, or cosmetics. Existing law prescribes when a food or beverage is adulterated, including if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to the health of a person or other animal that may consume it. Existing law prescribes when a cosmetic is adulterated, including when it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to users under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement of the cosmetic, under customary or usual conditions. This bill would require a manufacturer of food that includes industrial hemp to be able to demonstrate that all parts of the plant used in their food come from a state or country that has an established and approved industrial hemp program, as defined, that inspects or regulates hemp under a food safety program or equivalent criteria to ensure safety for human consumption and the industrial hemp cultivator or grower to be in good standing and compliance with the governing laws of the state or country of origin. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 286](#) (Bonta D) Taxation: cannabis.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/1/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, and additionally amended by statute, imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension and revocation of commercial cannabis licenses, and imposes an excise tax commencing January 1, 2018, on the purchase of cannabis and cannabis products at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer. Commencing January 1, 2018, AUMA also imposes a cultivation tax upon all cultivators on all harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market, at specified rates per dry-weight ounce of cannabis flowers and leaves. Existing law requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to administer those taxes, and requires the revenues from those taxes to be deposited into the California Cannabis Tax Fund and to be continuously appropriated for specified purposes pursuant to a specified schedule. AUMA requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2020, with recommendations for adjustments to the tax rate to achieve the goals of undercutting illicit market prices and discouraging use by persons younger than 21 years of age while ensuring sufficient revenues are generated for specified programs. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent. This bill would reduce that excise tax rate to 11% on and after the operative date of this bill until July 1, 2022, at which time the excise tax rate would revert back to 15%. The bill would suspend the imposition of the cultivation tax on and after the operative date of this bill until July 1, 2022. The bill would require the bureau, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to provide the Legislature with reports measuring the success of this bill, as specified. This

bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 397](#) (Chau D) Vehicles: driving under the influence.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 610, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for a person who is under the influence of a drug to drive a vehicle. Existing law also makes it a crime for a person to drive under the influence and proximately cause bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law requires the superior court to provide a disposition report to the Department of Justice when the court disposes of a case for which an arrest for certain crimes was made and requires that the report contain specified information. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, require the disposition report made by the superior court for a conviction for driving under the influence of cannabis to state that the conviction was due to cannabis.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 404](#) (Stone, Mark D) Commercial cannabis activity: testing laboratories.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 799, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of businesses that engage in commercial cannabis activity, including licensed testing laboratories. Existing law prohibits cannabis and cannabis products from being sold unless a representative sample of the cannabis or cannabis products have been tested by a licensed testing laboratory. Existing law requires, for each batch tested, that a testing laboratory issue a certificate of analysis for selected lots to report specified information, including whether the profile of the sample conforms to the labeled contents of compounds. This bill would authorize a testing laboratory to amend a certificate of analysis under these provisions to correct minor errors, as defined by the Bureau of Cannabis Control. The bill would also authorize the testing laboratory to retest the sample, if the test result falls outside the specifications authorized by law or regulation, when the testing laboratory notifies the bureau, in writing, that the test was compromised due to equipment malfunction, staff error, or other circumstances allowed by the bureau and the bureau authorizes the retest. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 420](#) (Lackey R) The California Cannabis Research Program.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 7/8/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 802, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) If the Regents of the University of California accept the responsibility, existing law requires the University of California to establish the California Cannabis Research Program, also sometimes referred to as the California Marijuana Research Program or the Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research, in order to develop and conduct studies intended to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis, among other duties. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election as Proposition 64, among other things, establishes the California Cannabis Tax Fund as a continuously appropriated fund consisting of specified taxes, interest, penalties, and other amounts imposed by AUMA. AUMA requires, after other specified disbursements are made from the fund, the Controller to disburse

\$2,000,000 to the University of California San Diego Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research. This bill would specify that the program is hosted by the Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research. The bill would authorize the program to cultivate cannabis for its use in research, pursuant to applicable federal and state laws and regulations. The bill would expand the purview of the program, which is funded by the California Cannabis Tax Fund, to include the study of naturally occurring constituents of cannabis and synthetic compounds and to require the program to develop and conduct studies to examine the effects of cannabis, cannabinoids, and related constituents, and other behavioral health outcomes. The bill would also authorize the controlled clinical trials to focus on examining testing methods for detecting harmful contaminants in cannabis, including mold and bacteria. The bill would require funds from the California Cannabis Tax Fund to be used only as authorized by the AUMA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 545](#) (Low D) Cannabis: Bureau of Cannabis Control.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was CONCURRENCE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. This bill would require the powers and duties of the bureau to be subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and would require the review to be performed as if MAUCRSA were scheduled to be repealed as of January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 833](#) (Lackey R) Parking penalties.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 495, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an agency that processes unpaid parking penalties and related service fees to collect those penalties and fees pursuant to one of specified options. Under one option, a processing agency is authorized to file an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law requires a processing agency that uses this option to offer an indigent person a payment plan for them to pay unpaid parking penalties and related service fees in monthly installments of no more than \$25 per month for total amounts due that are \$300 or less, and requires this option to include a waiver of all late fees and penalty assessments if the indigent person enrolls in the payment plan. This bill would exclude the amount of those late fees and penalty assessments waived pursuant to that process from being counted in determining the indigent person's eligibility for the payment plan. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 1085](#) (McCarty D) After school programs: substance use prevention: funding: cannabis revenue.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the After School Education and Safety Program under which participating public

schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. The After School Education and Safety Program requires each program component to consist of an education and literacy element and an educational enrichment element, as specified. This bill would specifically authorize for inclusion within the educational enrichment element youth development activities that promote healthy choices and behaviors in order to prevent and reduce substance use and improve school retention and performance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1288](#) (Cooley D) Cannabis: track and trace.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would require the information recorded by the track and trace program to additionally include the date of retail sale to a customer, whether the sale is on the retail premises or by delivery, and the delivery inventory ledger. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 1291](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: labor peace agreements.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 826, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would require an applicant with 20 or more employees to provide a notarized statement that the applicant will enter into, or demonstrate that it has already entered into, and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement. This bill would also require an applicant for a state license under MAUCRSA, if the applicant has less than 20 employees and has not yet entered into a labor peace agreement, to provide a notarized statement as a part of its application indicating that the applicant will enter into and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement within 60 days of employing its 20th employee. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1356](#) (Ting D) Cannabis: local jurisdictions: retail commercial cannabis activity.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 5/30/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Ting.

Location: 5/30/2019-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use

cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state as provided by the act. MAUCRSA does not supersede or limit the authority of a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate commercial cannabis businesses within that local jurisdiction. This bill, if more than 50% of the electorate of a local jurisdiction voted in favor of AUMA, would require a local jurisdiction to issue a minimum number of local licenses authorizing specified retail cannabis commercial activity within that jurisdiction that would be permitted by a retailer license issued under MAUCRSA. The bill would require the minimum number of those local licenses required to be issued in that jurisdiction to be 1/6 of the number of currently active on-sale general licenses for alcoholic beverage sales in that jurisdiction, as specified, unless the minimum number would result in a ratio greater than one local license for retail cannabis commercial activity for every 15,000 residents of the local jurisdiction, in which case the bill would require the minimum number to be determined by dividing the number of residents in the local jurisdiction by 15,000 and rounding down to the nearest whole number. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to impose a fee on licensees to cover the regulatory costs of issuing those local licenses. The bill would exempt from these provisions a local jurisdiction that, on or after January 1, 2017, and until January 1, 2020, submitted to the electorate of the local jurisdiction a specified local ordinance or resolution relating to retail cannabis commercial activity that received a specified vote of the electorate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

AB 1417 (Rubio, Blanca D) Cannabis advertisement and marketing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of licenses issued pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA authorizes those licensing authorities to issue a citation to a licensee or unlicensed person for any act or omission that violates or has violated a provision of MAUCRSA or a regulation adopted pursuant to MAUCRSA, as specified. MAUCRSA provides that these sanctions are separate from, and in addition to, all other administrative, civil, or criminal remedies. MAUCRSA authorizes those licensing authorities to recover from the licensee or person who was the subject of the citation costs of investigation and enforcement, as specified. This bill would impose a civil penalty on any licensee that violates that requirement, not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation. The bill would provide that, in assessing the civil penalty, consideration is required to be given to the appropriateness of the amount assessed taking into account specified factors. The bill would allow the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney or prosecutor to bring a civil action for the civil penalty, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

AB 1420 (Oberholte R) Cannabis: licensing fees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 7/8/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of

commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA requires those licensing authorities to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees based upon the cost of enforcing MAUCRSA and upon the size of the business of the licensee or applicant, as specified. This bill would remove the requirement that the licensing authorities charge a renewal fee, and would prohibit licensing authorities from setting application and license fees that exceed certain specified amounts that are consistent with regulations adopted as of May 17, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 1458](#) (Quirk D) Cannabis testing laboratories.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The existing Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill, for edible cannabis products, would require the certificate of analysis to report that the milligrams of THC per serving does not exceed 10 milligrams per serving, plus or minus 15% until January 1, 2022, and plus or minus 10% after January 1, 2022. The bill would authorize a manufacturer to contest the testing results or to request a retest of the batch and would authorize a testing laboratory to amend a certificate of analysis to correct minor errors. The bill would require the bureau to adopt regulations implementing those processes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 1461](#) (Quirk D) Cannabis: testing laboratories.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 3/28/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, including testing laboratories. Existing law prohibits the sale of cannabis or cannabis products unless a representative sample of the cannabis or cannabis product has been tested by a testing laboratory. Existing law requires a licensed distributor to store cannabis or cannabis product prior to and during testing by a licensed testing laboratory and, if the batch passes testing, to conduct a quality assurance review before distribution to ensure the labeling and packaging of the cannabis and cannabis products conform to the requirements of the act. This bill would amend AUMA by authorizing a manufacturer to arrange for a licensed testing laboratory to obtain a representative sample of each cannabis batch at the manufacturer's licensed premises and, after receiving the certificate of analysis by the testing laboratory that the cannabis batch has passed the testing requirements, to perform the quality assurance review. The bill would require a licensed manufacturer who has the testing conducted and who conducts the quality assurance review to certify to a distributor that those actions have been taken and would authorize a distributor to rely on that certification and not perform the testing and quality assurance review. The bill would also require the bureau to adopt regulations to establish a process to test samples of random batches of cannabis or cannabis products that had testing and quality assurance performed at the licensed premises of the manufacturer to determine whether the product conforms with the certificate analysis provided to the distributor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 1465](#) (Bloom D) Cannabis: consumption cafe/lounge license.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would create a new license, to be known as a consumption cafe/lounge license, which would authorize the retail sale to, and onsite consumption of cannabis or cannabis products by, adults 21 years of age or older, as provided. The bill would allow, for a specified period of time, a licensed retailer to apply for a consumption cafe/lounge designation that would authorize that licensee to sell cannabis and cannabis products for onsite consumption subject to specified restrictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Development Services

AB 1470 (Quirk D) Cannabis testing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA prohibits cannabis and cannabis products from being sold unless a representative sample has been tested by a licensed testing laboratory in the final form in which the cannabis or cannabis product will be consumed or used. This bill would specify that for this purpose "final form" means the unpackaged product as it will be consumed and would specify that the cannabis or cannabis product does not have to be delivered to the licensed testing laboratory in the final retail packaging or, if applicable, within its vaporizer device to be considered in its final form.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

AB 1525 (Jones-Sawyer D) Cannabis: financial institutions.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 4/23/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of licenses issued for microbusinesses, transportation, storage, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the bureau, to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the distribution chain, as provided. This bill would provide that an entity, as defined, that receives deposits, extends credit, conducts fund transfers, transports cash or financial instruments on behalf of a financial institution, or provides other financial services, including public accounting, as provided, for a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity does not commit a crime under any California law solely by virtue of receiving deposits, extending credit, conducting fund transfers, transporting cash or other financial instruments, or providing other financial services for the person. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to share application, licensee and regulatory information, including information in the track and

trace program, with financial institutions, as defined. The bill would require a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity to sign a waiver allowing licensing authorities to transmit that specified information to financial institutions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1530](#) (Cooley D) Unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants: local jurisdiction restrictions on cannabis delivery.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/9/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 3/21/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 (CUA), provides that a patient or a patient's primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates marijuana for personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician is not subject to conviction for offenses relating to possession and cultivation of marijuana. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to engage in specified activities related to the personal use of cannabis or cannabis products, subject to certain restrictions, as specified. AUMA also authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, makes the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, possession, and sale of cannabis a crime, except as provided. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to create and administer a program of grants to be made on a competitive basis to cities, counties, and joint powers authorities to establish or expand an enforcement program against unauthorized cannabis activity, as defined, and provide consumer education about the difference between licensed or legal cannabis activity and unlicensed or illegal cannabis activity. The bill would require the board to create an evaluation design for unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants that assesses the effectiveness of the grant programs in reducing cannabis-related crime and increasing public knowledge of cannabis regulation and, commencing January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature based on the evaluation design. The bill would authorize the board to use up to 2.5% of the money appropriated for this program for administration of the grant program and the development of the evaluation component. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1569](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Sales and use tax: medicinal cannabis: veterans.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/29/2019-In committee: Hearing for testimony only.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill, on or after January 1, 2020, and until January 1, 2030, would provide an exemption from those taxes for the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis product purchased by a qualified patient or a primary caregiver of a qualified patient from a medicinal cannabis licensee if that qualified patient or primary caregiver provides an attending physician's recommendation, a valid state government-issued identification card, and a specified Veteran Health Identification Card. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 1678](#) (Carrillo D) Indoor-Grown Cannabis Commission.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was AGRI. on 3/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Legislature finds and declares that the agricultural and seafood industries are vitally important elements of the state's economy. Existing law provides for various commissions and councils to promote the marketing and production of agricultural or seafood commodities. This bill would create the Indoor-Grown Cannabis Commission in state government with a prescribed membership, and would specify the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the commission's board of directors. The bill would authorize the commission to, among other things, conduct research for specified purposes, assess and address the impact of local and state regulations on the cannabis and indoor-grown cannabis industries, and collect and disseminate market price information to prevent unfair trade practices. The bill would authorize the commission to levy assessments on all indoor cultivators, as defined, in amounts within unspecified ranges based on the weight or value of indoor cannabis marketed, and would continuously appropriate these funds to the commission for the purposes of implementing these provisions. The bill would provide that these provisions, except as necessary to conduct an election, would not become operative until indoor cultivators vote in favor of these provisions by referendum, as prescribed. The bill would also provide for the suspension of the operation of these provisions and for concluding the operations of the commission under certain circumstances. The bill would make it unlawful for a person to render or furnish false reports, secrete, destroy, or alter records, fail to furnish a report, or fail or refuse to furnish to the commission information concerning the names and addresses of persons to whom indoor-grown cannabis was delivered or from whom indoor-grown cannabis was received, except as provided. The bill would authorize the commission to bring certain civil actions to enforce these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[AB 1710](#) (Wood D) Cannabis.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/8/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 6/6/2019-S. B., P. & E.D.

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would amend AUMA by authorizing the Elk Valley Rancheria, California, a federally recognized Indian tribe, and the County of Del Norte to enter into an agreement, as defined, regarding local authorization for, and tribal regulation of, commercial cannabis activity. The bill would provide that the agreement would satisfy the requirements of MAUCRSA regarding the approval of a local jurisdiction for state license purposes and would require that the licensee or applicant be subject to all of the requirements of MAUCRSA for the applicable license type. The bill would exempt the agreement from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but would not limit the licensee's requirement to comply with all state laws, including CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[SB 34](#) (Wiener D) Cannabis: donations.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 837, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill, the Dennis Peron and Brownie Mary Act, would similarly authorize, on and after

a specified date, licensees that are authorized to make retail sales to provide free cannabis or cannabis products to a medicinal cannabis patient or the patient's primary caregiver if specified requirements are met, including that the cannabis or cannabis products otherwise meet specified requirements of MAUCRSA. The bill would authorize those licensees to contract with an individual or organization to coordinate the provision of free medicinal cannabis and medicinal cannabis products on the retailer's premises. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

SB 51 **(Hertzberg D) Financial institutions: cannabis.**

Introduced: 12/4/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/9/2019-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Financial Institutions Law, regulates the activities of various financial entities, including commercial banks, industrial banks, trust companies, credit unions, and savings and loan associations. The Banking Law defines and regulates state banks and commits the enforcement of banking laws to the Commissioner of Business Oversight. The California Credit Union Law provides for the licensure and regulation of credit unions by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and makes a willful violation of that law a crime. This bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Banking and Credit Union Law, to be administered by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and the Department of Business Oversight. The bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Bank and Credit Union Advisory Board and specify its composition, to include the Treasurer, the Controller, and the Chief of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, and commit to it the general responsibility for ensuring that this law functions in a safe and efficient way. The bill would prescribe the powers and duties of the board, including reviewing department enforcement reports, holding meetings that would be open to public comment, and issuing its own recommendations, which would be submitted to the Legislature and the Governor. The board would also be required to provide guidance on specified investment activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

SB 67 **(McGuire D) Cannabis: temporary licenses.**

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 6/5/2019-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 5). Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.

Location: 6/5/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would, until September 15, 2019, revalidate an expired temporary license issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture, if the licensee submitted an application for an annual state license and application fees for the same premises and commercial cannabis activity for which the temporary license was issued, before the licensee's temporary license expiration date. The bill would revoke the temporary license's validity after the department issues an annual license or provisional license for which the temporary license was issued, or 30 days after the department denies or disqualifies, or the licensee abandons, the licensee's application for an annual license or the department notifies the temporary licensee that the licensee is eligible for an annual or provisional license. The bill would not entitle the applicant or licensee to a hearing or an appeal of the licensing authority's refusal to extend a license or the revocation or suspension by the department of a temporary license. The bill would specify, among other things, that a temporary license does not obligate the department to issue that licensee an annual or provisional license. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

SB 153 **(Wilk R) Industrial hemp.**

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 838, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Agricultural Act of 2014, authorizes an institution of higher education, as defined, or a state department of agriculture, as defined, to grow or cultivate industrial hemp under an agricultural pilot program, as defined, under certain conditions. Existing federal law, the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, requires a state desiring to have primary regulatory authority over the production of industrial hemp in the state to submit to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, through the state department of agriculture, a plan, with specified contents, under which the state monitors and regulates hemp production. This bill would revise the provisions regulating the cultivation and testing of industrial hemp to conform with the requirements for a state plan under the federal Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by the federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, by, among other things, revising the definition of "industrial hemp," and replacing the terms "seed breeder," "seed cultivar," and "seed development plan" with the defined terms "hemp breeder," "cultivar," and "variety development plan," respectively. The bill would expand and change the membership of the Industrial Hemp Advisory Board, as specified. The bill would apply the registration requirements to growers of industrial hemp for noncommercial as well as commercial purposes. Upon approval of a state plan, as specified, the bill would apply certain registration and regulatory requirements to established agricultural research institutions, including submission of research plans, as defined, to county agricultural commissioners before cultivating hemp. The bill would impose new requirements on the department and county agricultural commissioners for the handling and transmittal of registration information, impose new testing requirements, provide new enforcement procedures to be operative as of the effective date of an approved state plan, as defined, and impose new conditions on eligibility to participate in the industrial hemp program, as defined. By expanding registration requirements, including payment of registration fees, to some growers of industrial hemp for agricultural or academic research purposes, the bill would establish a new source of revenue for a continuously appropriated fund, thus making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

SB 185 (McGuire D) Cannabis: marketing.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 841, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. 2) MAUCRSA requires the department, no later than January 1, 2018, to establish standards by which a licensed cultivator may designate a county of origin for cannabis. MAUCRSA requires the department, no later than January 1, 2021, to establish a process by which cultivators may establish appellations for cannabis grown in certain geographical areas of California, instead of by county. MAUCRSA prohibits cannabis from being represented to consumers, as specified, as grown in a California county unless the cannabis was grown in that county. MAUCRSA prohibits the name of a California county or any similar name that is likely to mislead consumers as to the origin of cannabis products from being used, as specified, unless the cannabis contained in the product was grown in that county. Existing law defines the term "kind" to mean the applicable type or designation regarding a particular cannabis variant or cannabis product type, including, but not limited to, strain name or other grower trademark, or growing area designation. This bill would use the term "appellations of origin" instead of "appellations" and would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin to misuse of appellations of origin established pursuant to the above-described process. The bill would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin and appellation of origin to the use of names that are likely to mislead consumers as to the kind of cannabis. The bill would alter the definition of "kind" to include the applicable type or designation of a particular cannabis origin.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 203](#) (Bradford D) Public bank.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Status: 2/13/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/31/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing state and federal law define and regulate financial institutions, including banks. Existing state law, the Financial Institutions Law, defines a "bank" as a banking institution that is incorporated to engage in commercial banking, industrial banking, or trust business. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create a public bank.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

[SB 223](#) (Hill D) Pupil health: administration of medicinal cannabis: schoolsites.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 699, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a school nurse or other designated school personnel to assist any pupil who is required to take, during the regular schoolday, medication prescribed for the pupil by a physician and surgeon or ordered for the pupil by a physician assistant, if the school district receives specified written statements from the physician and surgeon or physician assistant and from the parent, foster parent, or guardian of the pupil. This bill would enact Jojo's Act, which would authorize the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, or the governing body of a charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to adopt, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing board or body, a policy, as provided, that allows a parent or guardian of a pupil to possess and administer medicinal cannabis, as defined, at a schoolsite to the pupil who is a qualified patient entitled to the protections of the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, excluding cannabis, as defined, in a smokeable or vapeable form. The bill would authorize the policy to be amended or rescinded for any reason at a regularly scheduled meeting, as specified, and for exigent circumstances at a special meeting, as specified. The bill, for pupil records collected for the purpose of administering medicinal cannabis, would require those records to be treated as medical records and subject to all provisions of state and federal law governing the confidentiality and disclosure of medical records. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Education

[SB 305](#) (Hueso D) Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires the licensure and regulation of various health care facilities, including, among others, a hospice facility. The Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, prohibits specified criminal penalties from being imposed on a patient or a patient's primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates cannabis for the personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician. Existing law, known as the Medical Marijuana Program, requires counties to administer an identification card program for qualified patients and provides immunity from arrest to qualified patients with a valid identification card or designated primary caregivers, within prescribed limits. This bill, the Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law, would prohibit specified types of health care facilities from prohibiting or interfering with a terminally ill patient's use of medical cannabis within the health care facility, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require a patient to provide the health care facility with a copy of their medical marijuana card or written documentation that the use of medical cannabis is recommended by a physician. The bill would authorize a health care facility to reasonably restrict the manner in which a patient stores and uses medical cannabis to ensure the safety of other patients, guests, and employees of the health care facility, compliance with other state laws, and the safe operations of the health care facility. The bill would prohibit the department

that licenses the health care facility from enforcing these provisions, and compliance with the bill would not be a condition for obtaining, retaining, or renewing a license as a health care facility. The bill would authorize a health care facility to suspend compliance with these provisions if a regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services takes specified actions, including initiating an enforcement action against a health care facility related to the facility's compliance with a state-regulated medical marijuana program.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 475](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Cannabis: trade samples.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/8/2019

Status: 8/14/2019-August 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/2/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature, except as provided. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state as provided by the act. AUMA also prohibits a licensee from giving away any amount of cannabis or cannabis product as part of a business promotion or other commercial activity. This bill would allow a licensee to designate cannabis or a cannabis product as a trade sample at any time while the cannabis or cannabis product is in the possession of the licensee and would impose specific requirements on the licensee making the designation. The bill would prohibit the sale or donation of cannabis or a cannabis product that is designated a trade sample, but would allow those trade samples to be given for no consideration to an employee of the licensee that designated the trade sample or to another licensee. The bill would require a trade sample to be given only for specified purposes. The bill would require trade samples given to another licensee to be recorded in the track and trace system and would require a licensee to maintain records of cannabis trade samples given to employees. The bill would prohibit an employee of a licensee from possessing or transporting trade samples in excess of specified amounts. The bill would require the bureau to establish by regulation a definition of trade sample. The bill would allow the bureau to establish by regulation a limit on the quantity of cannabis and cannabis goods designated by a licensee as a trade sample, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 527](#) ([Caballero D](#)) Local government: Williamson Act: cultivation of cannabis and hemp.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 273, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to contract with a landowner to limit the use of agricultural land located in an agricultural preserve designated by the city or county. Existing law requires the board of supervisors or city council, as applicable, to adopt rules governing the administration of agricultural preserves, including rules related to compatible uses consistent with specified principles of compatibility. Existing law defines "agricultural preserve" for these purposes to include an area devoted to agricultural use, which is further defined as a use of land for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes. This bill would provide that industrial hemp, cultivated in accordance with specified law, is an agricultural commodity for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

[SB 581](#) ([Caballero D](#)) Cannabis: licensing: public records.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/12/2019-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.

Location: 9/12/2019-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA establishes the Cannabis Control Appeals Panel and authorizes any person aggrieved by specified decisions of a licensing authority related to disciplining any license to appeal the licensing authority's written decision to the panel. This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require the licensing authorities either to post on their internet websites or through the California Cannabis Portal, or to make available at least weekly via LISTSERV in a comma-separated values (.csv) format, as specified, certain information regarding an applicant or a licensee, including specified disciplinary actions taken by a licensing authority or a regulator of another state or jurisdiction. The bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would authorize the licensing authorities to disclose this information by linking to original documents. The bill would prohibit its provisions from being construed as requiring the disclosure of any information that is prohibited from disclosure under any state or federal law. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

[SB 595](#) ([Bradford D](#)) Cannabis: state licensing fee waivers: needs-based applicants and licensees: local equity applicants and licensees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 852, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA requires a licensing authority to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees, based upon the cost of enforcing MAUCRSA, as specified. This bill would require a state licensing authority, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop and implement a program to provide a deferral or waiver for an application fee, a licensing fee, or a renewal fee for a needs-based applicant or needs-based licensee. The bill would require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of deferrals of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the deferral of fees for local equity applicants and licensees, and would require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of waivers of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the waiver of fees for local equity applicants and licensees. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. The bill would condition its operation upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for purposes of this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[SB 627](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Cannabis and cannabis products: medicinal use on an animal: veterinary medicine.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/21/2019-August 21 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, and places cannabis and cannabis products under Schedule I. The act prohibits prescribing, administering, dispensing, or furnishing a controlled substance to or for any person or animal, unless otherwise specified. This bill would create an exception to the above-described prohibition for medicinal use of cannabis on an animal pursuant to the provisions of the bill described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 657](#) ([Monning D](#)) Cannabis cultivation: county agricultural commissioners: reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 252, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes in each county a county department of agriculture under the control of a county agricultural commissioner. Existing law requires a county agricultural commissioner to compile, and to transmit to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, reports of the condition, acreage, production, and value of the agricultural products in the county. This bill would authorize a county agricultural commissioner to report to the secretary on the condition, acreage, production, and value of cannabis produced in the commissioner's county under a cultivation license issued pursuant to the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act in a similar manner as required for agricultural products pursuant to the above-described provision. The bill would provide that this data may be organized by categories including, but not limited to, state cultivator license type and other specified categories. The bill would prohibit a county agricultural commissioner from seeking reimbursement from certain funding sources for expenses incurred pursuant to this authority.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 658](#) ([Bradford D](#)) Cannabis: licensing: cannabis retail business emblem: track and trace.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would, by December 31, 2019, require the bureau to establish a cannabis retail business emblem and would require, beginning on January 1, 2020, the bureau to issue an emblem to each retail licensee, microbusiness licensee, and nonprofit licensee, including provisional licensees, as provided, upon issuance of the license. The bill would, among other things, require a licensee issued an emblem to post the emblem in a specified location that is clearly visible to the general public and to patrons entering the facility and would require specified employees to carry the emblem when delivering cannabis or cannabis products. The bill would make specified violations of these provisions punishable under MAUCRSA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 684](#) ([Umberg D](#)) Traffic safety: driving under the influence of cannabis pilot program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of the California Highway Patrol, tasked with, among other things, the enforcement of all laws regulating the operation of vehicles and the use of the highways, as specified. This bill would authorize a pilot program to be administered by the department and conducted in 3 cities, as specified. The program, if funded by the department using discretionary funds available from the California Cannabis Tax Fund, would fund the testing, as specified, of drivers suspected of driving

under the influence of cannabis for the purpose of data collection and would require the participating cities to return that data to the department. The bill would also require the department, at the conclusion of the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, detailing its findings and recommendations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

City Attorney

[AB 190](#) **(Ting D) Budget Act of 2019.**

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 5/31/2019-Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Location: 1/24/2019-A. BUDGET

Summary:

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2019–20 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney

[AB 201](#) **(Cervantes D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosure: text messages.**

Introduced: 1/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/29/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 555, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act defines “mass mailing” to mean over two hundred substantially similar pieces of mail, and defines “mass electronic mailing” to mean sending more than 200 substantially similar pieces of electronic mail within a calendar month. The act prohibits a candidate or committee from sending a mass mailing or mass electronic mailing unless certain information regarding the source of the mailing is shown in or on the mailing, as specified. The act also regulates political advertisements. The act requires certain advertisements paid for by a committee to include the words “Ad paid for by” in the advertisement. The act requires electronic media advertisements, other than email messages or internet websites, paid for by a committee, other than a political party committee or a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate, to comply with certain disclosure requirements. The act requires certain committees to include a hyperlink to an internet website disclosing, among other things, the committee’s “top contributors,” as defined, in an electronic media advertisement. This bill would authorize a committee to instead include the words “Paid for by” or “With” in an advertisement that is a text message. The bill would require a committee other than a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate to include in certain text message advertisements that are not individually sent without the assistance of mass distribution technology the text “Paid for by” or “With” followed by either the name of the committee or a hyperlink or URL for an internet website containing certain disclosures, as specified. The bill would require a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate to disclose the name of the candidate and the office sought in those same types of text messages. The bill would require a committee with top contributors, other than a political party committee or a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate, to include the text “Top funders:” followed by the name of the single top contributor of \$50,000 or more, or the names of the top two contributors of \$50,000 or more, to the committee paying for the advertisement, as specified. The bill would prescribe certain requirements for the color and size of the text in the text message and the disclosures on the internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Clerk

[AB 249](#) **(Choi R) Public employers: employee organizations.**

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the state and specified local public employers from deterring or discouraging public employees and applicants to be public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. Existing law grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a public employer from deterring or discouraging a public employee or an applicant to be a public employee from opting out of becoming or remaining a member of an employee organization. The bill would prohibit a public employer from taking adverse action against a public employee or applicant to be a public employee who opts out of becoming or remaining a member of an employee organization and would specify that adverse action includes reducing a public employee's current level of pay or benefits.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

AB 289 (Fong R) California Public Records Act Ombudsperson.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 7/2/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 6/19/2019-S. JUD.

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state. This bill would establish, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. The bill would require the California State Auditor to appoint the ombudsperson subject to certain requirements. The bill would require the ombudsperson to receive and investigate requests for review, as defined, determine whether the denials of original requests, as defined, complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination, as provided. The bill would require the ombudsperson to create a process to that effect, and would authorize a member of the public to submit a request for review to the ombudsperson consistent with that process. The bill would require the ombudsperson, within 30 days from receipt of a request for review, to make a determination, as provided, and would require the ombudsperson to require the state agency to provide the public record if the ombudsperson determines that it was improperly denied. The bill would authorize the ombudsperson to require any state agency determined to have improperly denied a request to reimburse the ombudsperson for its costs to investigate the request for review. The bill would require the ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, on, among other things, the number of requests for review the ombudsperson has received in the prior year. By expanding the duties of the California State Auditor's Office, this bill would create an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Manager

AB 418 (Kalra D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/21/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under existing law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure. This bill would establish a privilege between a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent made while the union agent was acting in the union agent's representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would permit a represented employee or represented former employee to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law and does not apply in criminal proceedings.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[AB 456](#) (Chiu D) Public contracts: claim resolution.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes various requirements regarding the formation, content, and enforcement of state and local public contracts. Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2020, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2017, a claim resolution process applicable to any claim by a contractor in connection with a public works project against a public entity, as defined. Existing law defines a claim for these purposes as a separate demand by the contractor for one or more of the following: a time extension for relief from damages or penalties for delay, payment of money or damages arising from work done pursuant to the contract for a public work, or payment of an amount disputed by the public entity, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of this claim resolution process until January 1, 2027.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 499](#) (Mayes R) Personal information: social security numbers: state agencies.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/22/2019-Re-referred to Com. on INS. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/22/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail to an individual that contains personal information about that individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's social security number, telephone number, driver's license number, or credit card account number, unless that personal information is contained within sealed correspondence and cannot be viewed from the outside of that sealed correspondence. This bill would prohibit a state agency from sending any outgoing mail that contains an individual's full social security number unless, under the particular circumstances, federal law requires inclusion of the full social security number. The bill would require each state agency, on or before September 1, 2020, to report to the Legislature when and why it mails documents that contain individuals' full social security numbers. The bill would require a state agency that, in its own estimation, is unable to comply with the prohibition to submit an annual corrective action plan to the Legislature until it is in compliance. The bill would require a state agency that is not in compliance with the prohibition to offer to provide appropriate identity theft prevention and mitigation services to any individual, at no cost to the individual, to whom it sent outgoing United States mail that contained the individual's full social security number, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[AB 504](#) (Berman D) Voter registration: residency confirmation.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 262, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires a county elections official to conduct a preelection residency confirmation procedure before a primary election by mailing a nonforwardable postcard to each registered voter of the county. However, existing law authorizes the county elections official to exclude from this residency confirmation procedure a voter who has voted at an election held within the last six months preceding the start of the procedure, or a person who has preregistered but will not be 18 years of age on or before the date of the primary election. This bill would authorize a county elections official to exclude from this residency confirmation procedure a voter who has confirmed the voter's voter registration record on the internet website of the Secretary of State within the year preceding the start of the confirmation procedure. This provision would become operative on the date that the Secretary of State certifies that the state's statewide voter registration database has been modified to notify county elections officials when a

voter confirms the voter's registration record on the internet website of the Secretary of State. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney

AB 510 (Cooley D) Local government records: destruction of records.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of routine video monitoring maintained by that county, city, or special district after one year if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of telephone and radio communications maintained by that county, city, or special district after 100 days if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. This bill would exempt the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, City Clerk, City Manager

AB 673 (Carrillo D) Failure to pay wages: penalties.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 716, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for a civil penalty, in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from other penalties, on every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee, as specified, including a provision prohibiting wage differential on the basis of sex, as provided in specified provisions of the Labor Code. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to recover that penalty as part of a hearing held to recover unpaid wages and penalties or in an independent civil action. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the penalty recovered under that provision be paid into a fund within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency dedicated to educating employers about state labor laws and that the remainder be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. This bill would also authorize the affected employee to bring an action to recover specified statutory penalties against the employer as part of a hearing held to recover unpaid wages. The bill would remove the authority for the Labor Commissioner to recover civil penalties in an independent civil action. The bill would also modify the list of statutes that a statutory penalty may be recovered for violation of by adding a provision relating to wages paid to an employee who is licensed under the Barbering and Cosmetology Act. The bill would authorize an employee to either recover statutory penalties under these provisions or to enforce civil penalties under a specified provision of the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, but not both, for the same violation.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

AB 1251 (Santiago D) Planning and zoning: housing development.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).

Location: 9/5/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available

for residential development, as provided. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as specified, existing law requires the local government to rezone those sites within specified time periods. Existing law requires this rezoning to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households, allocated as provided, for which site capacity has not been identified in the inventory of sites on sites zoned to permit specified residential developments as a use by right, as that term is defined. This bill would additionally require that, if a local government fails to complete the above-described rezoning within one year of the specified deadline, a housing development in which at least 40% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households be a use by right in all zones where multifamily, commercial, and mixed uses are permitted. The bill would define the terms "affordable housing cost," "affordable rent," and "use by right" for these purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor

SB 17 (Umberg D) Civil discovery: sanctions.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 836, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Civil Discovery Act authorizes a party to a civil action to obtain discovery, as specified, by inspecting documents, tangible things, land or other property, and electronically stored information in the possession of any other party to the action. Existing law authorizes a court, after notice to any affected party, person, or attorney, and after opportunity for hearing, to impose sanctions against anyone engaging in conduct that is a misuse of the discovery process, as specified. (1) This bill would, upon order of the court following stipulation by all parties in a civil action, require a party to, within 45 days of the court order, provide to the other parties an initial disclosure that includes certain information related to discoverable information, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor

SB 178 (Nielsen R) Initiative measures: circulating title and summary.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 2/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/28/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires the Attorney General to prepare a circulating title and summary of the chief purposes and points of a proposed initiative measure. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Clerk

SB 218 (Bradford D) Employment: discrimination enforcement: local government.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1) The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on specified bases and provides procedures for enforcement by the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, including authorizing the department to accept complaints alleging violations of FEHA. Under FEHA, it is the intention of the Legislature that FEHA occupy the field of regulation of discrimination in employment, but that FEHA not limit or restrict the application of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. The Unruh Civil Rights Act generally prohibits business establishments from discriminating on specified bases. This bill would authorize a local government to create a local agency to enforce local antidiscrimination laws (local enforcement agency). The bill would additionally authorize a local government to designate a local enforcement agency to act as a fair employment practice agency (FEPA) if that local enforcement agency agrees to accept all charges of employment discrimination that would be accepted by the federal government, subject to requirements described below. The bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to perform certain administrative, investigative, and enforcement actions,

including the award of the full scope of remedies available under FEHA and any remedies available under the local antidiscrimination ordinance. The bill would require that the local agency establish a specified internet website and publish an annual report relating to complaints accepted. The bill would authorize a party to seek judicial review of an agency's binding determination under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[SB 241](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) **Personal Income Tax: California Voluntary Contribution Program.**

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes taxpayers to designate amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified voluntary contribution funds. Existing law also contains administrative provisions generally applicable to a new or extended voluntary contribution. Existing law provides for various voluntary contribution funds to be listed on the personal income tax return, including the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Fund, which are both repealed on January 1, 2021, except as otherwise provided. This bill would remove the repeal dates for the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Fund, thereby allowing those voluntary contribution funds to be listed on the personal income tax return indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[SB 269](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Wrongful convictions.**

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 473, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of a felony, imprisoned or incarcerated, and granted a pardon because either the crime was not committed or the person was innocent of the crime to present a claim against the state to the board for the pecuniary injury sustained by the person through the erroneous conviction and imprisonment or incarceration. Under existing law, if a court grants a writ of habeas corpus but does not find the person factually innocent or if the court vacates a judgment due to new evidence of innocence, the person may move for a finding of factual innocence by a preponderance of the evidence. Existing law requires the board, under any of those circumstances, if the court makes a finding that the petitioner has proven their factual innocence, upon application by the person, and without a hearing, to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made and the claim paid, as specified. This bill would make those provisions applicable to cases in which newly discovered evidence of actual innocence exists that requires vacation of a conviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor, Police Department

City Auditor

[AB 64](#) ([Fong R](#)) **State project audits.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 4/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates in state government the California State Auditor's Office under the direction of the Milton Marks "Little Hoover" Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy.

Existing law requires the California State Auditor to examine and report annually upon the financial statements prepared by the executive branch of the state and to perform other related assignments that are mandated by statute. Under existing law, a contract involving the expenditure of state funds in excess of \$10,000 entered into by a state agency, board, commission, or department is subject to examination and audit by the California State Auditor, upon request by the public entity or as part of an audit of the public entity, for 3 years after final payment under the contract. This bill would require the California State Auditor to examine and audit a state contract involving the expenditure of public funds in excess of \$500,000,000 entered into by a state agency, board, commission, or department within one year of the date of final payment under the contract. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Watch
Group: City Auditor

City Clerk

[AB 17](#) ([Salas D](#)) **Elections: vote by mail ballots.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 223, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a vote by mail ballot to be available to any registered voter. Existing law requires employers, as specified, to allow voters to take up to two hours off of work, without loss of pay, to vote. This bill would prohibit an employer from requiring or requesting that an employee bring the employee's vote by mail ballot to work or vote the employee's vote by mail ballot at work. The bill makes a violation of this prohibition subject to a civil fine of up to \$10,000 per election.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 49](#) ([Cervantes D](#)) **California Voter Protection Act of 2019.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 553, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law authorizes certain counties, on or after specified dates, to conduct any election as an all-mailed ballot election if, among other conditions, the county elections official permits a voter to vote a ballot at a vote center. This bill, the California Voter Protection Act of 2019, would require the elections official to begin mailing vote by mail ballots no later than 29 days before an election and would require that the mailing be complete within 5 days. The bill would prohibit the county elections official from discriminating against any region or precinct in the county in choosing which ballots to mail first within the prescribed 5-day mailing period. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 57](#) ([Low D](#)) **Elections: names of candidates.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 82, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the translation of ballots and ballot materials into languages other than English when specified circumstances exist. This bill would require that, if a jurisdiction provides a translation of the candidates' alphabet-based names into a character-based language, such as Chinese, Japanese, or Korean, phonetic transliterations of the alphabet-based names of candidates be provided. The bill would also require, if a candidate's name is to appear on the ballot in more than one jurisdiction in an election, all of those jurisdictions providing translated ballots and ballot materials to use the same phonetic transliteration or character-based translation of the name. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing

laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 59](#) (Kalra D) Elections: polling places: college and university campuses.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 554, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to annually provide every high school, community college, and California State University and University of California campus with voter registration forms. Existing law also expresses the intent of the Legislature that every eligible high school and college student receive a meaningful opportunity to register to vote. This bill would direct a county elections official conducting an all-mailed ballot election to consider vote center location on a public or private university or college campus. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 201](#) (Cervantes D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosure: text messages.

Introduced: 1/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/29/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 555, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act defines "mass mailing" to mean over two hundred substantially similar pieces of mail, and defines "mass electronic mailing" to mean sending more than 200 substantially similar pieces of electronic mail within a calendar month. The act prohibits a candidate or committee from sending a mass mailing or mass electronic mailing unless certain information regarding the source of the mailing is shown in or on the mailing, as specified. The act also regulates political advertisements. The act requires certain advertisements paid for by a committee to include the words "Ad paid for by" in the advertisement. The act requires electronic media advertisements, other than email messages or internet websites, paid for by a committee, other than a political party committee or a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate, to comply with certain disclosure requirements. The act requires certain committees to include a hyperlink to an internet website disclosing, among other things, the committee's "top contributors," as defined, in an electronic media advertisement. This bill would authorize a committee to instead include the words "Paid for by" or "With" in an advertisement that is a text message. The bill would require a committee other than a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate to include in certain text message advertisements that are not individually sent without the assistance of mass distribution technology the text "Paid for by" or "With" followed by either the name of the committee or a hyperlink or URL for an internet website containing certain disclosures, as specified. The bill would require a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate to disclose the name of the candidate and the office sought in those same types of text messages. The bill would require a committee with top contributors, other than a political party committee or a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office of the controlling candidate, to include the text "Top funders:" followed by the name of the single top contributor of \$50,000 or more, or the names of the top two contributors of \$50,000 or more, to the committee paying for the advertisement, as specified. The bill would prescribe certain requirements for the color and size of the text in the text message and the disclosures on the internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, City Clerk

[AB 220](#) (Bonta D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign funds: childcare costs.

Introduced: 1/16/2019

Last Amended: 8/27/2019

Status: 9/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 384, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including the use of campaign funds for specific expenditures. The act prohibits the use of campaign funds to pay for professional services not directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. This bill would authorize the use of campaign funds to pay for childcare expenses resulting from a candidate engaging in campaign activities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 265](#) **(Choi R) Elections: state and county voter information guides: judicial candidates.**

Introduced: 1/24/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution provides that judges of the Supreme Court are elected at large and judges of courts of appeal are elected in their districts at general elections at the same time and places as the Governor. It also provides that judges of the superior court are elected in their counties at general elections except as otherwise necessary to meet the requirements of federal law. This bill would require the Secretary of State, whenever the ballot contains a question as to the confirmation or retention of a justice of the Supreme Court or a court of appeal, to provide specified information about each justice in the state voter information guide. County elections officials would also be required to provide specified information about each candidate for judge of the superior court in the county voter information guide. The bill would grant the Secretary of State and county elections officials the discretion to only include the information regarding court of appeal justices and candidates for superior court judge in the online versions of the state and county voter information guides, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 363](#) **(Gonzalez D) Elections: vote by mail ballots.**

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides procedures for a registered voter to apply for a vote by mail ballot. A voter using a vote by mail ballot may, prior to the close of the polls on election day, vote the ballot in person at the office of the elections official. The local elections official may also permit a voter using a vote by mail ballot to vote the ballot in person at satellite locations. This bill would instead require local elections officials to permit a voter using a vote by mail ballot to vote the ballot in person at satellite locations and would require local elections officials to provide for at least one satellite location to be open, for a minimum of eight hours per day, on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday preceding the election, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 510](#) **(Cooley D) Local government records: destruction of records.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of routine video monitoring maintained by that county, city, or special district after one year if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special

district to destroy recordings of telephone and radio communications maintained by that county, city, or special district after 100 days if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. This bill would exempt the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Clerk, City Manager

[AB 571](#) (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limits.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 556, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a person, other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, from making to a candidate for elective state office, for statewide elective office, or for the office of Governor, and prohibits those candidates from accepting from a person, a contribution totaling more than a specified amount per election. For a candidate for elective state office other than a candidate for statewide elective office, the limitation on contributions is \$3,000 per election, as that amount is adjusted by the Fair Political Practices Commission in January of every odd-numbered year. This bill, commencing January 1, 2021, instead would prohibit a person from making to a candidate for elective county or city office, and would prohibit a candidate for elective county or city office from accepting from a person, a contribution totaling more than the amount set forth in the act for limitations on contributions to a candidate for elective state office. This bill would also authorize a county or city to impose a limitation that is different from the limitation imposed by this bill. This bill would make specified provisions of the act relating to contribution limitations applicable to a candidate for a elective county or city office, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 626](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Conflicts of interest.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 5/13/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits members of the Legislature, and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees, from being financially interested in a contract, as specified, made by them in their official capacity or by any body or board of which they are members, subject to specified exceptions. Existing law prohibits an officer or employee from being deemed to have an interest in a contract if the person's interest is one of certain types. This bill would prohibit an officer or employee from being deemed interested in a contract, as described above, if the interest is that of an engineer, geologist, architect, landscape architect, land surveyor, or planner, performing specified services on a project, including preliminary design and preconstruction services, when proposing to perform services on a subsequent portion or phase of the project, if the work product for prior phases is publicly available. This exception to being deemed interested in a contract would not apply to a design-build contract for a public works project. The bill would provide that these provisions do not limit public agencies from establishing more restrictive conflict of interest requirements applicable to these services.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 646](#) (McCarty D) Elections: voter eligibility.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/13/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person who is on parole for the conviction of a felony from voting, registering to vote, or preregistering to vote. This bill would remove those prohibitions, thereby allowing a parolee to preregister, register, and vote and make other technical and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 787](#) (Gipson D) Elections: voter registration.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires the Secretary of State to coordinate with voter registration agencies in order to facilitate compliance with the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and promote the exercise of the right to vote by eligible voters. The federal act requires a voter registration agency to distribute mail voter registration application forms, assist applicants in completing voter registration application forms, and accept completed voter registration application forms. This bill would require a county or a city and county that operates a jail facility to allow organizations to conduct in-person voter registration activities, including, but not limited to, the provision of vote-by-mail applications, in each county jail facility. The bill would require a county or city and county to establish policies and criteria governing the admittance of individuals from those organizations into jail facilities, including procedures for notifying an individual of the basis for denial of admittance and the opportunity to appeal a denial of admittance. The bill would require the sheriff of the county or city and county in which a jail facility is located to publish those procedures on the sheriff's internet website, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 849](#) (Bonta D) Elections: city and county redistricting.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 557, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes criteria and procedures pursuant to which cities and counties adjust or adopt council and supervisorial district area boundaries, as applicable, for the purpose of electing members of the governing body of each of those local jurisdictions. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would require the governing body of each local jurisdiction described above to adopt new district boundaries after each federal decennial census, except as specified. The bill would specify redistricting criteria and deadlines for the adoption of new boundaries by the governing body. The bill would specify hearing procedures that would allow the public to provide input on the placement of boundaries and on proposed boundary maps. The bill would require the governing body to take specified steps to encourage the residents of the local jurisdiction to participate in the redistricting process. By increasing the duties of these local jurisdictions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: City Clerk

[AB 903](#) (Levine D) Political Reform Act of 1974.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 102, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 defines "expenditure" to include any monetary or nonmonetary payment made by any person that is used for communications that expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or candidates, or the qualification, passage, or defeat of a clearly identified ballot measure. The act excludes from the definition the costs incurred by a broadcasting station to cover or carry a news story, commentary, or editorial, and the costs incurred in

publishing a regularly published newsletter or periodical whose circulation is limited to an organization's members, employees, shareholders, other affiliated individuals, and those who request or purchase the publication. This bill would provide that this exclusion from the definition of "expenditure" does not apply to communications paid for with public moneys by a state or local government agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 931](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) Local boards and commissions: representation: appointments.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 813, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the policy of the Legislature to ensure equal access to specific information about the many local regulating and advisory boards, commissions, and committees and to ensure equal opportunity to be informed of vacancies on those boards. Existing law requires each legislative body of a local agency to prepare an appointments list of all regular and ongoing boards, commissions, and committees that are appointed by the legislative body of the local agency. This bill, on and after January 1, 2030, would require, with respect to a city with a population of 50,000 or more, that the city not appoint members of nonsalaried, nonelected boards or commissions consisting of 5 or more members such that individuals of the same gender identity comprise more than 60% of the board or commission's membership. The bill would also prohibit a board or commission with 4 or fewer nonelected and nonsalaried members from being comprised exclusively of people with the same gender identity. The bill would define "gender identity" for purposes of the bill, and would exclude from its provisions a board or commission that has as its primary purpose addressing issues of relevance to a particular gender identity. By imposing new requirements on cities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk, Human Resources

[AB 992](#) ([Mullin D](#)) Open meetings: local agencies: social media.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires that the meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies be conducted openly. That act defines "meeting" for purposes of the act and prohibits a majority of the members of a legislative body, outside a meeting authorized by the act, from using a series of communications of any kind to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would provide that the prohibition described above does not apply to the participation, as defined, in an internet-based social media platform, as defined, by a majority of the members of a legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, as defined, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1001](#) ([Ting D](#)) Child care: strategic planning councils.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the county board of supervisors and the county superintendent of schools to select members for the local child care and development planning council, known as a local planning council, for

that county. Existing law provides requirements for the makeup of a local planning council. Existing law requires a local planning council, by May 30 of each year, and upon approval by the county board of supervisors and the county superintendent of schools, to submit to the State Department of Education the local priorities it has identified that reflect all child care needs in the county, and requires the local planning council, in order to identify those local priorities, to do certain things, including, among others, encourage public input in the development of the priorities, collaborate with specified entities to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs, and conduct an assessment of child care needs in the county at least once every 5 years. Existing law defines "child care" for purposes of these provisions to mean all licensed child care and development services and license-exempt child care for all children up to and including 12 years of age, as provided. This bill would rename "local planning council" to "strategic planning council" and would revise the definition of "child care" to include early childhood education services. The bill would revise the makeup requirements for strategic planning councils, as provided. The bill would authorize a county board of supervisors and a county superintendent of schools to merge the strategic planning council with the Quality Rating and Improvement System local consortia or with another strategic planning council in a contiguous county under certain conditions, as provided. The bill would repeal all of the requirements imposed on strategic planning councils in order for the strategic planning council to identify local priorities, except those listed above, as provided. The bill would require the needs assessment to be due by May 30 of each year in which it is due, and would require a strategic planning council, beginning in 2021, to use the needs assessment template developed by the department in collaboration with the strategic planning councils. The bill would require specified state and local entities to provide to the department the information necessary for a strategic planning council to complete the needs assessment, and would require the department to share data and information necessary to complete the needs assessment with strategic planning councils and counties implementing individualized county child care subsidy plans. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services

AB 1039 (Muratsuchi D) Advanced energy storage: applications.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a city or county to make all documentation and forms associated with the permitting of advanced energy storage, as defined, available on a publicly accessible internet website, if the city or county has an internet website. Existing law requires a city or county to allow for the electronic submittal of a permit application for advanced energy storage and associated documentation through email, the internet, or facsimile. This bill would remove facsimile from the list of potential electronic submittal methods.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Energy Resources

AB 1043 (Irwin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign funds: cybersecurity.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 7/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 46, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 regulates the use of campaign funds held by candidates for elective office, elected officers, and campaign committees. The act generally prohibits the use of campaign funds for payment or reimbursement for the lease of real property or for the purchase, lease, or refurbishment of any appliance or equipment if the lessee or sublessor is, or the legal title resides in, a specified individual, such as a candidate, elected officer, or a member of the candidate or officer's immediate family. Notwithstanding that prohibition, existing law authorizes the use of campaign funds to pay or reimburse the state for the costs of installing and monitoring an electronic security system in a candidate or elected officer's home or office, as specified. This bill would authorize the expenditure of campaign funds to pay for, or reimburse the state for, the installation and monitoring of hardware, software, and services related to the cybersecurity of the electronic devices of a candidate, elected officer, or campaign worker. The bill would require a candidate or elected officer to report any expenditure of campaign funds for these purposes to the Fair Political Practices Commission in the candidate or elected officer's campaign statements. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1106](#) (Smith D) Los Angeles County: notice of recordation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 165, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Los Angeles County Recorder, following the adoption of an authorizing resolution by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, to mail a notice of recordation to the party or parties executing a deed, quitclaim deed, or deed of trust within 30 days of the recording of one of those documents, and, until January 1, 2020, also authorizes the recorder to provide notice by mail to a party or parties subject to a notice of default or notice of sale of a property, within a prescribed period following recordation. This bill would extend, until January 1, 2030, the provisions authorizing the recorder to provide notice by mail to a party or parties subject to a notice of default or notice of sale of a property. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1152](#) (Holden D) Vital records.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes the duties of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics (State Registrar) and local registrars of births and deaths with respect to the registration of certificates of live birth, fetal death, or death, and marriage licenses. Existing law requires each local registrar of births and deaths to transmit a copy of each original birth certificate and death certificate to the county recorder for the special county record, and, at the same time, forward the original certificates to the State Registrar. Existing law requires a local registrar of births and deaths, after 2 years from the date of registration and with the approval of, and under the supervision of, the State Registrar, to dispose of the local registrar's copies of the records, under specified conditions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support
Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services

[AB 1184](#) (Gloria D) Public records: writing transmitted by electronic mail: retention.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires a public agency, defined to mean any state or local agency, to make public records available for inspection, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law specifies that public records include any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business, including writing transmitted by electronic mail. The act requires any agency that has any information that constitutes a public record not exempt from disclosure to make that public record available in accordance with certain provisions, and authorizes every agency to adopt regulations stating the procedures to be followed when making its records available, if the regulations are consistent with those provisions. Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to destroy or to dispose of duplicate records that are less than two years old when they are no longer required by the city, county, or special district, as specified. This bill would, unless a longer retention period is required by statute or regulation, or established by the Secretary of State pursuant to the State Records Management Act, require a public agency, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, to retain and preserve for at least 2 years every public record, as defined, that is transmitted by electronic mail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1217](#) (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: electioneering and issue lobbying communications: disclosures.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 8/19/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 6/12/2019-S. E. & C.A.

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. Among other things, the act requires specified disclosures in advertisements regarding the source of the advertisement. The act defines "advertisement" for these purposes to mean a general or public communication that is authorized and paid for by a committee for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate or candidates for elective office or a ballot measure or ballot measures. The act also requires certain advertisements paid for by certain committees to disclose the names of the top contributors, which is defined for these purposes to mean the persons from whom the committee paying for an advertisement has received its three highest cumulative contributions of \$50,000 or more. This bill would require a person who makes payments of \$10,000 dollars or more for "electioneering communications" or "issue lobbying communications" to make specified disclosures in connection with those communications. The bill would define "electioneering communication" to mean any public communication that clearly identifies a candidate for elective state office, but does not expressly advocate for the election or defeat of the candidate, and that is disseminated, broadcast, distributed, or published during a specified period before an election. It would define "issue lobbying communication" to mean any public communication that clearly refers to and reflects a view on the subject matter, description, or name of one or more clearly identified pending state legislative or administrative actions, and that meets other specified criteria. The bill would also require a person who makes payments for electioneering or issue lobbying communications to disclose the names of the persons providing the funding for those payments, as specified, and to maintain records to verify the accuracy of the required disclosures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1451](#) (Low D) Petition circulators.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1) Existing law authorizes a person who is 18 years of age or older to circulate an initiative, referendum, or recall petition anywhere within the state. This bill would provide that a person or organization who pays a person money or any other thing of value based on the number of signatures obtained on a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a specified fine, imprisonment, or both that fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Police Department

[AB 1491](#) (Obernolte R) Public records: exception to disclosure: public officials.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make public records available for inspection by the public, subject to specified criteria and with specified exceptions. Among other things, the act prohibits a person from knowingly posting the home address or telephone number of an elected or appointed official, or of the official's residing spouse or child on the internet knowing that the person is an elected or appointed official and intending to cause imminent great bodily harm to that individual or threatening to cause imminent great bodily harm to that individual, as specified. A violation of this prohibition that leads to the bodily injury of a public official or the official's residing spouse or child is punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. This bill would revise this prohibition to instead prohibit a person from knowingly posting on the internet the home address, telephone number, license plate, or vehicle description of any elected or appointed official, or the official's spouse or immediate family, knowing that

person is an elected or appointed official and intending to cause intimidation, harassment, or bodily harm to that individual or threatening to cause bodily harm to that individual. The bill would revise the criminal penalty for a violation of this prohibition to apply to violations that lead to the bodily injury of the public official or the official's spouse or immediate family. By expanding the scope of conduct punishable as a misdemeanor or felony under these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1553](#) (Fong R) Animal impoundment.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 6/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 7, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 6/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law governs the seizure, rescue, adopting out, and euthanasia of abandoned and surrendered animals by animal control officers, law enforcement officers, animal shelters, and rescue organizations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions by replacing references to a "pound" with references to an animal shelter and by replacing references to destroying an animal with references to humanely euthanizing the animal.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk, Development Services

[AB 1582](#) (Diep R) Joint powers authorities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1607](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Gender discrimination: notification.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 9/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 293, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a business establishment from discriminating against a person because of the person's gender with respect to the price charged for services of similar or like kind. Existing law also requires specified business establishments to disclose in writing the pricing for each standard service, as defined, to display, in a specified manner, a sign stating that it is illegal to base pricing on gender and that a complete price list is available upon request, and to display, in a specified manner, a price list, and to provide the customer with a copy of the complete price list upon request. Existing law requires the Department of Consumer Affairs to develop a pamphlet or other informational materials to explain a business establishment's rights and obligations under these provisions. Existing law requires the department to provide the pamphlet or other informational materials to affected business establishments at specified times and to make the pamphlet or other informational materials available on the department's internet website. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require a city, county, or city and county that issues local business licenses to provide written notification in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean of the above provisions to the licensee at the time the business license is issued or renewed. The bill would declare that it addresses a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. By requiring local agencies to comply with these requirements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1640](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) Local government finance: budget reserves.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/18/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within a specified amount of time of the close of each fiscal year. Existing law requires the report to include, among other things, the aggregate amount of taxes levied, as specified, and the total expenditures made by administrative departments during the preceding fiscal year. This bill would require a local government by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to submit a written report to the State Controller's office on how it plans to spend any of its budget reserves, as defined, on specified priorities over a 5-year fiscal period, including, among others, mental and behavioral health services and affordable housing. The bill would provide this reporting requirement only applies to a local government if the local government's budget reserve in the immediately preceding fiscal year was in excess of 30 percent of the total expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. By placing new reporting requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1666](#) ([Reyes D](#)) The California Complete Count: local educational agencies.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 560, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law requires the enumeration of the population of the United States every 10 years, known as the federal decennial census. By executive order in 2018, the California Complete Count Committee was established to develop, recommend, and assist in the administration of a census outreach strategy to encourage full state participation in the 2020 federal decennial census. Existing law requires that the committee's efforts be coordinated out of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. Existing law requires the outreach strategy to include the establishment and support of school-based outreach programs. This bill would require the California Complete Count - Census 2020 Office to partner with local contracted educational agencies to make specified information about the 2020 federal decennial census available to students and their parents or guardians at schools. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1675](#) ([Diep R](#)) Local government: counties: board of supervisors.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires each county to have a board of supervisors consisting of 5 members and requires that no more than 3 members be elected at the same general election. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1681](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) Public employees: collective bargaining: unit determinations.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes public school employees to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations, as specified. Existing law establishes a process for an employee organization to become the exclusive representative of an appropriate unit for purposes of meeting and negotiating, as specified. Under existing law, in each case where the appropriateness of the unit is an issue, the Public Employment Relations Board is required to decide the question on the basis of the community of interest between and among the employees and their established practices including, among other things, the extent to which those employees belong to the same employee organization, and the effect of the size of the unit on the efficient operation of the school district. Existing law establishes a standard in the case of a district that employs 20 or more supervisory peace officer employees, providing that a negotiating unit of supervisory employees employed by such a district shall be appropriate if the unit includes all supervisory peace officer employees or all supervisory nonpeace officer employees, or both. This bill would reduce the threshold to 2 or more supervisory peace officer employees for that appropriateness standard. The bill, for purposes of determining the number of supervisory peace officer employees, would include only those positions and individuals already declared supervisory by the public school employer as of September 1, 2019, and individuals subsequently promoted into existing positions already deemed supervisory as of September 1, 2019.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1692](#) (Kiley R) Petitions: filings.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires that a petition relating to a measure to be submitted the voters be filed simultaneously with the elections officials in the county in which the petition was circulated. It also provides procedures and time limits for elections officials and the Secretary of State to determine the validity and numerical sufficiency of the signatures submitted with the petition. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1704](#) (Mullin D) Elections: all-mailed ballot elections.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes counties, on or after specified dates, to conduct any election as an all-mailed ballot election under certain conditions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[AB 1724](#) (Salas D) Elections: general law city and county redistricting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. & R. on 3/18/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county, general law city, school district, community college district, or special district to establish an independent redistricting commission, an advisory redistricting commission or a hybrid redistricting commission, as defined, to change the district boundaries for the legislative body of each of those entities or to recommend changes to those district boundaries to the legislative body. Existing constitutional provisions require the establishment of the Citizens Redistricting Commission, and requires that commission to adjust the boundary lines of the congressional, State Senatorial, Assembly, and Board of Equalization districts in the state, as specified. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to require each general law city and county to establish an independent redistricting

commission that is modeled after the Citizens Redistricting Commission. The bill would require each of those local jurisdictions to establish an independent redistricting commission for the purpose of adjusting the boundary lines of districts for the legislative body of the local jurisdiction after each federal decennial census. The bill would require the auditor of each local jurisdiction to implement an application process for members to the commission, as specified. By increasing the duties of these local jurisdictions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1749](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Coastal resources: development permits.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission to provide, by regulation, for the issuance of coastal development permits by the executive director of the commission or, where the development permit authority has been delegated to a local government, by an appropriate local official designated by resolution of the local government without compliance with the procedures prescribed in the act in cases of emergency, except as provided, and for certain nonemergency developments, as described. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in that provision governing the issuance of development permits in cases of emergency.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[AB 1784](#) (Santiago D) Elections: open-source paper ballot voting systems.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. & C.A. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the use of a voting system unless it has been certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State, or approved by the Secretary of State as part of a pilot program, prior to the election at which it is to be used. This bill, the Secure the VOTE Act, would authorize the Secretary of State to award up to \$16,000,000 in matching funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to counties for the development of open-source paper ballot voting systems.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[ACA 6](#) (McCarty D) Elections: disqualification of electors.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Read third time. Adopted. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the disqualification of electors while mentally incompetent or imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony. Existing statutory law, for purposes of determining who is entitled to register to vote, defines imprisoned as currently serving a state or federal prison sentence. This measure would instead direct the Legislature to provide for the disqualification of electors who are serving a state or federal prison sentence for the conviction of a felony. This measure would also delete the requirement that the Legislature provide for the disqualification of electors while on parole for the conviction of a felony. The measure would provide for the restoration of voting rights upon completion of the prison term.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[ACA 8](#) **(Low D) Elections: voter qualifications.**

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 9/4/2019-Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.

Location: 9/4/2019-S. E. & C.A.

Summary:

The California Constitution allows a United States citizen who is at least 18 years of age and a resident of California to vote. This measure would reduce the minimum voting age to 17.

Position: Support

Group: City Clerk

[SB 27](#) **(McGuire D) Primary elections: ballot access: tax returns.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 121, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes processes for printing on presidential primary ballots the names of candidates for President of the United States who are considered to be generally recognized candidates or who are selected by a sufficient number of registered voters. Existing law, applicable to non-presidential direct primary elections, requires the Secretary of State to transmit to each county elections official a certified list of candidates who are eligible to be voted for in the official's county at a direct primary election. This bill would enact the Presidential Tax Transparency and Accountability Act, which would require a candidate for President, in order to have the candidate's name placed upon a primary election ballot, to file the candidate's income tax returns for the 5 most recent taxable years with the Secretary of State, as specified. The act would require the Secretary of State, within 5 days of receiving the returns, to make redacted versions of the returns available to the public on the Secretary of State's internet website. This bill would impose the same requirements on candidates for Governor. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 47](#) **(Allen D) Initiative, referendum, and recall petitions: disclosures.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 563, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution and existing statutory law provide for the electors to propose statutes or amendments to the Constitution by initiative. Existing law authorizes a person who is a voter or who is qualified to register to vote in California to circulate an initiative or referendum petition within the state. This bill would require, for a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition that requires voter signatures and for which the circulation is paid for by a committee, as specified, that an Official Top Funders disclosure be made, either on the petition or on a separate sheet, that identifies the name of the committee, any top contributors, as defined, and the month and year during which the Official Top Funders disclosure is valid, among other things. The bill would require the committee to create an Official Top Funders sheet meeting certain requirements and would authorize the committee to create a page on an internet website that includes a link to the most recent Official Top Funders sheet and a link to the full text of the measure. The bill would require the committee to submit the Official Top Funders sheet and any updates to the Secretary of State, who would be required to post that statement on the Secretary of State's internet website along with the previous versions the committee submitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 149](#) **(Nielsen R) Mail ballot elections.**

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Status: 1/31/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law provides for the conduct of mail ballot elections. Under existing law, the ballot at the first general district election conducted solely by mailed ballot must contain a question as to whether all future general district elections shall be so conducted. Existing law applies this requirement only to districts in which an all-mailed ballot election was conducted pursuant to a specified resolution. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 151](#) **(Umberg D) Elections.**

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 566, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law specifies the procedures for recall elections of state and local officers. Existing law specifies the information required to be included on ballots for recall elections and the format of that information. This bill would authorize an officer in a voter-nominated office who is subject to a recall election to have the officer's party preference identified on the ballot. The bill would specify the format and appearance of the statement of party preference. By increasing the duties of local officials relative to the information to be displayed on a recall election ballot, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 157](#) **(Nielsen R) Elections: vote by mail ballots.**

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Status: 1/31/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/23/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires that the vote by mail ballot be available to any registered voter and requires an application for a vote by mail voter's ballot to be made in writing to the elections official having jurisdiction over the election between the 29th and the 7th day before the election. Existing law requires any applications received by the elections official before the 29th day to be kept and processed during the application period. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 178](#) **(Nielsen R) Initiative measures: circulating title and summary.**

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 2/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/28/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires the Attorney General to prepare a circulating title and summary of the chief purposes and points of a proposed initiative measure. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, City Clerk

[SB 212](#) **(Allen D) Elections: local voting methods.**

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, a candidate for nonpartisan office who receives votes on the majority of all ballots cast at a primary election is elected to that office, and the office does not appear on the ballot in the ensuing general election. Existing law prescribes which candidates appear on the ballot in the ensuing general election if no candidate has been elected pursuant to this provision, or if the number of candidates elected at the primary election is less than the total number to be elected to that office. Under existing law, these

provisions do not apply to elections to fill certain enumerated offices. This bill would apply these provisions, upon approval by a jurisdiction's voters, to the nomination of officers for general law cities, counties, school districts, community college districts, and county boards of education, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 355](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Joint powers agencies: Clean Power Alliance of Southern California: meetings.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 248, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, if each is authorized by their respective legislative bodies, to enter into an agreement to jointly exercise any power common to those 2 agencies. This bill would authorize the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, to adopt a policy or bylaw or include in its joint power agreement a provision that authorizes both (1) a designated alternate member of its legislative body who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member, and who is attending a properly noticed meeting of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, in lieu of a local agency member's regularly appointed member to attend closed sessions of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, and (2) a designated alternate member of its legislative body, who is not a member of the legislative body of the local agency member, to disclose information obtained in a closed session that has direct financial or liability implications for the local agency member for which the designated alternate member attended the closed session, to legal counsel of the local agency member for specified purposes or to members of the legislative body of the local agency present in a closed session, as specified. The bill would otherwise require all information that is received by a designated alternate member of the legislative body of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member, and that is presented to the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, in closed session, to be confidential. The bill would require the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, to establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest and to address breaches of confidentiality that apply to a designated alternate member who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member who attends a closed session of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, if the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, exercises the above-described authority provided by this bill. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 598](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) **Open Financial Statements Act.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law, the Financial Information System for California (FISCAL) Act, establishes the FISCAL system, a single integrated financial management system for the state, and requires the Department of FISCAL to maintain and operate that system upon its full implementation and final acceptance. Existing law requires various state and local agencies to provide financial reports, as provided. This bill would enact the Open Financial Statements Act. The bill would establish the Open Financial Statement Commission, consisting of 9 members, in the Treasurer's office. The bill would authorize the commission to contract, through an open and competitive request for proposal process, with vendors possessing the necessary software and financial data standards development expertise to build one or more taxonomies suitable for public agency financial filings and create a software tool that enables a public agency to easily create machine readable documents consistent with these taxonomies, if necessary. The bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2021, to report to the Legislature and make recommendations regarding how and whether to transition financial reporting by state and local agencies to a machine readable format. The bill would repeal the Open Financial Statements Act as of January 1, 2025.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk, Financial Management

[SB 615](#) (Hueso D) Public records: disclosure.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires a public agency, defined to mean a state or local agency, to make its public records available for public inspection and to make copies available upon request and payment of a fee, unless the public records are exempt from disclosure. The act makes specified records exempt from disclosure and provides that disclosure by a state or local agency of a public record that is otherwise exempt constitutes a waiver of the exemptions. This bill would require a person to meet and confer in good faith with the agency in an attempt to informally resolve each issue before instituting any proceeding for injunctive or declarative relief or writ of mandate. The bill would require the person or their attorney to file a declaration stating that this has occurred at the time that proceedings are instituted. Because the declaration would be made under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the definition of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 636](#) (Stern D) Elections: ballot label.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. & R. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines the ballot label as the portion of the ballot containing the names of the candidates or a statement of a measure. For statewide measures, existing law requires the Attorney General to prepare a condensed version of the ballot title and summary, including the fiscal impact summary prepared by the Legislative Analyst that is printed in the state voter information guide. This bill would additionally require the ballot label for statewide measures to include a listing of the signers of ballot arguments printed in the state voter information guide that support and oppose the measure or the signers of the rebuttal arguments to the arguments that support and oppose the measure, as specified. The bill would require the signers of the ballot arguments to submit the lists of supporters and opponents to the Secretary of State and would require the Secretary of State to provide those lists to county elections officials as part of the ballot label. The bill would make conforming changes and related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 641](#) (Allen D) Special elections.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 328, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to call a statewide special election by proclamation. Existing law generally requires the Governor to issue this proclamation within 14 calendar days of a vacancy in a congressional or legislative office, and it permits that election to be conducted within 180 days following the proclamation, as specified, in order to consolidate the election with a regularly scheduled election. This bill would change the period of time in which a special election may be conducted for consolidation purposes to within 200 days following the proclamation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 681](#) (Stern D) Local referenda and charter amendments: withdrawal.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 569, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the proponent of a county, municipal, or district initiative to withdraw the initiative at any time before the 88th day before the election, whether or not the petition has already been found sufficient by the elections official. This bill would authorize the proponent of a county, municipal, or district referendum to withdraw the referendum at any time before the 88th day before the election, whether or not the petition has already been found sufficient by the elections official. The bill would grant the same authority to withdraw to the proponent of an amendment of a city or county charter. Because the exercise of this authority would impose associated duties on local elections officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 696](#) (Umburg D) Elections: political parties.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, a group of electors may qualify a new political party by holding a caucus or convention at which temporary party officers are elected, by designating a party name, and by filing notice with the Secretary of State that the party has organized, elected temporary officers, and has declared its intent to qualify in a primary election. Existing law prohibits the name of a new party from being so similar to the name of an existing party so as to mislead the voters or from conflicting with the name of an existing political body that has previously filed notice with the Secretary of State. This bill would prohibit the name of a party from including the phrase "no party preference" or "decline to state" or the word "independent" or a variation of that word or those phrases. The bill would require a party that is qualified on the effective date of the bill, but whose name includes a variation of the phrase "no party preference" or "decline to state" or the word "independent," to file a change of name notice with the Secretary of State by October 29, 2019. The Secretary of State would be required to disqualify, by October 30, 2019, any party that fails to so submit an appropriate change of name notice. The Secretary of State would be required to send related notices, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 727](#) (Stern D) Elections: voter registration.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a person who is at least 16 years of age and otherwise meets all voter eligibility requirements to preregister to vote by submitting an affidavit of registration. The affidavit of registration is deemed effective as of the date the affiant will be 18 years of age. This bill would lower the minimum age for voter preregistration to 15 years of age. The bill also would make conforming changes to existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk

[SB 735](#) (Leyva D) Public social services: accommodation: notification.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 155, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law directs the Office of Systems Integration within the California Health and Human Services Agency to implement a statewide automated welfare system for specified public assistance programs, including, among others, the CalWORKs program, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, and the foster care program. This bill

would expand the notification requirement described above to inform a caseworker that an applicant or recipient has disclosed a disability or domestic violence experience that may affect the applicant's or recipient's eligibility for certain exemptions from, and exceptions to, requirements imposed by any public assistance program required to be included in the single state automated welfare system. The bill would also require the department to include in any amendment of or revision to a form or report that is adopted on or after January 1, 2020, and that is to be completed by an applicant for, or a recipient of, public assistance, using the single statewide automated welfare system, questions that permit the applicant or recipient to disclose a disability, the need for accommodation due to disability, and any experience of domestic violence. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SB 749](#) ([Durazo D](#)) California Public Records Act: trade secrets.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. Existing law provides that nothing in the act requires the disclosure of corporate proprietary information including trade secrets, among other things. This bill would provide that specified records of a private industry employer that are prepared, owned, used, or retained by a public agency are not trade secrets and are public records, including certain records relating to employment terms and conditions of employees working for a private industry employer pursuant to a contract with a public agency, if those wages, benefits, working hours and other employment terms and conditions relate to work performed under the contract, records of compliance with local, state, or federal domestic content requirements, and records of a private industry employer's compliance with job creation, job quality, or job retention obligations contained in a contract or agreement with a state or local agency. The bill, however, would exclude contracts between a public agency and a private industry employer entered into before January 1, 2020, and records that include communications between the state or local agency and specified state or local officials, on matters posing a threat to the security of a public building, a threat to the security of essential public services, or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities, from these provisions. Because the bill would require local officials to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

[SCA 2](#) ([Allen D](#)) Elections: recalls.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Referred to Com. on E. & R.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. E. & R.

Summary:

The California Constitution provides that voters may recall a state officer and, in the same election, elect a successor. The Constitution prohibits an officer who is the subject of a recall election from being a candidate for successor. The Constitution also prohibits a successor candidacy for the office of judge of the Supreme Court or a court of appeal. For an officer other than a judicial officer, this measure would instead require that the name of the officer be placed on the ballot as a successor candidate if the officer does not resign no later than 10 days after the date of certification of sufficient signatures. If the officer does so resign, the office would be deemed vacant and the recall election would not be held. In a recall election, if a candidate other than the officer receives a plurality, that candidate would be elected as the successor to serve the remainder of the officer's term. If the officer receives a plurality, however, the recall would fail and the officer would remain in office.

Position: Watch
Group: City Clerk

City Manager

[AB 7](#) (Chu D) Daylight saving time.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 6/4/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 5/22/2019-S. E. U., & C.

Summary:

Existing state law sets the standard time for California and sets daylight saving time to begin each March and end each November. Existing law allows the state to set the standard time to year-round daylight saving time if federal law authorizes the state to do so. This bill would set California's standard time to year-round daylight saving time after the federal government authorizes the state to do so, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager

[AB 212](#) (Bonta D) Counties: recording fees.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 7/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 41, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the recorder of each county, upon payment of proper fees and taxes, to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required by law to be recorded, as specified. Existing law establishes a fee for recording documents with the county recorder at \$10 for the first page and \$3 for each additional page and authorizes a county recorder to assess additional specified fees, including a fee of \$1 for each document filed in order to defray the cost of converting the county recorder's document storage system to micrographics. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize the \$1 fee to additionally be used for restoration and preservation of the county recorder's permanent archival microfilm, to implement and fund a county recorder archive program as determined by the county recorder, or to implement and maintain or utilize a trusted system for the permanent preservation of recorded document images. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Financial Management

[AB 289](#) (Fong R) California Public Records Act Ombudsperson.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 7/2/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 6/19/2019-S. JUD.

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state. This bill would establish, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. The bill would require the California State Auditor to appoint the ombudsperson subject to certain requirements. The bill would require the ombudsperson to receive and investigate requests for review, as defined, determine whether the denials of original requests, as defined, complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination, as provided. The bill would require the ombudsperson to create a process to that effect, and would authorize a member of the public to submit a request for review to the ombudsperson consistent with that process. The bill would require the ombudsperson, within 30 days from receipt of a request for review, to make a determination, as provided, and would require the ombudsperson to require the state agency to provide the public record if the ombudsperson determines that it was improperly denied. The bill would authorize the ombudsperson to require any state agency determined to have improperly denied a request to reimburse the ombudsperson for its costs to investigate the request for review. The bill would require the ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, on, among other things, the number of requests for review the ombudsperson has received in the prior year. By expanding the duties of the California State Auditor's Office, this bill would create an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Manager

[AB 333](#) (Eggman D) Whistleblower protection: county patients' rights advocates.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 423, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law relating to whistleblower protection prohibits an employer, as defined, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, as defined, from, among other things, preventing an employee from, or retaliating against an employee for, providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a law, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties. This bill would establish similar whistleblower protections specifically for county patients' rights advocates. The bill would apply prohibitions against retaliation by an employer to a local contracting agency under these provisions. The bill would establish a private right of action to enforce the rights and protections afforded to county patients' rights advocates. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Human Resources

[AB 434](#) (Daly D) Housing financing programs: universal application.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes, among other housing programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for specified eligible costs of development of specified housing projects. Existing law requires the department to administer the Infill Incentive Grant Program of 2007, also known as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, and award competitive grants under that program to selected capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project or a qualifying infill area. Existing law establishes the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, to be administered by the department, to provide local assistance to specified local agencies and developers for the purpose of developing or facilitating the development of higher density uses within close proximity to transit stations. This bill, on or before December 31, 2020, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a single, universal application form that may be used by applicants for funds under the above-described programs. The bill would exempt this form from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would authorize an applicant under these programs to submit, and require the applicable administering department to accept, an application for funding under those programs using this form.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 510](#) (Cooley D) Local government records: destruction of records.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of routine video monitoring maintained by that county, city, or special district after one year if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of telephone and radio communications maintained by that county, city, or special district after 100 days if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. This bill would exempt the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, City Clerk, City Manager

SB 72 (Umberg D) Conditional voter registration: provisional ballots.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 565, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an elector who is otherwise qualified to register to vote to complete a conditional voter registration and cast a provisional ballot during the 14 days immediately preceding an election or on election day, as prescribed. A county elections official is required to offer conditional voter registration and provisional voting at all permanent offices of the county elections official in the county in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law also permits the county elections official to offer conditional voter registration and provisional voting at satellite offices of the county elections office. This bill would specifically require, rather than permit, the county elections official to offer conditional voter registration and provisional voting at all satellite offices of the county elections official and all polling places in the county. If the elections official is able to determine a conditionally registered voter's precinct, and the ballot for that precinct is available, the bill would require the elections official to provide the voter with a ballot for the voter's precinct. If the elections official is unable to determine the conditionally registered voter's precinct, or a ballot for the precinct is unavailable, the bill would require the elections official to provide the voter with a ballot and inform the voter that only the votes for the candidates and measures on which the voter would be entitled to vote in the voter's assigned precinct may be counted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Manager

SB 295 (McGuire D) Personal income taxes: Fire Safe Home Tax Credits.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Joint Rule 62(a) suspended. August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/28/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the tax imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow credits against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer for qualified costs relating to qualified home hardening, as defined, and for qualified costs relating to qualified vegetation management, as defined, in specified amounts. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit and would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to prepare a written report regarding the credits, as provided. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Position: Watch
Group: City Manager, Public Works

SB 342 (Hertzberg D) Misleading advertising: domain and subdomain names.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful to, with bad faith intent, traffic in or use a domain name that is identical or confusingly similar to the personal name of another living person or deceased personality without regard to the goods or services of the parties, except if the name is connected to a work of authorship. Existing law authorizes a court to consider specified factors in making a finding regarding bad faith intent, including that it was the intent of the person using the name to divert consumers from the person's or deceased personality's online location to a site that could harm the goodwill of that person or to tarnish or disparage that person. This bill would, instead, make it unlawful for a person, with bad faith intent, to register, traffic

in, or use a domain name or subdomain name that is identical or confusingly similar to either the personal name of another living person or deceased personality without regard to goods or services or the name of a specified entity for the purpose of selling or reselling goods, as defined. The bill would provide that confusingly similar includes a misspelling of the domain or subdomain name. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not apply if the name is used with the consent of that specified entity or an authorized representative of that entity. The bill would authorize a court to consider as a factor in making a finding regarding bad faith intent that a person intended to divert consumers from the online location of a specified entity to a site accessible under the domain name that could harm the goodwill represented by that entity's name either for commercial gain or with the intent to tarnish or disparage the entity by creating a likelihood of confusion as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the site. The bill would create a private right of action for violation of these provisions and would provide that a remedy obtained for a violation of these provisions is cumulative with other available remedies.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager

City Prosecutor

[AB 53](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Rental housing unlawful housing practices: applications: criminal records.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, generally prohibits housing discrimination with respect to the personal characteristics of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information. This bill would make it an unlawful housing practice for the owner of a rental housing accommodation to inquire about, or require an applicant for a rental housing accommodation to disclose, a criminal record during the initial application assessment phase, as defined, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would permit an owner of a rental housing accommodation, after the successful completion of the initial application assessment phase, to request a criminal background check of the applicant and consider an applicant's criminal record in deciding whether to rent or lease to the applicant. The bill would require the owner of a rental housing accommodation who is considering denying an application to rent or lease on the basis of the applicant's criminal record, to, within 5 days of receiving the information that is the basis of the possible denial, provide the applicant with a written statement listing the reasons for the possible denial before making a final decision. If, within 2 days of receipt of the written statement of the possible denial, the applicant provides the owner notice of evidence demonstrating the inaccuracy of the item or items within the applicant's criminal record or evidence of rehabilitation or other mitigating factors, as specified, the bill would require the owner to reconsider their decision for a specified time, and would require the owner to provide written notification to the applicant of the owner's final decision to deny the application. The bill would prohibit the owner of the rental housing accommodation from requiring in an application for a rental housing accommodation or as otherwise part of the application process disclosure of, or, if such information is received, denying a dwelling based in whole or in part on specified information or occurrences, including, among others, arrests that did not result in conviction, convictions that have been voided, and juvenile justice determinations. The bill would also require an owner of a rental housing accommodation that uses criminal records as part of the screening criteria to evaluate an applicant to include a notice, as provided, in the application for tenancy of a rental housing accommodation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 277](#) ([McCarty D](#)) **Parole: reintegration credits.**

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, except as otherwise exempted, a person completing a term of imprisonment in the state prison shall be released for a period of supervised parole. Existing law specifies the length of parole for various classifications of inmates. Under existing law, an inmate is released to the county of their

residence before incarceration or, when the interest of public safety is best served, to another location specified by the Board of Parole Hearings. Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to establish and enforce rules and regulations governing parole. Existing regulations prohibit a parolee from traveling more than 50 miles from their residence without the approval of a parole agent. This bill would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole would be reduced through the successful completion of specified education, training, or treatment programs, or by participating in volunteer service, while adhering to the conditions of parole. The bill would make this program inapplicable to a person who is required to register as a sex offender. The bill would also increase the 50-mile travel restriction for a parolee who successfully participates in the program, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings to adopt regulations to carry out the program.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 278](#) (McCarty D) California Conservation Corps: community conservation corps: applicant selection: parolees.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of the California Conservation Corps, in implementing the California Conservation Corps program, to recruit and enroll corpsmembers and special corpsmembers and to adopt criteria for selecting applicants for enrollment, including individuals convicted of a crime described in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Existing law requires the director, when adopting this criteria, to take into account the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the corps program participants and staff. Existing law authorizes the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on probation, postrelease community supervision, or mandatory supervision. This bill would also authorize the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on parole. When selecting an applicant for enrollment in the corps program, the bill would require the director to consider specified aspects of the applicant's overall fitness to join the corp, including any potential impacts the applicant may have on public safety, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 339](#) (Irwin D) Gun violence restraining orders: law enforcement procedures.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 727, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a law enforcement officer to request, and a judicial officer to issue on an ex parte basis, a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order that prohibits a person from having custody or control of any firearms or ammunition if the person poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or another by having a firearm or ammunition. Existing law establishes a civil restraining order process to accomplish that purpose. Existing law also authorizes an immediate family member to petition the court for an ex parte temporary gun violence restraining order. Existing law authorizes a court, after notice and hearing, to issue a gun violence restraining order for a period of one year which may be renewed, as specified. This bill would require each specified law enforcement agency to develop and adopt written policies and standards, as described, regarding the use of gun violence restraining orders.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 439](#) (Stone, Mark D) Juveniles: competency.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 161, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a court, if it has a doubt that a minor who is subject to any juvenile proceedings is competent, to suspend all proceedings. Upon suspension of proceedings, existing law requires the court to appoint an expert, as specified, to evaluate the minor. Existing law states that these provisions do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services, as specified. This bill would delete the statement that the provisions above do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 465 (Eggman D) Firearm relinquishment: persons under protective orders.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition while the protective order is in effect. Existing law requires a court, upon issuing a protective order, to order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in the respondent's immediate control and makes a violation of that order a crime. Existing law requires the respondent, upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours of being served with the order, to surrender or sell the firearm, as specified, and file with the court a receipt showing the firearm was surrendered or sold. This bill would require a court, when issuing a protective order, to determine whether the restrained person has possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the requirement to relinquish that firearm or ammunition. The bill would require the court, upon making this determination, to set a review hearing, as specified, to determine whether the person continues to possess or control a firearm or ammunition in violation of the provisions described above. (2)Existing law requires a family court to determine the best interest of the child for the purpose of deciding child custody in specified proceedings, including proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. In making that determination, existing law requires the court to consider specified factors, including whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is restrained by a protective order or restraining order and has complied with that order. This bill would require the court to also consider whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is, or has been, in possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the law. (3)Existing law authorizes a court with jurisdiction over specified criminal matters to issue a protective order and requires a person who is the subject of the protective order to relinquish any owned or possessed firearms. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue a protective order as a condition of probation for domestic violence offenses. This bill would require a court, when it issues a protective order pursuant to these provisions against a defendant charged with, or convicted of, a crime of domestic violence, to consider all relevant evidence to determine if there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm. The bill would require the court, if it determines that there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm, to set a review hearing to determine whether the defendant has complied with the requirement to relinquish that possession or control, as specified. The bill would require the court, if the court finds that the defendant possesses or controls a firearm, to consider whether bail or release on own recognizance is appropriate and would authorize the court, if the defendant is not present, to issue a bench warrant, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

AB 484 (Jones-Sawyer D) Crimes: probation.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 574, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a person who is granted probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting a controlled substance relating to the sale of cocaine, cocaine hydrochloride, or heroin, or who is granted

probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting phencyclidine, to be confined in a county jail for at least 180 days as a condition of probation. Existing law requires imposition of this probation condition unless the court, in an unusual case, finds that the interests of justice would best be served by absolving the defendant of this condition and specifies on the record the circumstances indicating that fact. This bill would instead make the imposition of the 180-day confinement condition on probation permissive rather than mandatory in those circumstances.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 665](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) Parole: youth offender parole hearings.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, as added by the Briggs Initiative, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 7, 1978, statewide general election, requires that persons convicted of first-degree murder be subject to death, life in prison without the possibility of parole, or confinement in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life. Existing law, as added by Proposition 115 at the June 5, 1990, statewide primary election, requires that a person found guilty of murder in the first degree, when special circumstances have been found to be true, who was 16 years of age or older and under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, be punished by confinement in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole or, at the discretion of the court, by 25 years to life. Existing United States Supreme Court case law holds that a mandatory life sentence without the possibility of parole for a juvenile offender violates the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Existing law allows a defendant who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense for which the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole to petition the court for recall and resentencing after the defendant has been incarcerated for at least 15 years. This bill would delete the authority of a defendant who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense to petition for a recall of the sentence and would instead require the court to provide that defendant with a resentencing hearing, except as specified. The bill would require the court to sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment with the possibility of parole unless the court determines the defendant to be irreparably corrupt or incapable of rehabilitation. The bill would require the court to consider specified factors in making this determination, including, among other things, the defendant's family and home environment, the circumstances of the offense, and any evidence or information bearing on the possibility of rehabilitation. This bill would exempt from that hearing any person who has a pending resentencing hearing or who was found irreparably corrupt or incapable of rehabilitation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 718](#) ([Eggman D](#)) Dependent children: documents.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 438, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge certain children to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law prohibits the court from terminating dependency jurisdiction over a nonminor who has reached 18 years of age until a hearing is conducted and the county welfare department has submitted a report verifying that specified information, documents, and services have been provided to the nonminor. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to, among other things, require the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain of the above-described information, documents, and services, and additional financial literacy information, to the child. By increasing the reporting duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

[AB 766](#) (Chiu D) Unsealed beverage container portion cap.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which, among other things, administers various programs that prevent disease and promote health. This bill would prohibit a retailer from selling, offering for sale, or otherwise providing to a consumer an unsealed beverage container, as defined, that is able to contain more than 16 fluid ounces, except for an unsealed beverage container designated for the consumption of water. The bill would define retailer to mean any person, firm, corporation, or business that sells, offers for sale, or otherwise provides a sugar-sweetened beverage to a consumer. This bill would make a violation of this prohibition punishable as an infraction, or a civil penalty in an action brought by the Attorney General, or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney, of \$200 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation, and \$1,000 for each subsequent violation. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

[AB 884](#) (Melendez R) Sex offender registration.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/4/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses to register with local law enforcement agencies while residing, attending school, or working in the state. Willful failure to register, as required, is a crime. Existing law establishes 3 tiers of registration based on specified criteria, requiring registration for periods of at least 10 years, at least 20 years, and for life, respectively, for a conviction of specified sex offenses. This bill would make any person convicted of any violation of willfully and lewdly committing any lewd or lascivious act upon a child under 14 years of age, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, a tier 3 offender subject to lifetime registration. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 907](#) (Grayson D) Threats: schools and places of worship.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat and which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for the person's own safety or for the person's immediate family's safety. Under existing law, this crime is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for no more than one year for a misdemeanor, or by imprisonment in state prison for a felony. This bill would make a person who willfully threatens to commit a crime that is reasonably likely to result in death or great bodily injury to any person who may be on the grounds of a school or place of worship, with specific intent and under certain circumstances, and if the threat causes a person or persons reasonably to be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of another person, guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a specified term, except that if the person is under 18 years of age, the bill would make the person guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related

provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 917](#) (Reyes D) Victims of crime: nonimmigrant status.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 576, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law provides a petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity. Existing federal law also provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting a petition for immigration benefits is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity and is, has been, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that criminal activity. Existing federal law provides a separate petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of human trafficking. Existing federal law provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting this latter petition is a victim of human trafficking and a declaration as to the person's cooperation regarding an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking. This bill would additionally require a certifying official from a certifying entity to certify "victim helpfulness" or "victim cooperation," respectively, when requested by a licensed attorney representing the victim or a representative fully accredited by the United States Department of Justice authorized to represent the victim in immigration proceedings. The bill would also require the certifying entity to process those forms within 30 days of the request, or within 7 days of the first business day following the day the request was received if the noncitizen is in removal proceedings. The bill would require a state or local law enforcement agency with whom a victim had filed a police report to provide a copy of that report upon request of the victim, licensed attorney representing the victim, or a representative fully accredited by the United States Department of Justice authorized to represent the victim in immigration proceedings. By increasing the duties of local governmental agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 972](#) (Bonta D) Proposition 47: resentencing.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced the penalties for various crimes. Under the provisions of the act, a person currently convicted of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act if the act had been in effect at the time of the conviction may petition or apply to have the sentence reduced in accordance with the act. The act required that this petition or application be filed before November 4, 2017, or at a later date upon a showing of good cause. Existing law requires that the petition be filed on or before November 4, 2022, or at a later date upon showing of good cause. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2020, amend Proposition 47 to require the Department of Justice to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for resentencing under the act. The bill would require the department to notify the district attorney and the court of all cases in that jurisdiction that are potentially eligible for resentencing. The bill would require the district attorney, before November 2, 2022, to review those cases to determine whether the conviction meets the criteria for resentencing, and to notify the court if the case meets the criteria, or the court and the public defender if it does not. The bill would require the public defender, when notified by the district attorney that a case does not meet the requirements for resentencing, to make a reasonable effort to notify the person that the conviction has been deemed by the district attorney to not meet the criteria for resentencing. The bill would require a court to recall the sentence and resentence the person unless the district attorney notifies the court that a conviction does not meet the criteria for resentencing. The bill would require the department to post specified information relating to resentencing on its internet website. By increasing the duties of district attorneys and public defenders, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 997 (Low D) Firearms: persons detained or apprehended for examination of mental condition.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/26/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a peace officer to confiscate the firearms or other deadly weapons of a person who has been detained or apprehended for examination of their mental condition who is found to own or have possession of a firearm or deadly weapon and to issue a receipt. Upon release of the person who was apprehended or detained for examination of their mental condition, existing law requires the confiscating law enforcement agency to initiate a petition in the superior court within 30 days for a hearing to determine whether the return of a firearm or other deadly weapon would be likely to result in endangering the person or others. This bill would prohibit the person from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pending the hearing and would prohibit the person from having possession of a firearm or deadly weapon for a period of 5 years if the court determines that the return of the firearm or other deadly weapons would likely endanger the person or others. The bill would make a violation of this prohibition a crime, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1071 (Limón D) Evidence-Based Policing Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines which persons are peace officers and the authority of those persons. Existing law also defines those types of law enforcement agencies that may employ peace officers. Existing law creates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training that sets minimum standards for the recruitment and training of peace officers. Existing law also creates various programs within the Department of Justice for the support and coordination of local law enforcement agency efforts to prevent crime and apprehend criminals. This bill would establish an evidence-based policing pilot program within the Department of Justice to gather data and analyze data on the efficacy of evidence-based policing programs. The bill would require the department to convene a task force to design a pilot program that would operate in 3 cities or counties, as specified, would provide training to management and supervisory police personnel on the implementation of evidence-based policing, as defined, and would gather crime-related data from those cities or counties for a period of 2 years during which evidence-based policing practices are implemented. The bill would require the task force to submit a report of findings and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1151 (Daly D) Fire damages: civil actions: pecuniary damages and ecological and environmental damages.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides that, in a civil action by a public agency to recover damages caused by a fire, pecuniary damages must be quantifiable and not unreasonable in relation to the prefire fair market value of the property, taking into consideration the ecological and environmental value of the property to the public. Existing law additionally authorizes a public agency to recover ecological and environmental damages caused by the fire, as provided. This bill would instead provide that in a civil action seeking damages caused by a fire, pecuniary damages must be quantifiable and not unreasonable in relation to the prefire fair market value of the damaged property or the prefire market value of similar property. The bill would require that recoverable pecuniary damages be calculated pursuant to specified categories that

include property damages, as provided, and short-term costs, as provided, and would also authorize the award of environmental and ecological damages. The bill would provide that a plaintiff who claims environmental damages of any kind under these provisions shall not seek to enhance any pecuniary or environmental damages recovered under these provisions, except as specified. The bill would provide that its provisions are not intended to limit or change the ability of a public agency to recover costs arising from a fire as provided in other specified provisions of law. The bill would expressly provide that its provisions shall apply only to a civil action filed on or after January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Fire Department

AB 1244 (Fong R) Environmental quality: judicial review: housing projects.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it 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. The act establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would, in an action or proceeding seeking judicial review under the act, prohibit a court from staying or enjoining a housing project for which an environmental impact report has been certified, unless the court makes specified findings.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Housing

AB 1251 (Santiago D) Planning and zoning: housing development.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).

Location: 9/5/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, as provided. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as specified, existing law requires the local government to rezone those sites within specified time periods. Existing law requires this rezoning to accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households, allocated as provided, for which site capacity has not been identified in the inventory of sites on sites zoned to permit specified residential developments as a use by right, as that term is defined. This bill would additionally require that, if a local government fails to complete the above-described rezoning within one year of the specified deadline, a housing development in which at least 40% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households be a use by right in all zones where multifamily, commercial, and mixed uses are permitted. The bill would define the terms "affordable housing cost," "affordable rent," and "use by right" for these purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor

AB 1281 (Chau D) Privacy: facial recognition technology: disclosure.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, grants, commencing on January 1, 2020, a consumer various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer that is held by a

business. The act requires a business that collects personal information about a consumer to disclose the consumer's right to delete personal information in a form that is reasonably accessible to consumers and in accordance with a specified process. This bill, commencing on July 1, 2020, would require a business in California that uses facial recognition technology to disclose that usage in a physical sign that is clear and conspicuous at the entrance of every location that uses facial recognition technology, as defined. The bill would require that sign to be displayed in a specified manner and to include information about where an individual can find more information about the purposes for which the business uses facial recognition technology. The bill, commencing on July 1, 2020, would make a business that violates these provisions liable for specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, a city attorney, or a city prosecutor to bring a civil action to collect these penalties, and if the Attorney General brings the action, would require that 1/2 of the penalties collected be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and 1/2 to the General Fund, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1289 (Chen R) Alarm Company Act: local use permit.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/11/2019

Status: 7/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 65, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Alarm Company Act, establishes the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties over the licensure, registration, and regulation of alarm company operators and alarm agents. That act does not prevent local authorities of any city, county, or city and county from doing certain things, including enacting ordinances governing false alarm activations and responses or requiring a person who owns, leases, rents, or otherwise possesses an alarm system to obtain a permit to operate the alarm system. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit a city, county, or city and county that requires a person who owns, leases, rents, or otherwise possesses an alarm system to obtain a local use permit to operate the alarm system from fining an alarm company for requesting dispatch to a customer, whether residential or commercial, that does not have a current local use permit if it was not the alarm company's legal responsibility to obtain the local use permit for the customer or renew the local use permit for the customer or, if it is the alarm company's legal responsibility to renew the local use permit for the customer, the alarm company was not notified that the customer's local use permit had expired.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1331 (Bonta D) Criminal justice data.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires criminal justice agencies to compile records and data, including a summary of arrests, pretrial proceedings, the nature and disposition of criminal charges, sentencing, incarceration, rehabilitation, and release, about criminal offenders. Existing law requires agencies to report this information to the Department of Justice for each arrest made, and requires the superior court that disposes of a case for which that information was reported to ensure that a disposition report of that case is reported to the department. This bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would require the information reported to include additional information related to identifying the arrestee. By increasing duties on local criminal justice agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1412 (Bloom D) Juveniles: special immigrant juvenile status.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/25/2019)(May

be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, establishes a procedure for classification of certain aliens as special immigrants who have been declared dependent on a juvenile court, and authorizes those aliens to apply for an adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident within the United States. Under federal regulations, an alien is eligible for special immigrant juvenile status if they are under 21 years of age. Existing state law provides that the superior court, including, but not limited to, the juvenile, probate, and family court divisions of the superior court, have jurisdiction to make judicial determinations regarding the custody and care of juveniles within the meaning of those provisions of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. Existing law also requires the court, upon request, to make the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status if there is evidence to support those findings, as specified. This bill would establish a procedure to be used by the family court division of the superior court in making those determinations and findings when a petition to do so is filed independently of any other action or filed as part of a family law proceeding. The bill would, among other things, authorize a hearing, trial, and records pertaining to these petitions to be confidential, provided that there is no filing fee for any papers related to these petitions, and require hearings on these petitions to have priority over all other matters. The bill would make the denial of a petition filed under these provisions subject to appellate review as an emergency application for a writ of mandate. The bill would also authorize the probate division of the superior court to use these procedures when a petition to make the judicial determinations and factual findings is filed in a probate proceeding. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2020, to promulgate forms and instructions for filing a petition pursuant to these provisions and modify existing forms, instructions, or rules of court to conform with these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1477](#) (Gloria D) Unfair Practices Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The Unfair Practices Act makes various practices unlawful and provides that any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition is liable for a civil penalty. That act specifies who is authorized to bring an action to enforce it, including a city attorney of any city having a population in excess of 750,000. That act requires 1/2 of the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered and the other 1/2 to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered if the action was brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor. This bill would instead require the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city whose attorney brought the action if the action is brought by a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, unless a county agency participated in the prelitigation investigation of the action, in which case the bill would require 1/2 of the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered, and 1/2 to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. The bill would provide that those provisions do not apply to a penalty collected by the Los Angeles City Attorney's office on or before January 1, 2021, and would further require that on or before January 1, 2021, 1/2 of a penalty collected by the Los Angeles City Attorney's office be paid to the treasurer of the County of Los Angeles. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management

[AB 1563](#) (Santiago D) Census: interference with the census: California Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 831, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to include on the secretary's internet website information designed to educate the public regarding, and encourage participation in, the federal decennial census. This bill would authorize the Secretary of State to work with the California Census Office and the California

Complete Count Committee to promulgate a Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities no later than February 1, 2020, as specified. The bill would allow the Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities to be made available on the California Census Office internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1600 (Kalra D) Discovery: personnel records: peace officers and custodial officers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 585, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides discovery procedures for peace or custodial officer personnel records, and other records pertaining to peace or custodial officers, as specified. Existing law requires the party seeking the discovery or disclosure to file a written motion with the appropriate court or administrative body upon written notice to the governmental agency that has custody and control of the records according to times prescribed under other provisions of law. This bill would limit the written notice requirement with respect to motions pertaining to the discovery of peace or custodial officer personnel records to civil actions. The bill would prescribe an accelerated timeframe for requesting peace or custodial officer personnel records in criminal actions. The bill would require written notice to be served and filed at least 10 court days before the appointed hearing, all papers opposing a motion to be filed with the court at least 5 court days before the hearing, and all reply papers to be filed at least 2 court days before the hearing. The bill would also require proof of service of the notice to be filed no later than 5 court days before the hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1673 (Salas D) California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: litigation transparency: identification of contributors.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it 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. The act authorizes specified entities to file and maintain with a court an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency on grounds of noncompliance with the requirements of the act. This bill would require a plaintiff or petitioner, in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to the act, to disclose the identity of any person or entity that contributes \$1,000 or more, as specified, toward the plaintiff's or petitioner's costs of the action or proceeding. The bill also would require the plaintiff or petitioner to identify any pecuniary or business interest related to the project or issues involved in the action or proceeding of those persons or entities. The bill would authorize a court to withhold publicly those disclosures if the court finds that the public interest in keeping that information confidential clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure. The bill would provide that a failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds for dismissal of the action or proceeding by the court.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor

AB 1753 (Carrillo D) Immigration consultants.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits any person, for compensation, from engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of an immigration consultant in this state, unless that person complies with state law governing the practice of immigration consultants, is an attorney, or is authorized by federal law to represent persons before the Board of Immigration Appeals or the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. Existing law specifies that a person engages in the business or acts in the capacity of an immigration consultant when that person gives nonlegal assistance or advice on an immigration matter. Existing law defines an "immigration matter" as any proceeding, filing, or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of any person that arises under immigration and naturalization law, executive order or presidential proclamation, or action of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, the United States Department of State, or the United States Department of Labor. Existing law establishes both criminal and civil penalties for a violation of specified provisions related to immigration consultants. Under existing law, a notary public qualified and bonded as an immigration consultant is authorized to enter data on immigration forms, as provided. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2021, would make it unlawful for a person, for compensation, other than a person authorized to practice law in this state, a person authorized to represent others under federal law in an immigration matter, or a supervised paralegal, as specified, to provide advice or services related to any immigration matter or to hold themselves out as an immigration consultant or as a person authorized to provide advice in immigration matters. The bill would require the Secretary of State, on or before January 1, 2020, to notify any individual or entity registered as an immigration consultant on or after January 1, 2018, and that is listed on a specified internet website, of the prohibition on providing, or holding oneself out as a person who is authorized to provide, advice or services related to any immigration matter, and of the operative date of that prohibition. The bill would expand the definition of immigration matter to include proceedings, filings, and actions arising under action of the United States Department of Justice, the United States Department of Homeland Security, and the Board of Immigration Appeals. The bill, beginning January 1, 2021, would require the Secretary of State, in coordination with specified state agencies, to develop an internet website that would include specified information related to immigration services available in California, including information related to persons recognized or accredited as authorized providers of immigration services by the United States Department of Justice. The bill, beginning January 1, 2021, would remove notaries public from provisions relating to filing an application under the federal program referred to as the deferred action program. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1777 (**Levine D**) **Residential care facilities for the elderly.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires any person seeking a license for a residential care facility for the elderly to file an application with the department, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime. This bill would require a person licensed to operate a residential care facility for the elderly to disclose to the local agency when applying for a land use permit any violations found by the department that meet certain criteria. The bill would specify that failure to disclose those violations is not a crime.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1785 (**Boerner Horvath D**) **Pleadings: motion to strike.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, a party to a civil action may file a motion to strike any irrelevant, false, or improper matter inserted in a pleading, or all or any part of a pleading not drawn or filed in conformity with California law, a court rule, or an order of the court. This bill would permit a railroad owner or operator, or a government entity through which a railroad passes, to file a special motion to strike a cause of action seeking damages for an incident occurring in a portion of a railroad right-of-way open to the public. The

court would be required to grant the special motion to strike unless the plaintiff establishes that there is a probability that the plaintiff will overcome all defenses asserted by the defendant and prevail on the claim. The bill would permit an appeal to be taken from an order granting or denying the special motion to strike.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor

[SB 17](#) (Umberg D) Civil discovery: sanctions.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 836, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Civil Discovery Act authorizes a party to a civil action to obtain discovery, as specified, by inspecting documents, tangible things, land or other property, and electronically stored information in the possession of any other party to the action. Existing law authorizes a court, after notice to any affected party, person, or attorney, and after opportunity for hearing, to impose sanctions against anyone engaging in conduct that is a misuse of the discovery process, as specified.(1)This bill would, upon order of the court following stipulation by all parties in a civil action, require a party to, within 45 days of the court order, provide to the other parties an initial disclosure that includes certain information related to discoverable information, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor

[SB 144](#) (Mitchell D) Criminal fees.

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and diversion programs, collecting restitution orders, processing arrests and citations, administering drug testing, and incarcerating inmates.This bill would repeal the authority to collect most of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of most court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 233](#) (Wiener D) Immunity from arrest.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 141, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law criminalizes various aspects of sex work, including soliciting anyone to engage in, or engaging in, lewd or dissolute conduct in a public place, loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, or maintaining a public nuisance. Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (CUCSA), also criminalizes various offenses relating to the possession, transportation, and sale of specified controlled substances.This bill would prohibit the arrest of a person for a misdemeanor violation of the CUCSA or specified sex work crimes, if that person is reporting that they are a victim of, or a witness to, specified crimes. The bill would also state that possession of condoms in any amount does not provide a basis for probable cause for arrest for specified sex work crimes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 269](#) (Bradford D) Wrongful convictions.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 473, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of a felony, imprisoned or incarcerated, and granted a pardon because either the crime was not committed or the person was innocent of the crime to present a claim against the state to the board for the pecuniary injury sustained by the person through the erroneous conviction and imprisonment or incarceration. Under existing law, if a court grants a writ of habeas corpus but does not find the person factually innocent or if the court vacates a judgment due to new evidence of innocence, the person may move for a finding of factual innocence by a preponderance of the evidence. Existing law requires the board, under any of those circumstances, if the court makes a finding that the petitioner has proven their factual innocence, upon application by the person, and without a hearing, to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made and the claim paid, as specified. This bill would make those provisions applicable to cases in which newly discovered evidence of actual innocence exists that requires vacation of a conviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 332](#) (Hertzberg D) Wastewater treatment: recycled water.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. Existing law declares that the use of potable domestic water for certain nonpotable uses is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available, as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board, and other requirements are met. This bill would declare, except in compliance with the bill's provisions, that the discharge of treated wastewater from ocean outfalls is a waste and unreasonable use of water. The bill would require each wastewater treatment facility that discharges through an ocean outfall and affiliated water suppliers to reduce the facility's annual flow as compared to the average annual dry weather wastewater discharge baseline volume, as prescribed, by at least 50% on or before January 1, 2030, and by at least 95% on or before January 1, 2040. The bill would subject the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility, as well as the affiliated water suppliers, to a civil penalty of \$2,000 per acre-foot of water above the required reduction in overall volume discharge for the failure to meet these deadlines. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Water Department

[SB 337](#) (Skinner D) Child support.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires each county to provide cash assistance and other social services to needy families through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program using federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, state, and county funds. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, or when the Department of Child Support Services provides the Legislature with a specified notification, whichever date is later, increase that amount to \$100 for a family with one child and \$200 for a family with 2 or more children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 353](#) (Skinner D) Criminal records: data sharing: research.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires every person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals, upon a request by the Attorney General, to install and maintain the records needed for the correct reporting of required statistical data, and to report statistical data to the Department of Justice. Existing law authorizes a public agency or bona fide research body immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, or as specified, to be provided with criminal offender record information as is required for the performance of its duties, if any material identifying individuals is not transferred, revealed, or used for purposes other than research or statistical activities and any resulting reports or publications do not identify specific individuals, and if that agency or body pays the cost of the processing of those data as determined by the Attorney General. This bill would specify criminal court records, as defined, as part of criminal offender record information to be provided to the agency or body. The bill would add a court executive officer as a person authorized to determine the cost of processing the above-described data.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 411](#) (Jones R) Parole: Elderly Parole Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Elderly Parole Program for the purpose of reviewing the parole suitability of inmates who are 60 years of age or older and who have served a minimum of 25 years of continuous incarceration, as defined, on their sentence. Existing law exempts from eligibility a person who was sentenced pursuant to the Three Strikes Sentencing law, a person who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole or death, and a person who was convicted of the first-degree murder of a peace officer or a person who had been a peace officer, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from eligibility for that program specified sex offenders.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 459](#) (Galgiani D) Crimes: rape: great bodily injury.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 646, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally imposes an additional and consecutive term of 3 years imprisonment in the state prison on a person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on a person in the commission of a felony. Existing law imposes a 5-year enhancement on the sentence of a person who inflicts great bodily injury during the commission of a rape if the act was committed by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another, or if the act was accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or another person. The 5-year enhancement also applies if the victim was not the perpetrator's spouse and was prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance. This bill would make the 5-year sentence enhancement for the infliction of great bodily injury applicable to rape committed against a victim who is the perpetrator's spouse who was prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance. By increasing the punishment for crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 516](#) (Skinner D) Evidence of participation in a criminal street gang.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in, or have engaged in, a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang is guilty of a crime. Existing law authorizes a court, in its discretion, to exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will either necessitate undue consumption of time or create substantial danger of undue prejudice, confusing the issues, or misleading the jury. This bill would require a case in which a person is charged with actively participating in a criminal street gang, as described above, and other criminal charges to be tried in phases that separate the trier of fact's determination of the person's guilt of participation with the criminal street gang and guilt of the other criminal charges, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

SB 529 (Durazo D) Tenant associations: eviction for cause.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/29/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful for a lessor to engage in specified activities for the purpose of influencing a tenant to vacate a dwelling, including using, or threatening to use, force, willful threats, or menacing conduct that interferes with the tenant's quiet enjoyment of the premises and that would create an apprehension of harm in a reasonable person. Existing law prohibits a lessor from retaliating against a lessee because the lessee has lawfully organized or participated in a lessees' association or an organization advocating lessees' rights, or has lawfully and peaceably exercised any rights under the law, by increasing rent, decreasing services, causing a lessee to quit involuntarily, bringing an action to recover possession, or from threatening to do any of those acts. A lessor who violates this latter provision is liable to the lessee for actual damages and, under certain circumstances, punitive damages. This bill would declare that tenants have the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of a tenant association, subject to any restrictions as may be imposed by law, or to refuse to join or participate in the activities of a tenant association. The bill would define "tenant association" for these purposes and require a tenant association under these provisions to adopt bylaws or an operating agreement for purposes of its internal governance. The bill would require landlords to allow tenants and tenant organizers to engage in conduct related to the establishment or operation of a tenant association, except as specified, and prohibit a landlord or representative of the landlord from attending meetings of a tenant association unless invited by the tenant association. The bill would prohibit a landlord from terminating or refusing to renew a residential tenancy in a rental unit, as defined, occupied by a member of a tenant association subject to these provisions, except for cause, which would be required to be stated in writing. The bill would require any landlord who attempts to terminate a tenancy pursuant to these provisions to provide the tenant a written notice to quit or terminate that recites the grounds on which the landlord is proceeding. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Housing

SB 578 (Jones R) Vacation Ownership and Time-share Act of 2004: incentives.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 153, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Vacation Ownership and Time-share Act of 2004 (VOTA), requires a person who sells a time-share interest or creates a time-share plan to register the time-share plan with the Real Estate Commissioner, except as specified. Existing law obligates a developer of a time-share plan for the expenses associated with unsold inventory and authorizes a developer of a time-share plan to satisfy that obligation by, among other methods, entering into a deficit subsidy agreement with an association, subject to certain requirements. Existing law also authorizes a developer to undertake to pay a portion of the

assessments otherwise payable by each purchaser pursuant to a buy down subsidy contract with the association, as specified. Existing law requires the developer to furnish an assurance, or security, to ensure the fulfillment of the developer's obligations pursuant to those provisions. Existing law requires a deficit subsidy agreement or buy down subsidy agreement entered into after July 1, 2005, to provide that if there is a dispute between the parties, the issue shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. Existing law also provides that, if there is a dispute between the developer and the association with respect to the questions of satisfaction of the conditions for exoneration or release of the security, the issue be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. This bill would authorize the issue to be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the rules of another third-party arbitration organization selected by the parties and in accordance with existing provisions governing arbitration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor

[SB 651](#) (Glazer D) Discovery: postconviction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 483, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the court, in a case involving a conviction of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more, to order that the defendant be provided reasonable access to discovery materials upon the prosecution of a postconviction writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate judgment and a showing that good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful. In a case in which a sentence other than death or life in prison without the possibility of parole has been imposed, if a court has entered a previous order granting discovery pursuant to the above provision, existing law authorizes a subsequent order granting discovery to be made in the court's discretion. This bill would instead make those provisions also apply to a case in which a defendant has ever been convicted of those specified felonies. By expanding the number of circumstances under which the court would be authorized to require local agencies to provide access to physical evidence, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 705](#) (Galgiani D) Victim's compensation records: discovery.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Existing law requires an application for compensation to be filed with the board in a manner determined by the board. Existing law authorizes the board to require the submission of additional information supporting the application that is reasonably necessary to verify the application and determine eligibility for compensation. Existing law requires the board to keep this verification information confidential. This bill would, in a criminal matter in which discovery or disclosure is sought of victim or derivative victim records submitted to the board, or information from those records, require the party seeking discovery or disclosure to file a motion with the appropriate court upon written notice to the board, as specified. The bill would require the motion to include specified information, including an identification of the proceeding in which discovery or disclosure is sought. The bill would require the board to submit to the court copies of the records redacted to protect the privacy and safety of the victim or any legal privilege, along with a statement made under penalty of perjury by the custodian of records that the records include everything in the board's possession. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the court to examine the records in chambers out of the presence and hearing of all persons, as specified, and, upon a finding of materiality, to permit disclosure and discovery of the records along with an order that the records disclosed or discovered may not be used for any purpose other than a court proceeding in the criminal matter for which the records were sought. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 707](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) Arbitration agreements: enforcement.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 870, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law regulates arbitrations conducted pursuant to an agreement, as specified. (1)In an employment or consumer arbitration in which the drafting party, as defined, is required to pay certain fees and costs before the arbitration can proceed, this bill would provide that if the fees or costs to initiate an arbitration proceeding are not paid within 30 days after the due date, the drafting party is in material breach of the arbitration agreement, is in default of the arbitration, and waives its right to compel arbitration. If the drafting party materially breaches the arbitration agreement and is in default of the arbitration, the bill would authorize the employee or consumer to either withdraw the claim from arbitration and proceed in a court of appropriate jurisdiction, or to compel arbitration in which the drafting party is required to pay reasonable attorney's fees and costs related to the arbitration. If the employee or consumer proceeds with an action in a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the bill would provide that the statute of limitations with regard to all claims brought or that relate back to any claim brought in arbitration are tolled, as specified. The bill would further require the court to impose a monetary sanction on the drafting party who materially breaches an arbitration agreement, and would authorize the court to impose other sanctions, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Human Resources

[SB 710](#) ([Bates R](#)) Crimes: parole, theft, and DNA collection.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 3/14/2019-S. PUB. S.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, as amended by the DNA Fingerprint, Unsolved Crime and Innocence Protection Act, Proposition 69, approved by the voters at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election (the DNA act), requires a person who has been convicted of a felony offense to provide buccal swab samples, right thumbprints, and a full palm print impression of each hand, and any blood specimens or other biological samples required for law enforcement identification analysis. Existing law makes this requirement retroactive, regardless of when the crime charged or committed became a qualifying offense. Existing law authorizes amendments to the DNA act that are consistent with its purposes. This bill would also require persons convicted of specified misdemeanors to provide buccal swab samples, right thumbprints, and a full palm print impression of each hand, and any blood specimens or other biological samples required for law enforcement identification analysis. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies to collect and forward these samples, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

Development Services

[AB 10](#) ([Chiu D](#)) Income taxes: credits low-income housing: farmworker housing.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/26/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee(CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the

calendar year, and authorizes CTCAC, for calendar years beginning in 2020, to allocate an additional \$500,000,000 to specified low-income housing projects and, for calendar years beginning in 2021, requires this additional amount only to be available for allocation pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act or related legislation, and specified regulatory action by CTCAC. This bill would remove the requirement that, beginning in the 2021 calendar year, the above-described additional \$500,000,000 allocation only be available pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act or related legislation, and specified regulatory action by CTCAC. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 11 (Chiu D) Community Redevelopment Law of 2019.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The California Constitution, with respect to any taxes levied on taxable property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law, as it then read or may be amended, authorizes the Legislature to provide for the division of those taxes under a redevelopment plan between the taxing agencies and the redevelopment agency, as provided. This bill, the Community Redevelopment Law of 2019, would authorize a city or county, or two or more cities acting jointly, to propose the formation of an affordable housing and infrastructure agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a passthrough provision and an override passthrough provision, as defined. The bill would require the city or county to submit that resolution to each affected taxing entity and would authorize an entity that receives that resolution to elect to not receive a passthrough payment, as provided. The bill would require the city or county that adopted that resolution to hold a public hearing on the proposal to consider all written and oral objections to the formation, as well as any recommendations of the affected taxing entities, and would authorize that city or county to adopt a resolution of formation at the conclusion of that hearing. The bill would then require that city or county to submit the resolution of intention to the Strategic Growth Council for a determination as to whether the agency would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals. The bill would require the council to approve formation of the agency if it determines that formation of the agency both (1) would not result in a state fiscal impact, determined as specified by the Controller, that exceeds a specified amount and (2) would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals. The bill would deem an agency to be in existence as of the date of the council's approval. The bill would require the council to establish a program to provide technical assistance to a city or county desiring to form an agency pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

AB 14 (Rivas, Luz D) Multifamily Housing Program: homeless youths: homeless families.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/17/2019-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/17/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Multifamily Housing Program under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide a standardized set of program rules and features applicable to all housing types, based on the existing California Housing Rehabilitation Program. Among other things, the program provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to fund projects for the development and construction of new, and rehabilitation or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing, transitional or rental housing developments. Existing law establishes the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund within the State Treasury and continuously appropriates money in that fund to the department for specified purposes relating to housing rehabilitation, including the Multifamily Housing Program. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the total assistance provided under the Multifamily Housing Program be awarded to units restricted to senior citizens, which is known as the total assistance calculation. This bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund into the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund to be expended under the Multifamily Housing Program to fund housing for homeless youths and homeless families in accordance with certain requirements, including that the department prioritize loans to housing projects in disadvantaged communities, as defined, and that unspecified amounts be set aside for both certain homeless youths and certain homeless families. This bill would exclude expenditures under its provisions from the total assistance calculation described above. This

bill also would authorize the department to monitor the expenditures and activities of loan recipients and request the repayment of funds from a recipient of a loan for failure to comply with program requirements, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 36 (Bloom D) Residential tenancies: rent control.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act, prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. That act, among other things, authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or unit that has been issued a certificate of occupancy after February 1, 1995, has already been exempt from a residential rent control ordinance as of February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units, or is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision and meets specified requirements, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would modify those provisions to authorize an owner of residential real property to establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or unit that has been issued its first certificate of occupancy within 20 years of the date upon which the owner seeks to establish the initial or subsequent rental rate, or for a dwelling or unit that is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision and the owner is a natural person who owns 10 or fewer residential units within the same jurisdiction as the dwelling or unit for which the owner seeks to establish the initial or subsequent rental rate, subject to certain exceptions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 40 (Ting D) Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was TRANS. on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state to place at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2030 and 10,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2035. The bill also would require the state board to limit vehicle eligibility for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to only those vehicles manufactured by companies that have entered into a specified agreement that has been adopted by the state board, to post that agreement on the state board's internet website, to remove plug-in hybrid electric vehicles from vehicle eligibility in the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, to continue to maintain a waiting list for purchasers when moneys for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project are exhausted, to create a higher rebate dollar level per vehicle for vehicles with zero emissions and a greater driving range, and to continue to limit each zero-emission vehicle purchaser to 2 rebates.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

AB 68 (Ting D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 655, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of

accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires such an ordinance to impose standards on accessory dwelling units, including, among others, lot coverage. Existing law also requires such an ordinance to require the accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the living area of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. This bill would delete the provision authorizing the imposition of standards on lot coverage and would prohibit an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size. The bill would revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or an accessory structure, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 69](#) (Ting D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations governing, among other things, apartment houses and dwellings, as specified. This bill would require the department to propose small home building standards governing accessory dwelling units smaller than 800 square feet, junior accessory dwelling units, and detached dwelling units smaller than 800 square feet, as specified, and to submit the small home building standards to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption on or before January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 134](#) (Bloom D) Safe Drinking Water Restoration.

Introduced: 12/5/2018

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Assembly Bill 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session of the Legislature, if enacted, would require the board to adopt an assessment of funding need that identifies systems and populations potentially in need of assistance and an analysis of anticipated funding needed based on the amount available in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill would require the board to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, on its progress in restoring safe drinking water to all California communities and to create an internet website that provides data transparency for all of the board's activities described in this measure. The bill would require the board to develop metrics to measure the efficacy of the fund in ensuring safe and affordable drinking water for all Californians. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office, at least every 5 years, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund proposed by AB 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

[AB 139](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Emergency and Transitional Housing Act of 2019.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 335, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to contain specified information and analysis, including an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of those needs, including the identification of a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. Existing law authorizes a local government to impose only those development and management standards that apply to residential or commercial development within the same zone, however, a local government may impose specified objective standards, including standards for off-street parking based on demonstrated need, as specified. This bill would instead authorize a local government to apply a written objective standard that provides sufficient parking to accommodate the staff working in the emergency shelter, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 148 (Quirk-Silva D) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires the regional transportation plan to include, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Existing law requires the sustainable communities strategy to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, on or before September 1, 2018, and every 4 years thereafter, to prepare a report that assesses progress made by each metropolitan planning organization in meeting the regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the state board. Existing law requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation an updated regional transportation plan every 4 or 5 years, as specified. This bill would require each sustainable communities strategy to also identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the emergency shelter needs for the region, as specified. For the 5th and each subsequent update to the sustainable communities strategy, the bill would require the metropolitan planning organization to, among other things, (1) identify the region's progress in the development of housing and emergency shelters in the areas within the region that were identified, in the prior sustainable communities strategy, as sufficient to house the 8-year projection of the region's regional housing and emergency shelter needs, and (2) determine whether the development will successfully meet the 8-year projection. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board's report, as described above, to include data-supported metrics that identify housing and emergency shelter developments related to the 8-year projection of the regional housing and emergency shelter needs that was assumed in the prior sustainable communities strategy, and the physical location of housing and emergency shelters identified in the most recently submitted sustainable communities strategy update. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing, Public Works

AB 168 (Aguiar-Curry D) Housing: streamlined approvals.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing 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. Under existing law, the objective planning standards include, among others, a requirement that the development not be located on specified sites, including those within a coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, delineated earthquake fault zone, or special flood hazard area, and sites designated as prime farmland, wetlands, or a habitat for a protected species. This bill would require a development proponent, before submitting an application for streamlined approval described above, to submit notice of its intent to submit an application under these provisions, which must provide a description and the location of the proposed development. The bill would require, after that notice is received by the local government, a local government and California Native American tribe to engage in a scoping consultation, as defined, regarding the potential effects the proposed development could have on a potential tribal cultural resource. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 173 (Chau D) Mobilehomes: payments: nonpayment or late payments.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 488, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, when a person who is not currently the registered owner of a manufactured home or mobilehome applies to the department for registration or transfer of registration of the manufactured home or mobilehome prior to December 31, 2019, and meets other specified requirements including, among others, payment of any charges assessed by the department during the period between the time the applicant took ownership interest or December 31, 2015, whichever is later, and the time the applicant applies for relief, to waive all outstanding charges assessed by the department prior to the transfer of title of the manufactured home or mobilehome, release any lien imposed with respect to those charges, issue a duplicate or new certificate of title or registration card, and amend the title record of the manufactured home or mobilehome. This bill would extend the date for an application under these provisions to December 31, 2020, and would refer to that program as the Register Your Mobilehome Program. This bill would also prohibit the applicant from being eligible if the applicant, or a previous owner, took ownership interest on or after January 1, 2017, pursuant to a warehouseman's lien. The bill would also require the department to publish, on or before July 1, 2021, an analysis of manufactured home and mobilehome registration that came into compliance through the Register Your Mobilehome Program. The bill would require the analysis to include whether each unit is subject to an in-lieu tax or to local property taxation, and the number of units for which a waiver of charges assessed by the department prior to the transfer of title of the manufactured home or mobilehome was requested. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 178 (Dahle R) Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.

Introduced: 1/9/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 259, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards, including appliance efficiency standards. Under this authority, the commission has established regulations for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, specify that residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor, before January 1, 2020, is required to comply with the photovoltaic requirements, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed residential building was originally constructed and is not required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement. The bill would provide that the above provision applies if certain requirements are met with respect to the owner's income and insurance

coverage and the location and square footage of the construction. Because a local agency would be required to determine whether those requirements are met, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

AB 191 (Patterson R) Building standards: exemptions: rebuilding after disasters.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the State Housing Law, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation, including energy conservation and fire prevention requirements relating to energy efficiency and the installation of interior sprinklers. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt homes that meet specified requirements and are being rebuilt after wildfires or specified emergency events that occurred on or after January 1, 2017, from meeting certain current building standards.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

AB 192 (Mathis R) California Integrated Community Living Program.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act), establishes the State Department of Developmental Services, which is responsible for providing various services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities, and for ensuring the appropriateness and quality of those services and supports. The Lanterman Act requires the department to enter into contracts with private nonprofit corporations to operate regional centers, which are required to provide, or arrange for the provision of, services and supports for persons with developmental disabilities. Under existing law, the state is responsible for developing and implementing a statewide program encouraging the establishment of sufficient numbers and types of living arrangements, both in communities and state hospitals, as necessary, to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. This bill would establish the California Integrated Community Living Program in the State Department of Developmental Services. The program would provide deferred payment loans to finance capital and other specified costs for permanent supportive housing for individuals who are regional center clients in order to maximize affordable integrated community living opportunities within communities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The bill would require the department and the DHCD to enter into an interagency agreement to administer the Integrated Community Living Program Fund, which would be created by, and continuously appropriated to the department for the purposes described in, the bill. The bill would prescribe the moneys to be deposited into the fund, including all moneys received by the department through the sale, lease, or other revenue-generating agreement for any state developmental center property, except as specified. The bill would prohibit moneys in the fund from being used to supplant or backfill any existing program budget within either department. By creating a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require the department to convene an advisory committee to advise and assist in establishing funding priorities, with an emphasis on funding priorities for this program, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

AB 195 (Patterson R) Department of Housing and Community Development: housing bond programs.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 7/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would require the department to include in those annual reports specified information relating to grant-based programs administered by the department, including the amount of the original awards to recipients, the portions not yet disbursed to recipients, and an estimate of how many individuals could benefit from the remaining balance. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 198](#) (Quirk-Silva D) California Career Resource Network Program: career aptitude test.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/20/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Career Resource Network Program in the State Department of Education for the purpose of providing career development information and resources to people in California in order to enable them to reach their career goals, as provided. Existing law provides that the primary duty of the program is to distribute career information, resources, and training materials to middle school and high school counselors, educators, and administrators, in order to ensure that middle schools and high schools have the necessary information available to provide a pupil with guidance and instruction on education and job requirements necessary for career development. Existing law requires the program to perform its duties only upon funding provided in the annual Budget Act. This bill would require the program to identify publicly available evidence-based career aptitude tests that present pupils with various career options aligned with their academic and extracurricular interests, and would require the program to post information on how to access these tests on its internet website.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Education

[AB 217](#) (Burke D) Income taxation: credits: exclusions: federal conformity.

Introduced: 1/16/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 6/24/2019-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 17).

Location: 6/18/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. The law deems, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019, the California Consumer Price Index as the greater of 3.1% or the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for the recomputation of specified earned income amounts, phaseout amounts, and the amount of disqualified income that would disallow this credit. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, would deem the California Consumer Price Index as the greater of 3.5% or the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for the recomputation of those specified amounts. The bill, for taxable years on and after January 1, 2019, would revise the calculation factors to increase the credit amount for specified taxpayers. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and until and including the taxable year in which the minimum wage is set at \$15 per hour, would require specified, revised calculation factors to be recomputed annually in the same manner as the recomputation of income tax brackets for eligible individuals, but would require the Franchise Tax Board to recalculate the revised phaseout percentage in a manner that any eligible individual with an earned income of \$30,000 per year would get credit equal to \$0. This bill would allow a refundable young child tax credit against the taxes imposed under the Personal Income Tax Law, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, in an amount equal to \$1,176 multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, not to exceed

\$1,000 per each qualified taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would require amounts of this credit in excess of the qualified taxpayer's tax liability to be paid to the qualified taxpayer from the Tax Relief and Refund Account. Existing law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are to be paid from that account, including any amount to be paid as an earned income tax credit in excess of any tax liabilities. By increasing the amount of the California Earned Income Tax Credit and allowing a refundable young child tax credit to be paid with funds from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, and thus, authorizing new payments from that account for additional amounts in excess of personal income tax liabilities, this bill would make an appropriation. (2) Existing federal law, the Stephen Beck, Jr., Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014 (ABLE Act), for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, encourages and assists individuals and families to save private funds for the purpose of supporting persons with disabilities to maintain their health, independence, and quality of life by excluding from gross income distributions used for qualified disability expenses by a beneficiary of a qualified ABLE program established and maintained by a state, as specified. Existing federal law, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, increases the amount of contributions allowed to an ABLE account, adds special rules for the increased contribution limit, and exempts from taxation distributions from a qualified tuition program, as defined, rolled into an ABLE account for taxable years beginning on or after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. Existing federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 expanded the definitions of "qualified higher educational expenses" and "qualified ABLE program." Existing law, the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, conforms to the exclusions from gross income provided under federal income tax law provisions relating to the ABLE Act, as those exclusions read prior to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. Existing law creates the California ABLE Act Board and requires the board to provide an annual listing of distributions to individuals that have an interest in an ABLE account to the Franchise Tax Board, as provided. This bill would conform state tax law to those changes relating to qualified ABLE accounts made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. The bill would make a legislative finding and declaration that providing ABLE account beneficiaries the ability to contribute their own earnings to the ABLE account up to the federal poverty level and allowing Section 529 plan accounts to roll over to ABLE accounts eliminates differences in the qualification criteria for ABLE accounts under federal tax law and California tax law, and thus serves a public purpose and does not constitute a prohibited gift of public funds. (3) The Personal Income Tax Law provides an exclusion from gross income for the amount of student loan indebtedness repaid or canceled pursuant to a specified federal law. This bill would exclude from an individual's gross income the amount of student loan indebtedness discharged on or after December 31, 2011 due to the death or disability of the student, as provided. (4) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allow various deductions from gross income in computing adjusted gross income under those laws, including a deduction, as trade or business expense, of the premiums paid pursuant to an assessment by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This bill would conform to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by disallowing or limiting the amount specified taxpayers may deduct for these premiums depending on the amount of total consolidated assets, as defined, of the taxpayer. (5) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allow a deduction from gross income in computing adjusted gross income of ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business. Existing law prohibits a deduction from being allowed with respect to any covered employee of a publicly held corporation if the amount of applicable employee remuneration exceeds \$1,000,000. This bill would conform to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by revising the definitions of covered employee and publicly held corporation to limit the amount those specified taxpayers may deduct for ordinary and necessary expenses. The bill would also disallow the performance-based compensation and commission exceptions with respect to the deduction limitation relating to covered employees. (6) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow net operating losses attributable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, to be carrybacks to each of the preceding 2 taxable years, as provided. This bill would disallow the use of net operating loss carrybacks by individual and corporate taxpayers. (7) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act allows a small business to use the cash method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year do not exceed \$25,000,000. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allows a small business to use the cash method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year do not exceed \$5,000,000. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the allowable amount of annual gross receipts of a small business allowed to use the cash method of accounting. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. (8) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a corporation engaged in farming that has average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from computing its taxable income by using the accrual method of accounting. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempt a corporation engaged in farming that has

average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$5,000,000 from computing taxable income by using the accrual method of accounting. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the amount of average annual gross receipts of a farming corporation that is exempt from using the accrual method of accounting. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. The bill would also make conforming changes related to suspense allowances, as provided. (9) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year of \$25,000,000 or less from the provisions that preclude the deduction of certain direct and indirect costs and determine whether those property costs are inventory costs or are capitalized. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempts a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year of \$10,000,000 or less from the provisions that preclude the deduction of certain direct and indirect costs and determine whether those property costs are inventory costs or are capitalized. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the amount of average annual gross receipts of a taxpayer exempt from those provisions precluding the deductibility of certain property costs and determining whether those costs are inventory costs or are capitalized. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. (10) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a small business with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the provisions that require a taxpayer to take inventories to clearly determine their income. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law conforms to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the requirement that a taxpayer take inventories to clearly determine their income, but does not allow an exemption. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the exemption in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of a small business with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the provisions that require a taxpayer to take inventories to clearly determine their income. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. (11) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempts construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$10,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method. This bill would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the exemption in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method. This conformity would apply to contracts entered into on or after the effective date of this act, as provided, and would allow, where applicable, a taxpayer to elect to have the conformity apply to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018, and before the effective date of this act. (12) The Personal Income Tax Law generally allows a noncorporate taxpayer to deduct business losses from a pass through entity, like an "S" corporation. Under the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, excess business losses, as defined, of a noncorporate taxpayer are not allowed as a deduction and instead those losses must be carried forward and treated as a net operating loss in subsequent taxable years, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, would provide modified conformity to the above-described limitation, including not conforming to the federal sunset date. (13) The Personal Income Tax Law conforms as of a specified date to federal income tax laws, January 1, 2015, and therefore allows for the termination of a partnership by the sale or exchange of 50% or more of the interest in a partnership within a 12-month period. The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act repealed that provision of federal income tax law for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. This bill would conform to federal income tax law with regard to the termination of partnerships described above and would additionally allow a partnership to elect to have this conformity apply to partnership taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2019. This bill would make findings as to the public purpose served by the bill in this regard. (14) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, exclude the recognition of any gain or loss on the exchange of property held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, if that property is exchanged solely for property of a like kind that is to be held either for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, unless an exception applies. This bill would conform to federal income tax law, as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by limiting that exclusion to the recognition of any gain or loss on the exchange of real property, except as otherwise provided. (15) The Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax laws, and when a

taxpayer does not elect otherwise for purposes of state income tax law, allows a purchasing corporation to make an election that its qualified stock purchase, as defined, from a target corporation may be treated as an asset acquisition resulting in a step up in the basis of the stock. This bill would provide that if the above-described election for federal income tax purposes has been made or deemed to have been made, or not made or not deemed to have been made, by a taxpayer, a separate state election shall not be allowed. (16) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Water Department

[AB 246](#) (Mathis R) State highways: property leases.

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes to public agencies under specified terms and conditions, including specific provisions governing leases of airspace and other property in the City and County of San Francisco for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, at a lease cost of \$1 per month and payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year. This bill would similarly authorize the department to offer a lease on a right of first refusal basis of any airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in a disadvantaged community, that is not excess property to the city or county in which the disadvantaged community is located for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, or for park, recreational, or open-space purposes for a rental amount of \$1 per month, subject to certain conditions. The bill would also authorize the department to lease up to 10 parcels in any city, or in the unincorporated area of any county, in which the disadvantaged community is located for park, recreational, or open-space purposes at an amount equal to 30% of the fair market lease value of the applicable parcel. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 278](#) (McCarty D) California Conservation Corps: community conservation corps: applicant selection: parolees.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of the California Conservation Corps, in implementing the California Conservation Corps program, to recruit and enroll corpsmembers and special corpsmembers and to adopt criteria for selecting applicants for enrollment, including individuals convicted of a crime described in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Existing law requires the director, when adopting this criteria, to take into account the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the corps program participants and staff. Existing law authorizes the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on probation, postrelease community supervision, or mandatory supervision. This bill would also authorize the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on parole. When selecting an applicant for enrollment in the corps program, the bill would require the director to consider specified aspects of the applicant's overall fitness to join the corp, including any potential impacts the applicant may have on public safety, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 285](#) (Friedman D) California Transportation Plan.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 605, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare the California Transportation Plan for submission to the Governor and the Legislature, to complete the first update to the plan by December 31, 2015, and to update the plan every 5 years thereafter. Existing law requires the plan to consider various subject areas for the movement of people and freight, including environmental protection and quality of life. Existing law also requires the plan to address how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions in order to attain a statewide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, and to identify the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system needed to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the department to address in the California Transportation Plan how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions in order to attain a statewide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 40% below 1990 levels by the end of 2030 and how the plan is consistent with, and supports attaining, all state ambient air quality standards and national ambient air quality standards in all areas of the state as described in California's state implementation plans required by the federal Clean Air Act. Commencing with the 3rd update to the plan to be completed by December 31, 2025, the bill would require the department to include a forecast of the impacts of advanced and emerging technologies over a 20-year horizon on infrastructure, access, and transportation systems and a review of the progress made implementing past California Transportation Plans. The bill would require the Strategic Growth Council to complete a report by January 31, 2022, that contains certain information with regard to the California Transportation Plan and other specified programs and planning requirements. The bill would add environmental justice to the subject areas that the plan is required to consider for the movement of people and freight.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 291](#) **(Chu D) Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund.**

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing federal law requires a state mitigation plan as a condition for disaster assistance and authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to condition mitigation grant assistance upon state, local, and Indian tribal governments undertaking coordinated disaster mitigation planning and implementation measures. This bill would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund to support staffing, planning, and other emergency mitigation priorities to help local governments meet emergency management, preparedness, readiness, and resilience goals. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Controller to transfer \$500,000,000 to the fund. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish the Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund Committee under the Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board. The bill, on or before July 1, 2020, would require the committee to adopt guidelines identifying eligible uses of the funds by establishing an outline of standard activities for the mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management that supports the development of a resilient community. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Office of Emergency Services to receive \$1,000,000 annually and each county to receive \$500,000 annually for specified purposes. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to distribute funds to lead agencies, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, as specified. The bill would require lead agencies to further distribute those funds to local governments pursuant to a specified schedule for specified purposes, and impose various requirements on local governments that receive funds pursuant to these provisions. The bill would include related legislative findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

[AB 293](#) **(Garcia, Eduardo D) Greenhouse gases: offset protocols.**

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 85, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the task force to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands. The bill would require the task force to develop recommendations for the state board on the inclusion of methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop natural and working lands offset projects under the approved offset protocols. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 296](#) (Cooley D) Climate change: Climate Innovation Grant Program: voluntary tax contributions.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund, a special fund, in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 323](#) (Daly D) Disaster Preparedness Account.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was BUDGET on 5/2/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the various funds in the State Treasury, including the Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account, Disaster Relief Fund, and the Disaster Assistance Fund. This bill would establish the Disaster Preparedness Account in the State Treasury and would provide that funds in the account are available only for specified purposes, for appropriation by the Legislature, upon the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

[AB 338](#) (Chu D) Manufactured housing: smoke alarms: emergency preparedness.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 299, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980, requires the Department of Housing and Community

Development (department) to enforce various laws pertaining to the structural, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing, or electrical systems and installations or equipment of a manufactured home, mobilehome, special purpose commercial coach, or commercial coach. Under existing law, a knowing violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor offense, as specified. The act, on or after January 1, 2009, requires all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold to have a smoke alarm that meets certain requirements installed in each room designed for sleeping. The act also requires, for manufactured homes and multifamily manufactured homes manufactured before September 16, 2002, that specified information regarding the smoke alarm be provided to the purchaser. This bill would, instead, require all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold on or after January 1, 2020, or rented pursuant to a rental agreement entered into on or after January 1, 2020, to have installed in each room designed for sleeping a smoke alarm that is operable on the date of rental or transfer of title, is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and has been approved and listed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The bill also would require that specified information regarding all smoke alarms installed in the used manufactured home, used mobilehome, or used multifamily manufactured home be provided to the purchaser or renter thereof. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[AB 349](#) (Choi R) Building standards: garages.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, with the assistance of the Office of the State Fire Marshal, to investigate possible changes to the building standards that would require provision of a 2nd method of egress from a newly constructed residential garage or a newly constructed detached garage located adjacent to a single-family dwelling. The bill would authorize the department to submit proposed building standards to the commission for approval and adoption if, after its investigation, the department determines that changes that mandate provision of a 2nd method of egress from a newly constructed residential garage or a newly constructed detached garage located adjacent to a single-family dwelling can be incorporated into the code without significantly increasing construction costs.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 352](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 8/14/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Location: 8/14/2019-S. E.Q.

Summary:

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management

[AB 377](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Microenterprise home kitchen operations.

Introduced: 2/5/2019

Last Amended: 8/21/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 536, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The California Retail Food Code (code) authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, by ordinance or resolution, to permit microenterprise home kitchen operations if certain conditions are met. The code requires a microenterprise home kitchen operation, as a restricted food service facility, to meet specified food safety standards. A violation of the code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a microenterprise home kitchen operation from producing, manufacturing, processing, freezing, or packaging milk or milk products, including, but not limited to, cheese and ice cream. The bill would modify the conditions for a city, county, or city and county to permit microenterprise home kitchen operations within its jurisdiction. The bill would modify the inspections and food safety standards applicable to microenterprise home kitchen operations. The bill would prohibit an internet food service intermediary or a microenterprise home kitchen operation from using the word "catering" or any variation of that word in a listing or advertisement of a microenterprise home kitchen operation's offer of food for sale. The bill would require a microenterprise home kitchen operation to include specific information, including its permit number, in its advertising. The bill would prohibit a third-party delivery service from delivering food produced by a microenterprise home kitchen operation, except to an individual who has a physical or mental condition that is a disability which limits the individual's ability to access the food without the assistance of a third-party delivery service. By expanding the scope of a crime for a violation of the code, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 394](#) ([Obernolte R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.****

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA egress route projects undertaken by a public agency that are specifically recommended by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection that improve the fire safety of an existing subdivision if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[AB 411](#) ([Stone, Mark D](#)) Redevelopment: City of Santa Cruz: bond proceeds: affordable housing.****

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner

consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the City of Santa Cruz to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving affordable housing, as defined, and facilities for homeless persons, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill would authorize the use of up to 10% of these bond proceeds for affordable housing for persons and families of moderate income, as defined, and require that the remainder be expended in accordance with specified provisions regarding the use of housing funds of a former redevelopment agency. The bill, if the City of Santa Cruz uses the remaining bond proceeds for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the Santa Cruz Successor Agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 429](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) Seismically vulnerable buildings: inventory.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a program within all cities and all counties and portions thereof located within seismic zone 4, as defined, to identify all potentially hazardous buildings and to establish a mitigation program for these buildings. The mitigation program may include, among other things, the adoption by ordinance of a hazardous buildings program, measures to strengthen buildings, and the application of structural standards necessary to provide for life safety above current code requirements. Existing law requires the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission to report annually to the Legislature on the filing of mitigation programs relating to building construction standards from local jurisdictions. This bill would require the commission, by specified deadlines, to identify funding and develop a bidding process for hiring a third-party contractor to create an inventory of potentially vulnerable buildings, as defined. The bill would require the third-party contractor, in conjunction with the commission, by July 1, 2022, to develop a statewide inventory or survey, or both, of potentially seismically vulnerable buildings in 29 specified counties in California using information developed by local jurisdictions pursuant to the above-described provisions. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature on the findings of the inventory or survey, as applicable. The bill would make the operation of these provisions contingent upon the commission obtaining sufficient funding, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

[AB 430](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) Housing development: Camp Fire Housing Assistance Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/27/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 745, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development permit that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains 2 or more residential units. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a residential development, or mixed-use development that includes residential units with a specified percentage of space designated for residential use, within the territorial boundaries or a specialized residential planning area identified in the general plan of, and adjacent to existing urban development within, specified cities that is subject to a similar streamlined,

ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would require a local government to notify the development proponent in writing if the local government determines that the development conflicts with any of those objective standards by a specified time; otherwise, the development is deemed to comply with those standards. The bill would provide that if a local government approves a project pursuant to that process, that approval will not expire if that project includes investment in housing affordability, and would otherwise provide that the approval of a project expires automatically after 3 years, unless that project qualifies for a one-time, one-year extension of that approval. The bill would prohibit a city from imposing any automobile parking standards on a development subject to these provisions if the development is located within 1/2 mile of a high-quality bus corridor, as defined, or major transit stop, as defined. The bill would provide that approval pursuant to its provisions would remain valid for 3 years and remain valid thereafter so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress, and would authorize a discretionary one-year extension, as provided. The bill would require a local government to file a notice of any approval of a development under these provisions with the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project receives ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to these provisions, except as provided. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 431](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: projects in Town of Paradise and Butte County.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would exempt from CEQA projects or activities related to the provision of sewer treatment or water service to the Town of Paradise or related to the improvement of evacuation routes in the Town of Paradise. The bill would also exempt from CEQA projects or activities undertaken by the Paradise Irrigation District related to the provision of water service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 434](#) ([Daly D](#)) Housing financing programs: universal application.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes, among other housing programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for specified eligible costs of development of specified housing projects. Existing law requires the department to administer the Infill Incentive Grant Program of 2007, also known as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, and award competitive grants under that program to selected capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project or a qualifying infill area. Existing law establishes the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, to be administered by the department, to provide local assistance to specified local agencies and developers for the purpose of developing or facilitating the development of higher density uses within close proximity to transit stations. This bill, on or before December 31, 2020, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a single, universal application form that may be used by applicants for funds under the above-

described programs. The bill would exempt this form from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would authorize an applicant under these programs to submit, and require the applicable administering department to accept, an application for funding under those programs using this form.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 437](#) ([Wood D](#)) Move-In Loan Program.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible, including grants for rental application fees and security deposits. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to award funds, as specified, to counties for the purpose of providing a current or certain past recipient of CalWORKs benefits specified housing supports, including financial assistance for, among other things, rent and security deposits. This bill would establish the Move-In Loan Program for the purpose of providing grants to eligible nonprofit organizations to be used to provide no-interest loans to eligible applicants to afford the security deposit and first month's rent for a rental dwelling. The bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the program and to determine the standards for the program, as specified, and would require the department to control selection of, eligible nonprofit organization applicants to receive a grant to administer a loan program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to require a recipient nonprofit organization to do, or to prohibit a recipient nonprofit organization from doing, an act, as may be necessary, to comply with state, federal, or local laws, the rules and regulations of the department, or the terms of a contract between the department and the nonprofit organization.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 438](#) ([Frazier D](#)) Regional center services: holidays.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. Existing law prohibits a regional center from compensating designated programs and transportation vendor services for providing any service to a consumer on 11 specified holidays, including July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and the 4 business days between December 25 and January 1. This bill would repeal that prohibition, thereby allowing a regional center to compensate those designated programs and transportation vendor services for providing services on any of those 11 holidays.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 446](#) ([Choi R](#)) Discrimination: housing: victims of domestic violence.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 6/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines specified terms, including the term "source of income," in connection with provisions that prohibit discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill would define "victim of abuse" for

purposes of discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Police Department

[AB 451](#) (Arambula D) Health care facilities: treatment of psychiatric emergency medical conditions.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires emergency services and care to be provided, as specified, at a licensed health facility that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care. Existing law requires emergency services and care, including screening, examination, and evaluation to determine if a psychiatric emergency medical condition exists and the care and treatment necessary to relieve or eliminate the psychiatric emergency medical condition, to be provided to any person requesting the services or care. A knowing and intentional violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a psychiatric unit within a general acute care hospital, a psychiatric health facility, or an acute psychiatric hospital that has accepted a person for the purpose of determining the existence of a psychiatric medical emergency condition, to provide emergency services and care to treat that person, regardless of whether the facility operates an emergency department, provided that specified criteria are met. These requirements would not apply to a state psychiatric hospital. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[AB 490](#) (Salas D) California Environmental Quality Act: affordable housing development projects: administrative and judicial streamlining.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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 establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that meet certain requirements, including, among others, the requirement that the projects are affordable housing developments. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would apply certain rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 507](#) (Kiley R) Green building standards: review: annual report.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2019)(May

be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The State Housing Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose, among other things, the adoption of building standards generally to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption in the California Building Code. That law requires the department, for building standards submitted to the commission for adoption in the 2010 California Building Code or later, to review relevant green building guidelines when preparing proposed building standards for submission to the commission and consider proposing as mandatory building standards those green building features determined by the department to be cost effective and feasible to promote greener construction. That law further requires the department to summarize specified information in this regard in an annual report to the Legislature by September 1 of each year. This bill would instead require that the annual report be submitted to the Legislature no later than October 15 of each year and would make other, nonsubstantive, changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 509](#) ([Lackey R](#)) **General plans.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city, county, or city and county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that addresses a number of elements. If a general plan has been adopted, each county or city officer, department, board, or commission, and each governmental body, commission, or board within the jurisdiction of the city or county is required to submit a list of proposed public works for the ensuing fiscal year to a designated official agency. The agency receiving the list of proposed public works is required to prepare a coordinated program of proposed public works for the ensuing fiscal year. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 534](#) ([Mayes R](#)) **Social services: access to food.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), administered in California as CalFresh, under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households. Existing state law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) acceptance system. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Education, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop a plan to end hunger. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to serve as the lead agency for the development of the plan. The bill would require the plan to be distributed to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2021, and would establish criteria for the plan, including that the plan establish a budget of \$11,500,000, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or other measure, for the Department of Food and Agriculture to support local food hub efforts. The bill would also require the plan to request the Regents of the University of California, and direct the Trustees of the California State University and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, to develop systems that allow EBT cards to be used on their respective campuses, and present a report to the Assembly Select Committee on Campus Climate on the progress that has been made, by July 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 552](#) ([Stone, Mark D](#)) **Coastal resources: Program for Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law vests with the State Lands Commission jurisdiction over specified public lands in the state, including tidelands and submerged lands. The California Coastal Act of 1976 also establishes the California Coastal Commission and requires the commission to regulate development in the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law creates the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program to be administered by the Office of Planning and Research, and requires the Director of State Planning and Research, no later than January 1, 2017, to establish the program to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change, as specified.This bill would establish the Program for Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access for the purpose of funding specified activities intended to help the state prepare, plan, and implement actions to address and adapt to sea level rise and coastal climate change. The bill would create the Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access Fund in the State Treasury, and would authorize the California Coastal Commission and specified state agencies to expend moneys in the fund, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to take actions, based upon the best scientific information, that are designed to address and adapt to sea level rise and coastal climate change, as prescribed. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to annually make available information regarding any activity funded under the program on a publicly accessible internet website. The bill would also require the Natural Resources Agency, and any other state agency to which funding is allocated, to consider the guidance and resources developed by the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program to help inform decisions relating to activities funded with moneys from the Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access Fund.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services

[AB 568](#) **(Reyes D) California Care Corps Act.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to, among other things, maintain or enter into contracts directly with nonprofit caregiver resource centers to provide direct services to caregivers of cognitively impaired adults, as defined, throughout the state.This bill would establish, until July, 1, 2026, a pilot program, administered by the Chief Service Officer of CaliforniaVolunteers, under which nonprofit entities known as Care Corps Grantees that would contract with the officer would select, train, and place volunteers to provide care to persons who are at least 65 years of age, who have Alzheimer's disease or related dementia, and who have difficulty with self-care or living independently. The bill would establish selection criteria for prospective volunteers and specified training requirements. The bill would require the Care Corps Grantees to provide a stipend and an educational award, as specified, to volunteers. The bill would require the officer to appoint an advisory council and would require the officer and the advisory council to evaluate the program, as specified.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 579](#) **(Daly D) Development fees: definition.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to establish, increase, or impose various fees as a condition of approval of a development project, if specified requirements are met. The act defines a "fee" for these purposes to mean a monetary exaction other than a tax or special assessment, as specified, that is charged by a local agency to the applicant in connection with approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of public facilities related to the development project, and excludes from that definition certain fees, including, fees for processing applications for governmental regulatory actions or approvals, fees collected under development agreements, or fees collected pursuant to agreements with redevelopment agencies, as provided.This bill would revise the definition of a "fee" for

purposes of the Mitigation Fee Act by eliminating the exclusion of fees collected pursuant to agreements with redevelopment agencies. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 586](#) (Diep R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: special housing projects.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 3/7/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would delete that specific criteria. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 587](#) (Friedman D) Accessory dwelling units: sale or separate conveyance.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 657, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance to ministerially approve an application for an accessory dwelling unit, and sets forth required ordinance standards, including that the ordinance prohibit the sale or conveyance of the accessory dwelling unit separately from the primary residence. This bill would authorize a local agency to allow, by ordinance, an accessory dwelling unit that was created pursuant to the process described above to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include, among others, that the property was built or developed by a qualified nonprofit corporation that is receiving the above-described welfare exemption, a recorded contract exists between the qualified buyer and the qualified nonprofit corporation that imposes an enforceable restriction upon the sale and conveyance of the property that ensures the property will be preserved for affordable housing, and that the property is held pursuant to a recorded tenancy in common agreement that includes specified provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 588](#) (Chen R) Animal shelters: disclosure: dog bites.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 430, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law governs the operation of animal shelters by, among other things, setting a minimum holding period for stray dogs, cats, and other specified animals, and requiring animal shelters to ensure that those animals, if adopted, are spayed or neutered. This bill would require an animal shelter, defined to include a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group, that knows, to the best of the knowledge of the shelter or rescue group, that a dog, at the age of 4 months or older, bit a person and broke that person's skin, thus requiring a state-mandated bite quarantine, before selling, giving away, or otherwise releasing the dog, to disclose in writing to the person to whom the dog is released the dog's bite history and the circumstances related to

the bite. The bill would require the animal shelter or rescue group to obtain a signed acknowledgment from the person to whom the dog is sold, given away, or transferred that the person has been provided this information about the dog. The bill would make a violation of this law punishable by a civil fine not to exceed \$500, imposed by the city or county in which the animal shelter or rescue group is located, and would require the proceeds of that fine to be paid to either the local public animal control agency or shelter or the city or county, depending on whether the violation was committed by a private or public entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 593](#) (Carrillo D) Unemployment insurance: use of information: public workforce development programs.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 611, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the information obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code is for the exclusive use and information of the Director of Employment Development in the discharge of the director's duties and is not open to the public. However, existing law permits the use of the information for specified purposes, including to enable the California Workforce Development Board and other entities to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of specified workforce program performance outcomes as required and permitted by various state and federal laws, as specified. Existing law makes it a crime for any person to knowingly access, use, or disclose this confidential information without authorization. This bill would add a chief elected official of local workforce investment areas, as defined under federal law, to the list of entities permitted to use information obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code for the purpose described above, and additionally to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of specified workforce program performance as required and permitted by various local laws, as specified. The bill would also require the Employment Development Department, among other things, to develop the minimum requirements for granting a request for disclosure of information for those purposes and a standard application for submitting a request for disclosure of information. The bill would require the department to approve or deny a request for disclosure of information within a specified time period and would require the department to make publicly available on its internet website specified information, including any denials for requests of disclosure of information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

[AB 600](#) (Chu D) Local government: organization: disadvantaged unincorporated communities.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 612, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization, reorganization, and sphere of influence changes for cities and districts, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency formation commission from approving an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres, or as determined by commission policy, where there exists a disadvantaged unincorporated community that is contiguous to the area of proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the disadvantaged unincorporated community into the subject city has been filed. Under existing law, an application to annex a contiguous disadvantaged community is not required if, among other things, the commission finds that a majority of the registered voters within the disadvantaged unincorporated community are opposed to the annexation, as specified. This bill would clarify that the prohibition on approving an annexation involving a disadvantaged unincorporated community, as described above, applies to the annexation of territory greater than 10 acres, or smaller as determined by commission policy. The bill would also provide that the existing approval prohibition and the exemptions to the application requirement apply to the annexation of two or more contiguous areas that take place within 5 years of each other and that are individually less than 10 acres but cumulatively more than 10 acres.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 639](#) ([Cervantes D](#)) Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy: California Workforce Development Board: informational report.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires specified state agencies to prepare and submit to the Secretary for Environmental Protection specified information for inclusion in an annual greenhouse gas emission reduction report card, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would create the Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy with a specified membership in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the task force to advise state agencies on the most effective ways to expend clean energy and greenhouse gas moneys to implement policies and programs to mitigate the impacts of transitioning seaport operations to low- and zero-emission operations on incumbent workers, as specified. The bill would require the task force to provide an annual update to the Governor and the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on its activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 654](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Public records: utility customers: disclosure of personal information.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 2/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires that public records, as defined, be open to inspection at all times during the office hours of a state or local agency and grants every person the right to inspect any public record, with specified exceptions. Existing law prohibits the act from being construed to require the disclosure of certain information concerning utility customers of local agencies, but provides for the disclosure of some of that information, including to an officer or employee of another governmental agency when necessary for the performance of its official duties. This bill would additionally authorize a local agency to disclose the name, utility usage data, and home address of utility customers to an officer or employee of another governmental agency when the disclosure is not necessary for the performance of the other governmental agency's official duties but is to be used for scientific, educational, or research purposes, and the requesting agency receiving the disclosed material agrees to maintain it as confidential in accordance with specified criteria. To the extent this bill would create new duties for local government agencies with respect to the treatment of confidential material received pursuant to the bill's provisions, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services

[AB 670](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Common interest developments: accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 5/24/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 178, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones by ordinance, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose with respect to certain matters, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. This bill would make void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument

affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described minimum standards established for those units. However, the bill would permit reasonable restrictions that do not unreasonably increase the cost to construct, effectively prohibit the construction of, or extinguish the ability to otherwise construct, an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit consistent with those aforementioned minimum standards provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 671](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Accessory dwelling units: incentives.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 658, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose on accessory dwelling units. This bill would require a local agency to include a plan that incentivizes and promotes the creation of accessory dwelling units that can be offered at affordable rent for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in its housing element. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a list of existing state grants and financial incentives for operating, administrative, and other expenses in connection with the planning, construction, and operation of accessory dwelling units with affordable rent, as specified. The bill would require the department to post that list on its internet website by December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 684](#) ([Levine D](#)) Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

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. Existing law requires the commission to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development and the commission, by July 1, 2022, or the publication of the next interim California Building Code, whichever comes first, to research, develop, and propose building standards regarding the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces for existing multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development and the commission to review the standards for multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development every 18 months to update the standards as needed pursuant to that review.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 689](#) ([McCarty D](#)) Municipal Utility District Act: nonstock security.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 230, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Municipal Utility District Act authorizes the formation of a municipal utility district and authorizes a district to acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or use works for supplying the inhabitants of the district and public agencies with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service, or other means of communication, or means for the collection, treatment, or disposition of garbage, sewage, or refuse matter. This bill would authorize the Sacramento Municipal Utility District to operate a pilot project, until January 1, 2025, to allow the board of directors of the district to hold nonstock security in a corporation or other private entity if acquired as part of a procurement of goods or services from that entity, provided that (1) no separate funding is expended solely for the nonstock security and (2) the value of each nonstock security acquisition, at the time of the acquisition, does not exceed 3% of the district's annual revenue in the fiscal year the district makes the acquisition. The bill would authorize the governing board of the district to sell or otherwise dispose of the nonstock security when, in its judgment, it is in the best interests of the district to do so. The bill would limit the pilot program to 3 acquisitions and would require that any profit or gain earned by the acquisitions be used to benefit the district's ratepayers.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 717 (Nazarian D) Public contracts: armored courier services.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes state agencies, as defined, to acquire goods and services, subject to specified requirements, including a competitive bidding process for public contracts. This bill would authorize a state agency, in consultation with the Treasurer's office, to contract with an armored car service provider to pick up, count, and transport to a bank or financial institution the cash remits of any state-imposed taxes and fees that are administered by that state agency from participating businesses in California, including cannabis-related businesses. The bill would require specified armored car service providers to enter into, or have already entered into, a labor peace agreement, as defined, in order to contract with a state agency. The bill would also authorize the state agency to enter into an agreement with a local government, special district, or other local entity imposing a tax or fee to provide the armored car service. The bill would authorize a state agency to enter into an agreement with a participating business to that effect, and to charge a participating business a fee to cover the reasonable costs to the state agency of providing the armored car service.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

AB 720 (Muratsuchi D) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate and maintain. Existing law provides for a formula for the calculation of general purpose apportionments of state funds to community colleges. Existing law provides a separate formula for the allocation of apportionments of state funds to community colleges, which uses the numbers of full-time equivalent students as its basis, for use for apportionments for noncredit instruction and instruction in career development and college preparation. This bill would provide that instruction by community college districts under instructional service agreements with public safety agencies, as defined, would be funded under the apportionment formula used for instruction in career development and college preparation. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Education, Police Department

[AB 723](#) (Quirk D) Transactions and use taxes: County of Alameda: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 747, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes various specified cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law. A provision of the Transactions and Use Tax Law prohibits the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in a county from exceeding 2%.This bill would provide that, notwithstanding the combined rate limit under the Transactions and Use Tax Law, neither a transaction and use tax rate imposed by the County of Alameda, either as described above or pursuant to previously existing law, nor a transactions and use tax rate imposed by the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District on or before the effective date of this bill, will be considered for purposes of that combined rate limit within the County of Alameda. The bill would declare that the changes made with regard to taxes imposed by the County of Alameda are declaratory of existing law.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 724](#) (Wicks D) Rental property data registry.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies. Existing law creates various programs for the creation of housing. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop specifications for the structure, functions, and organization of a housing and community development information system for this state, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create a rental registry online portal, which would be designed to receive specified information from landlords regarding their residential tenancies and to disseminate this information to the general public. The bill would require the department to complete the rental registry online portal, the form necessary to support it, by January 1, 2021, and would require landlords who own or operate property that includes more than 15 dwelling units to register within 90 days and annually thereafter. The bill would require landlords to provide a variety of information regarding the location of rental property, its ownership, and its occupancy, among other things. The bill would require the rental registry online portal to comply with all relevant state and federal laws regarding privacy and personally identifying information. The bill would require a landlord who completes a rental registry form to receive an Annual Statement of Registration certificate within a reasonable time after completing registration and would impose a civil penalty of \$50 per rental unit on a landlord who is subject to the bill's requirements and fails to register, as provided. The bill would require a code enforcement officer, as defined, to report a residential property owned or operated by a landlord who is subject to its provisions to the department and would require the department to require the landlord to register that property if specified contingencies are satisfied. By requiring local officials to perform new duties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 738](#) (Mullin D) Regional housing need allocation: County of San Mateo.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning

agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This portion of the annual report is known as the production report. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the department, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing in each region and further requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. That law provides for the allocation of regional housing need by the council of government or the department, as applicable. That law also provides for the allocation of a portion of a county's share of the regional housing need to one or more cities within the county, after the final allocation of regional housing need, if certain conditions are met. This bill would, until January 31, 2031, authorize the County of San Mateo (county) or a jurisdiction within the county, if the county or the jurisdiction contributes affordable housing funds to a deed-restricted affordable housing development in another jurisdiction in the county or to a housing joint powers authority serving the county, and if certain conditions are met, including that the contributing and receiving jurisdictions are in agreement, to report, in proportion to the amount of funds contributed, the associated completed entitlements, building permits, or a certificates of occupancy on the contributing jurisdiction's annual production report. The bill would require the legislative bodies of the contributing and receiving jurisdictions to each hold a public hearing to provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill would make conforming changes with respect to the production report required to be submitted to the department. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 742](#) (Cervantes D) Place-Based Economic Strategies Act.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/8/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to develop content on its internet website or through other mediums to be used for public dissemination, through outreach activities, in order to provide information and resources to inform the general public about place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including California Promise Zones and California Opportunity Zones. Existing law requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to convene, at least annually, representatives from various programs and agencies across the state, and from various federal programs and agencies, for the purpose of discussing how California can leverage Promise Zones and Opportunity Zones to meet state and local community and economic development needs. This bill would enact the Place-Based Economic Strategies Act, which would create the Office of Place-Based Economic Strategies, headed by the deputy director of the Office of Place-Based Economic Strategies, for the purposes of supporting place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including, but not limited to, federal California Promise and California Opportunity Zones. The bill would require the office to serve as a liaison between community and economic stakeholders and the state agencies that oversee programs and offer services that are intended to finance and support business and economic development needs, as specified. The bill would also require the office to establish a process for identifying and publicizing public and private resources that are available to support Opportunity Zone investments, as specified, and to establish a process for addressing impediments to Opportunity Zone investments, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 752](#) (Gabriel D) Public transit: transit stations: lactation rooms.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the airport manager of an airport operated by a city, county, city and county, or

airport district that conducts commercial operations and that has more than one million enplanements a year, or upon new terminal construction or the replacement, expansion, or renovation of an existing terminal, to provide a room or other location at each airport terminal behind the airport security screening area for members of the public to express breast milk in private. This bill would require specific multimodal transit stations, and multimodal transit stations that meet certain criteria, that begin construction or a renovation on or after January 1, 2021, to include a lactation room. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 776](#) ([Kalra D](#)) Education data: pupil identifiers: early childhood education programs.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, which is maintained by the State Department of Education and consists of pupil data regarding demographics, program participation, enrollment, and statewide assessments. Existing law requires a local educational agency to retain individual pupil records for pupils who take certain state assessments, including, among other records, a unique pupil identification number, as provided. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the California Health and Human Services Agency, no later than January 1, 2021, to establish a process by which early childhood education information for children enrolled in state or federally funded center-based childcare and development programs is linked to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, as provided. The bill would authorize a local educational agency to request a statewide pupil identifier for children enrolled in early childhood education programs under their purview that are state or federally funded childcare and development programs and would require those pupil identifiers to be submitted to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. The bill would require a local educational agency that requests statewide pupil identifiers to maintain the pupil identifiers as required by the department on behalf of an applicant or contracting agency, as defined, that is not a local educational agency and that is operating a state or federally funded childcare and development program within the county in the jurisdiction of the local educational agency. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 782](#) ([Berman D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public agencies: land transfers.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 181, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would exempt from CEQA the acquisition, sale, or other transfer of interest in land by a public agency for certain purposes, or the granting or acceptance of funding by a public agency for those purposes.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 791](#) ([Gabriel D](#)) Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: qualified opportunity zone.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that is transferred, and allocated, credits pursuant to the sale of property located in a qualified opportunity zone to a qualified developer, as defined, that has received a credit reservation from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, in specified amounts. The bill would limit the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated by the committee to \$100,000,000. The bill would require the credits to be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 792](#) (Ting D) Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The department is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that the department is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling.This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030, except as specified. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in this state. The bill would require the department to contract with a research university for a specified study and would authorize the department to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 801](#) (Levine D) Photovoltaic requirements: tariffs and programs: study.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings. Under this authority, the Energy Commission has established regulations requiring the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020.This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, in collaboration with the Energy Commission, by March 31, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report on the feasibility of

expanding an existing tariff or program or establishing a new tariff or program to facilitate compliance with the photovoltaic requirements for low-rise residential buildings, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 821](#) (O'Donnell D) Transportation: Trade Corridor Enhancement Account: project nomination: California Port Efficiency Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account to receive revenues attributable to 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 for corridor-based freight projects nominated by local agencies and the state. Existing law makes these funds and certain federal funds apportioned to the state available upon appropriation for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for trade infrastructure improvement projects that meet specified requirements. Existing law requires the commission to allocate 60% of available funds to projects nominated by regional transportation agencies and other local agencies, with the remaining 40% of available funds to be allocated to projects nominated by the Department of Transportation. In adopting a program of projects, existing law requires the commission to prioritize projects jointly nominated and jointly funded by the state and local agencies. This bill would require the commission to allocate not less than 10% of the funds that are required to be allocated to projects nominated by the department to projects nominated pursuant to the California Port Efficiency Program, which this bill would create. The program would require the department to nominate projects proposed by port authorities and regional transportation agencies that most effectively improve velocity, throughput, and reliability of port operations.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 823](#) (Arambula D) Developmental services.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act makes the State Department of Developmental Services responsible for providing various services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities, and for ensuring the appropriateness and quality of those services and supports. Pursuant to that law, the department contracts with regional centers to provide services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities. This bill would expressly include mobile crisis services and paid employment for service providers as a means for which the department is authorized to establish guidelines for the usage of community placement funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 827](#) (McCarty D) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/27/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial

and organic waste generators, as defined, may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 847](#) (Grayson D) Housing: transportation-related impact fees grant program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 4/1/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to establish the Housing for a Healthy California Program to create supportive housing opportunities through grants to counties for capital and operating assistance, as specified, or operating reserve grants and capital loans to developers, or both. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a competitive grant program to award grants to cities and counties to offset up to 100% of any transportation-related impact fees exacted upon a qualifying housing development project, as defined, by the local jurisdiction.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 874](#) (Irwin D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 748, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, beginning on January 1, 2020, grants consumers various rights with regard to their personal information held by businesses, including the right to request a business to disclose specific pieces of personal information it has collected and the right to request a business to delete any personal information collected by the business. The act generally provides for its enforcement by the Attorney General, but also provides for a private right of action in certain circumstances. The act defines "personal information" to mean information that identifies, relates to, describes, is capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked, directly or indirectly, with a particular consumer or household. The act excludes "publicly available information" from the definition of "personal information," and defines the term "publicly available" to mean information that is lawfully made available from federal, state, or local government records, if any conditions associated with that information. Existing law further specifies that information is not "publicly available" if that data is used for a purpose that is not compatible with the purpose for which the data is maintained and made available in the government records or for which it is publicly maintained and specifies that "publicly available" does not include consumer information that is deidentified or aggregate consumer information. This bill would redefine "personal information" to mean information that identifies, relates to, describes, is reasonably capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked, directly or indirectly, with a particular consumer or household. The bill would also define "publicly available" to mean information that is lawfully made available from federal, state, or local records. The bill would delete the above language specifying the conditions in which that information is not "publicly available." The bill would, instead, provide that "personal information" does not include deidentified or aggregate consumer information. The bill would make related changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 881](#) (Bloom D) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 659, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires the ordinance to designate areas where accessory dwelling units may be permitted and authorizes the designated areas to be based on criteria that includes, but is not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. This bill would instead require a local agency to designate these areas based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. The bill would also prohibit a local agency from issuing a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before issuing a certificate of occupancy for the primary residence. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 891](#) (Burke D) Public property: safe parking program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires a local agency to make an inventory of all lands held, owned, or controlled by the local agency or any of its departments. Existing law authorizes a local agency, or any of its departments, to lease, sell, or grant real property found to be in excess of its foreseeable needs. This bill would require a city or a county with a population greater than 330,000, in coordination with other entities, as specified, to establish a safe parking program that provides safe parking locations and options for individuals and families living in their vehicles. The bill would require a safe parking program to provide a bathroom facility and onsite security, among other requirements. The bill would exempt a city or a county that has a specified safe parking program administered by a nongovernmental entity operating in its jurisdiction from these requirements. The bill would require the safe parking programs be developed and implemented by June 1, 2022. The bill would encourage cities and counties to review the Department of General Services' internet website for the availability of surplus state property and the Department of Transportation's internet website for the availability of excess land that could be used for a safe parking program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 935](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Oil and gas: facilities and operations: monitoring and reporting.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law defines various terms for those purposes, including "production facility." This bill would define the term "sensitive production facility" for those purposes to mean a production facility that is located within certain areas, including, among others, an area containing a building intended for human occupancy that is located within 2,500 feet of the production facility. The bill would require the division, on or before January 1, 2021, to review and evaluate, and update as appropriate, its existing regulations regarding sensitive production facilities, as specified. (2)Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts (air districts) with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires a refinery-related community air monitoring system, as defined, to be installed on or before January 1, 2020, as specified, and requires an air district to design, develop, install, operate, and maintain the refinery-related community air monitoring system or to contract with a 3rd party to provide those services. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a petroleum refinery to develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system, as defined, on or before January 1, 2020, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 940](#) (Melendez R) Recovery residences.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the administration of public health, as specified. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation by the State Department of Health Care Services of alcoholism and drug abuse recovery and treatment facilities for adults. Existing law prohibits specified persons, programs, or entities from giving or receiving remuneration or anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate and impose specified sanctions for violations of that prohibition, including assessing a penalty or revoking a license. This bill would prohibit a recovery residence, as defined, or an owner, partner, officer, director, or shareholder of a recovery residence, from giving or receiving remuneration or anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services, and would authorize the department to assess a penalty upon a recovery residence, or an owner, partner, officer, director, or shareholder of a recovery residence, of no more than \$10,000 for each violation.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 942](#) (Weber D) CalFresh: Restaurant Meals Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 814, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law provides for the federal 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 federal law authorizes eligible counties to participate in the Restaurant Meals Program (RMP), which allows eligible recipients to purchase meals at qualified restaurants. This bill, the Access to Safe Food Choices and Food Security Act of 2019, would require the department, to the extent permitted by federal law and in consultation with various stakeholders, to establish a statewide RMP. The bill would require the department to implement these provisions on or before September 1, 2020, and make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 955](#) (Gipson D) Water replenishment districts: water system needs assessment program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Water Replenishment District Act, provides for the formation, organization, and functioning of water replenishment districts and authorizes a district to do any act necessary to replenish the groundwater of the district. This bill would authorize a water replenishment district, pursuant to an agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board, to offer to conduct a needs assessment program for water systems serving disadvantaged communities within the district, as specified. The bill would make a water system's participation in the program voluntary. The bill would authorize the district, upon completion of the needs assessment, to develop and evaluate options to address the findings and recommendations in the needs assessment and prepare an implementation plan for recommendation to the water system. The bill would authorize the district, to the extent it receives federal or state grants that may be used for this purpose, to assist the water system in implementing the plan, and would require the participating district to prepare an annual report regarding the services, costs, and sources of funding for all actions taken under this program. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Water Department

AB 983 (Boerner Horvath D) Transportation electrification.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. That law requires that the programs proposed by electrical corporations seek to minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits. The commission is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the above-described purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers. This bill would require an electrical corporation to work with local agencies or regional planning agencies in its service territory with responsibility for planning electric vehicle deployment to determine where to install new electrical charging stations along local transit corridors. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to file an application with the PUC by December 31, 2020, with the support of the local or regional planning agency, for the infrastructure investments required to support electrical charging stations at transit corridor entry and exit points or other locations. The bill would require the application to prioritize the installment of charging stations in disadvantaged communities, as defined. The bill would require the PUC to review, modify, if appropriate, and decide whether to approve an application filed by an electrical corporation and supported by the local or regional planning agency. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to propose a cost allocation methodology that allocates costs in a reasonable manner and would require the PUC to approve the cost allocation methodology if the commission finds that the application would minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits and is in the interests of ratepayers. The bill would require that the charging stations be installed by the utility workforce, or by workers who are paid the prevailing wage for all program-related work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

AB 1006 (Grayson D) Manufactured or prefabricated housing units: statewide standards.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of manufactured homes in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth required ordinance standards, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and roof overhang standards. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing additional building standards for projects that are constructed using prefabricated and manufactured units, beyond those set forth in the California Building Standards Code.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1010 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Housing programs: eligible entities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 660, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law sets forth the general responsibilities and roles of the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency in carrying out state housing policies and programs. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes, including, but not limited to, the terms "local agency," "local public entity," and "nonprofit

housing sponsor."This bill would expand those definitions, as applicable, to include a duly constituted governing body of an Indian reservation or rancheria, or a tribally designated housing entity, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1025](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **Transportation: California Transportation Commission: San Ramon Branch Corridor: reimbursement.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 816, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission, with various powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital projects and the allocation of funds to those projects, pursuant to the state transportation improvement program and various other transportation funding programs. Through certain commission resolutions, the commission allocated moneys appropriated to it in the 1980s from the Transportation Planning and Development Account to the County of Contra Costa for the acquisition of a specified right-of-way, and for associated projects, relating to the San Ramon Branch Corridor. Those resolutions require the county to reimburse the state if the county fails to meet specified conditions.This bill would relinquish the rights of the state to reimbursement pursuant to those resolutions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1031](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive medically necessary health care services, including Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) for an individual under 21 years of age, subject to utilization controls and consistent with federal requirements. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.This bill would repeal those inoperative provisions and would enact the Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019, with similar provisions to, in part, require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish community-based nonresidential and residential treatment and recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and drug use among youth under 21 years of age. The bill would additionally require the department, in collaboration with counties and providers of substance use disorder services, to establish through regulation criteria for participation, programmatic requirements, treatment standards, and terms and conditions for funding. The bill would require the criteria to also include consideration of indicators of drug and alcohol use among youth. The bill would require the department's regulations for these programs to describe a continuum of care to identify, treat, and support recovery from substance misuse for youth under 21 years of age, as specified. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during budget hearings regarding the status of the implementation of the program, and to annually report to the Legislature specified utilization data. The bill would additionally require the department to update its Medi-Cal billing codes to include specified services, based on whether those services are medically necessary. The bill would make related findings and declarations.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1080](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Solid waste: packaging and products.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws.This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services

AB 1100 (Kamlager-Dove D) Electric vehicles: parking requirements.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 819, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a general plan for the physical development of the county or city and authorizes the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities.This bill would require a parking space served by electric vehicle supply equipment, as defined, and a parking space designated as a future electric vehicle charging space, as defined, to be counted as at least one standard automobile parking space for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking requirements established by a local jurisdiction. The bill would require an accessible parking space with an access aisle served by electric vehicle supply equipment and accessible parking space with an access aisle intended as a future electric vehicle charging space to be counted as at least 2 standard automobile parking spaces for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking requirements established by a local jurisdiction.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1112 (Friedman D) Shared mobility devices: local regulation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally regulates the operation of bicycles, electric bicycles, motorized scooters, and electrically motorized boards. Existing law allows local authorities to regulate the registration, parking, and operation of bicycles and motorized scooters in a manner that does not conflict with state law.This bill

would define a "shared mobility device" as a bicycle, electric bicycle, motorized scooter, electrically motorized board, or other similar personal transportation device, that is made available to the public for shared use and transportation, as provided. The bill would require shared mobility devices to include a single unique alphanumeric ID. The bill would allow a local authority to require a shared mobility device provider to provide the local authority with deidentified and aggregated trip data and operational data, including as a condition for operating a shared mobility device program. The bill would prohibit the sharing of individual trip data, except as provided by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. The bill would allow a local authority to enact reasonable regulations on shared mobility devices and providers within its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, requiring a shared mobility service provider to obtain a permit. The bill would allow a local authority to ban persons from deploying and offering shared mobility devices for hire on its public right of way, subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1113 (Chiu D) Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law designates 8 agencies in state government and requires the secretary of an agency to be generally responsible for the sound fiscal management of each department, office, or other unit within the agency. Existing law further requires the secretary of an agency to, among other duties, continually seek to improve the organization structure, the operating policies, and the management information systems of each department, office, or other unit. This bill would establish the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs as an agency within state government, to be headed by a secretary who is appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to incorporate future and existing programs created to assist immigrants and refugees into the office. The bill would transfer the property of any office, agency, or department that relates to functions transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs by these provisions to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, and would transfer the unencumbered balance of any appropriation and any other funds that were available for use in connection with any function transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs. The bill would create the Immigrant and Refugee Integration Fund in the state treasury, and make the moneys available in the fund available to the secretary of the office to administer the duties of the office. This bill would establish the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, which includes, among other duties, establishing a permanent structure within the state to serve immigrants, assisting other state agencies in evaluating their programs for accessibility and effectiveness in providing services to immigrants and refugees, and recommending policy and budget mechanisms for meeting immigrant and refugee integration goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1139 (Boerner Horvath D) Development permits: commercial shopping centers: pedestrian accessibility.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures and requirements with respect to the review and approval of development projects, including requiring a public agency that is the lead agency for the project to approve or disapprove the project within specified time periods. That act includes various requirements and conditions with respect to approvals of permits for specific types of development projects. This bill would require that a city or county, as a condition of approving a permit for a development project for a commercial shopping center or for improvements to an existing commercial shopping center, require that the proposed improvements include pedestrian accessibility improvements to make the commercial shopping center accessible to pedestrians if specified conditions apply. The bill would define "commercial shopping center" for these purposes. The bill would also define "improvements to an existing commercial shopping center" and expressly exclude any work done by a commercial tenant in a commercial shopping center. By adding to the duties of local officials with respect to reviewing and

approving development projects, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1142](#) (Friedman D) Regional transportation plans: transportation network companies.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires designated transportation planning agencies to, among other things, prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan. Existing law requires a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, an action element, a financial element, and, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Under existing law, the policy element describes the transportation issues in the region, identifies and quantifies regional needs, and describes the desired short-range and long-range transportation goals, as well as pragmatic objective and policy statements. Existing law authorizes the policy element of transportation planning agencies with populations that exceed 200,000 persons to quantify a set of specified indicators. This bill would authorize the inclusion of an additional indicator regarding measures of policies to increase use of existing transit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1149](#) (Fong R) California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/23/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. In an action or proceeding alleging the lead agency violated the act, the act requires the lead agency to prepare and certify the record of proceedings and requires the parties to pay any reasonable costs or fees imposed for the preparation of the record of proceedings, as specified. The act authorizes the plaintiff or petitioner to elect to prepare the record of proceedings or for the parties to agree to an alternative method of preparation of the record of proceedings, subject to certification of its accuracy by the public agency. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 1177](#) (Frazier D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development, which satisfies specified objective planning standards, that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. Under existing law, those objective planning standards include that the development proponent must certify both (1) that the development is either a public work, for purposes of specified law, or 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 and (2) that if the development meets certain

conditions, a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to complete the development if the application is approved, as provided. Existing law exempts from any requirement to pay prevailing wages or use a skilled and trained workforce a project that includes 10 or fewer units and is not a public work. This bill would delete the requirement that a skilled and trained workforce be employed on any project subject to these provisions. The bill would also limit the requirement that prevailing wages be paid on a development that is not a public work to work on market rate units within the development and revise the exemption from this requirement to instead require that the project either: (1) include 10 or fewer units and be a wholly affordable project or (2) not be a public work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

[AB 1187](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Renewal of registration: safe parking program participants.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person from operating a vehicle without registering the vehicle and paying the applicable fee, except as specified. Existing law requires drivers wishing to renew a vehicle registration to submit an application prior to the expiration of the registration year and pay the applicable fee. Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to refuse to renew a vehicle registration upon specified grounds, including if the applicant has not paid the required fee or if the owner or lessee of the vehicle, at the time of the application for renewal, fails to pay the full amount of any outstanding parking penalties and administrative fees, as specified. This bill would require the department, notwithstanding the provisions above, to issue a 90-day temporary operating permit to a participant of a safe parking program, as defined, whose vehicle registration has expired, upon the request of the safe parking program.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

[AB 1197](#) ([Santiago D](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: City of Los Angeles: supportive housing and emergency shelters.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 340, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from the requirements of CEQA certain activities approved or carried out by the City of Los Angeles and other eligible public agencies, as defined, related to supportive housing and emergency shelters, as defined. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that an activity is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that activity, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk for the County of Los Angeles. Because the bill would impose additional duties on the City of Los Angeles, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 1203](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) **Rental passenger vehicle transactions.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally governs the transactions between a rental company, also referred to as a rental car company, and its customers. This bill would update obsolete cross-references to the law that governs rental passenger vehicle transactions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1226](#) ([Holden D](#)) **State highways: property leases: assessment.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease to public or private entities areas above or below state highways. Existing law authorizes the department, in certain cases, to make the land or airspace within the right-of-way of a highway available to a public entity for specified transit-related purposes. This bill would provide examples of "airspace" and "areas above or below state highways" for purposes of those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1232](#) ([Gloria D](#)) **Affordable housing: weatherization.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 754, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to, among other things, administer the Energy Efficiency Low-Income Weatherization Program and expend moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the program. This bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to coordinate with the California Energy Commission and the State Department of Public Health's Office of Health Equity, by January 1, 2021, to identify best practices from model programs and funding mechanisms, and provide a recommended action plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1243](#) ([Fong R](#)) **Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Act.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 4/4/2019-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 3/25/2019-A. TRANS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Program to address traffic congestion and deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would provide for the deposit of various existing sources of revenue in the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to the sales and use tax on motor vehicles, revenues attributable to automobile and motor vehicle insurance policies from the insurer gross premiums tax, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill would continuously appropriate the revenues in the account, after deductions for administration, with 40% of the revenues to be allocated

to the Department of Transportation for maintenance of the state highway system or for purposes of the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, 40% of the revenues to be apportioned by the Controller to cities and counties for road purposes pursuant to a specified formula, and 20% to fund projects in the State Transportation Improvement Program that create measurable reductions in traffic congestion, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria and metrics for expenditure of certain of these revenues, and would impose various requirements on cities and counties in order to receive apportionments. The bill would also require the department to implement efficiency measures with the goal of generating \$100,000,000 annually in savings at the department and to propose, from the identified savings, an appropriation to be included in the annual Budget Act of up to \$100,000,000 from the State Highway Account for expenditure on the Active Transportation Program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 1248](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Capital Investment Incentive Program: local governments: property tax abatement.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program, pursuant to which the county, city and county, or city is authorized to pay, upon request, a capital investment incentive amount that is an amount up to or equal to the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value of a qualified manufacturing facility, as defined, that exceeds \$150,000,000 to a proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years. This bill would, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, until January 1, 2024, additionally authorize the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to pay a proponent of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility, as defined, a capital investment incentive amount, for up to 10 consecutive years, that does not exceed the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value that exceeds \$5,000,000 of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility located within the jurisdiction of that county, city and county, or city commencing with the first fiscal year after the date upon which the qualified targeted manufacturing facility is certified for occupancy or commences operation, as specified. The bill would require that annual payment of the capital investment incentive amount to be contingent on the proponent's compliance with a community services agreement, which this bill would require the county, city and county, or city to enter into with the proponent, and the payment of a specified community services fee required to be paid by the proponent to the county, city and county, or city. The bill would prohibit ad valorem property tax revenue amounts with respect to a facility from being taken into account in calculating more than one capital investment incentive. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1250](#) ([Gloria D](#)) **Subdivisions: local ordinances.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Subdivision Map Act limits a local ordinance that requires improvements for a subdivision consisting of 4 or fewer lots from imposing regulations other than the dedication of rights-of-way, easements, and the construction of reasonable offsite and onsite improvements of the parcels being created. This bill would impose a similar limitation on a local ordinance that requires improvements on a division of eligible land that is a subdivision consisting of 10 or fewer lots that are located in an urbanized area, as defined, and are a part of a housing development project, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 1253](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Local agency formation commissions: grant program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/6/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for special districts, as specified. The act requires a local agency formation commission in each county to encourage the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances, among other things. Existing law also establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government and assigns to the council certain duties, including providing, funding, and distributing data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in the development and planning of sustainable communities. Existing law also establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government and assigns to the council certain duties, including providing, funding, and distributing data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in the development and planning of sustainable communities. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1255](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Surplus public land: inventory.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 661, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors of a county to establish a central inventory of all surplus governmental property located in the county. This bill would, instead, require each county and each city to make a central inventory of specified surplus land and excess land identified pursuant to law on or before December 31 of each year. The bill would require the city or county to make a description of each parcel and its present uses a matter of public record and to report this information to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) no later than April 1 of each year, beginning April 1, 2021, as provided, but would authorize HCD to delay implementation of this requirement for one year. The bill would require a county or city, upon request, to provide a list of its surplus governmental properties to a citizen, limited dividend corporation, housing corporation, or nonprofit corporation without charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1272](#) (Kiley R) California Environmental Quality Act: projects for the development of new housing units.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 it 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. This bill would, for an action or proceeding challenging a public agency's action for a project for the development of new housing units brought pursuant to CEQA, specify that prejudicial abuse of discretion occurred if the court finds that the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA likely affected the decision of the public agency to approve the project and significantly affected the general public's ability to evaluate the project's overall impacts, and would prohibit such action or proceeding unless the alleged grounds for noncompliance with CEQA were presented to the public agency by any person during the public comment period provided pursuant to CEQA in connection with the version of the EIR in which the alleged grounds first appeared. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services

AB 1277 (Obernolte R) Transportation projects: oversight committees.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/11/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides various sources of revenue for transportation projects undertaken by state and local agencies. The Public Works Project Peer Review Act of 2013 authorizes a public agency principally tasked with administering, planning, developing, and operating a public works project to establish a peer review group to give expert advice on the scientific and technical aspects of the public works project, as specified. This bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject, which the bill would define as a transportation project with total estimated development and construction costs exceeding \$1,000,000,000, to take specified actions to manage the risks associated with the megaproject, including establishing a comprehensive risk management plan and regularly reassessing its reserves for potential claims and unknown risks. The bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject to establish a project oversight committee composed of specified individuals to review the megaproject and perform other specified duties. The bill would require the public agency administering the megaproject to provide quarterly reports to the project oversight committee. The bill would require the project oversight committee to provide annual reports to the California Transportation Commission until the year following the completion of the megaproject. By requiring local agencies to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1279 (Bloom D) Planning and zoning: housing development: high-resource areas.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is (1) located in a locality determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development to have not met its share of the regional housing needs for the reporting period, and (2) subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below-market rate housing, as provided. This bill would require the department to designate areas in this state as high-resource areas, as provided, by January 1, 2021, and every 5 years thereafter. The bill would authorize a city or county to appeal the designation of an area within its jurisdiction as a high-resource area during that 5-year period. In any area designated as a high-resource area, the bill would require that a housing development project be a use by right, upon the request of a developer, in any high-resource area designated pursuant to be a use by right in certain parts of the high-resource area if those projects meet specified requirements, including specified affordability requirements. For certain development projects where the initial sales price or initial rent exceeds the affordable housing cost or affordable rent to households with incomes equal to or less than 100% of the area median income, the bill would require the applicant agree to pay a fee equal to 10% of the difference between the actual initial sales price or initial rent and the sales price or rent that would be affordable, as provided. The bill would require the city or county to deposit the fee into a separate fund reserved for the construction or preservation of housing with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent to households with a household income less than 50% of the area median income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Oppose
Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1286 (Muratsuchi D) Shared mobility devices: agreements.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/6/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 5/29/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law regulates contracts for particular transactions, including those in which one person agrees to give to another person the temporary possession and use of personal property, other than money for reward, and the latter agrees to return the property to the former at a future time. This bill would require a shared mobility service provider, as defined, to enter into an agreement with, or obtain a permit from, the city or county with jurisdiction over the area of use. The bill would require that the provider maintain a specified amount of commercial general liability insurance and would prohibit the provider from including specified provisions in a user agreement before distributing a shared mobility device within that jurisdiction. The bill would define shared mobility device to mean an electrically motorized board, motorized scooter, electric bicycle, bicycle, or other similar personal transportation device, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

[AB 1287](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) Universal assessments: No Wrong Door system.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 825, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, including, among others, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, provides various programs to assist older adults and people with disabilities. These programs include the Aging and Disability Resource Connection program established to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would require the master plan for aging developed pursuant to that executive order to consider the efficacy of utilizing a No Wrong Door System. The bill would specify the purpose of the No Wrong Door system as assisting older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers in obtaining accurate information and timely referrals to appropriate community services and supports. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1300](#) ([Kamlager-Dove D](#)) State Coastal Conservancy: Explore the Coast Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities relating to the acquisition, protection, preservation, and enhancement of coastal lands within the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law, for purposes of those provisions, defines a "nonprofit organization" to mean any private, nonprofit organization, that qualifies as a nonprofit organization under a specified provision of the Internal Revenue Code, and whose purposes are consistent with those provisions governing the conservancy. This bill would revise that definition by eliminating the requirement that a nonprofit organization have purposes that are consistent with those provisions governing the conservancy. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1311](#) ([Ting D](#)) Neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses: transfers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act also provides for a limitation on the amount of on-sale general licenses that may be issued by the department based on the population of the county in which the licensed premises are located, as provided. Existing law provides an exception to the license limitation for a county of the 6th class, as specified, for 5 new original neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses for premises located within specified census tracts in that county, subject to specified requirements, including that licenses issued pursuant to this exception not be transferred between premises, except where the licensed premises have been destroyed, as provided. This bill would authorize the department to allow for the transfer of a license issued pursuant to the above-described exception if the premises are within the same neighborhood, as described.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 1321](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Public lands: State Lands Commission: coastal ports: automated technology.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests control over specified public lands with the State Lands Commission. The 3 members of the commission are the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, and the Director of Finance. Existing law specifies that the commission has 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 or any interest in those lands, as described, which have been or may be acquired by the state by quitclaim, cession, grant, contract, otherwise from the federal government, or by any other means. Existing law also provides specific responsibilities for the commission with respect to the ports of Los Angeles and Oakland. This bill would require the commission, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, to hold a series of meetings at or near California ports that operate on granted public trust lands to consider the impacts of automated technology at California's ports, as provided. The bill would require the commission to submit 2 reports to the Legislature, as prescribed, on the commission's activities under these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on December 31, 2023.

Position: Support if amended

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1347](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Electricity: renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state and local government buildings.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. This bill would establish the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to state and local government buildings by December 31, 2030, and to all California end-use customers by December 31, 2045.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1350](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law declares that the fostering, continuance, and development of public transportation systems are

a matter of state concern. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to administer various programs and allocates moneys for various public transportation purposes. This bill would create the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program upon the appropriation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund by the Legislature, and would require the department to administer the program. The bill would require the department to award available moneys to eligible participants, as defined, to provide free transit passes to persons under the age of 25 through new or existing transit pass programs, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop guidelines that describe the application process, selection criteria, performance measures, and reporting requirements that evaluate the effectiveness of the program. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, on the outcomes of the program and the status of transit pass programs statewide. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

AB 1362 (O'Donnell D) Electricity: load-serving entities: rate and program information.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 395, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes a community choice aggregator to aggregate the electrical load of electricity consumers within its boundaries and within the service territory of an electrical corporation. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to cooperate fully with any community choice aggregator that investigates, pursues, or implements community choice aggregation programs, including providing appropriate billing and electrical load data, which includes electrical consumption data, as defined. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. This bill would require the commission to post, in a consolidated location on its internet website, residential electric rate tariffs and programs of electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to enable customers and local governments to compare rates, services, environmental attributes, and other offerings. The bill would require this information to also be available and easily accessible on those electricity providers' internet websites. The bill would require each of those electricity providers to make available to the commission all information about its residential electric rate tariffs and programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1367 (Brough R) Housing: live-work units.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, establishes the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocates a specified percentage of the moneys in that fund that are collected on and after January 1, 2019, to local governments. Existing law provides that the moneys in the fund allocated to local governments may be expended for, among other things, the predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, rental housing, as specified. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would encourage the development of live-work units.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Human Resources

AB 1369 (Kiley R) Vehicles: Gold Star Family license plates.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a specialized license plate program under which the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) issues specialized license plates on behalf of a sponsoring state agency that meets certain requirements. Existing law authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs to sponsor a Gold Star Family specialized license plate program, which allows specified persons to apply for Gold Star Family license plates. Existing law requires that Gold Star Family license plates be issued in a sequential series. Existing law imposes additional fees for the issuance and renewal of specialized license plates, but exempts Gold Star Family license plates from those fees. Existing law also requires an applicant to pay specified environmental fees when applying for a specialized environmental license plate, and directs the DMV to deposit this revenue in the California Environmental License Plate Fund. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the DMV to issue Gold Star Family license plates as environmental license plates if the requester pays the above-described environmental license plate fees and specialized license plate fees. The bill would direct the revenue generated from the environmental license plate fees to be deposited into the Motor Vehicle Account within the State Transportation Fund until the DMV's upfront cost of implementing this program is covered. The bill would then direct this revenue to be deposited into the Veterans Service Office Fund.

Position: Watch**Group:** Development Services**[AB 1386](#) (Chen R) Residential fees and charges.****Introduced:** 2/22/2019**Last Amended:** 3/25/2019**Status:** 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)**Location:** 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR**Summary:**

Existing law, the Mitigation Fee Act, prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except that the payment may be required sooner when the fees or charges are to reimburse the local agency for previously made expenditures, or when the local agency determines that an account has been established, funds have been appropriated for the public improvements or facilities, and the local agency has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy. This bill would delete the above-described authorization for a local agency to require payment of fees or charges prior to the date of final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first.

Position: Watch**Group:** Development Services, Housing**[AB 1405](#) (Gloria D) Permanent supportive housing for parolees.****Introduced:** 2/22/2019**Last Amended:** 4/29/2019**Status:** 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)**Location:** 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a supportive housing program, known as the Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program, that provides wraparound services to mentally ill parolees at risk of homelessness using funding appropriated for that purpose. This bill would require the department to enter into contracts with contractors who provide short-term housing to parolees through an adult day reporting center or through the department's Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) to provide permanent housing for individuals exiting prison who are at risk of homelessness and to parolees experiencing homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to draft and establish guidelines, requests for proposals, and amended or new scopes of work for contractors offering the permanent housing. The bill would also require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to design and implement an independent evaluation of all programs providing short-term or long-term housing to parolees, as specified. The bill would require the evaluation to be submitted to the chairs of specified legislative committees of the Senate and Assembly on or before January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 1424 (Berman D) Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act prohibits the charging of a subscription fee on persons desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station, as defined, and prohibits requiring those persons to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station, except as specified. The act requires an electric vehicle charging station to provide to the general public 2 specified options for payment. The act also authorizes the State Air Resources Board, if no interoperability billing standards have been adopted by a national standards organization by January 1, 2015, to adopt interoperability billing standards, as defined, for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations, and requires, if the state board adopts standards, all electric vehicle charging stations that require payment to meet those standards within one year. This bill instead would require an electric vehicle charging station to provide to the general public a toll-free telephone number for processing a credit card payment and onsite capacity for credit card payment, as defined. The bill instead would authorize the state board, if no interoperability billing standards, as defined, have been adopted by an international standards organization by January 1, 2021, to adopt interoperability billing standards for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations, and would require, if the state board adopts standards, all electric vehicle charging stations that require payment to meet those standards by deadlines specified by the state board.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

AB 1437 (Chen R) Local government: redevelopment: revenues from property tax override rates.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires revenues equivalent to those that would have been allocated to each redevelopment agency, had the agency not been dissolved, to be allocated to the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund of each successor agency for making payments on the principal of and interest on loans, and moneys advanced to or indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires, from February 1, 2012, to July 1, 2012, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the county auditor-controller, after deducting administrative costs, to allocate property tax revenues in each Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund in a specified manner. Existing law requires certain revenues attributable to a property tax rate approved by the voters of a city, county, city and county, or special district to make payments in support of pension programs or in support of capital projects and programs related to the State Water Project to be allocated to, and when collected to be paid into, the fund of that taxing entity instead of the Redevelopment Property Tax Fund of each successor agency, unless the revenues are pledged as security for the payment of any indebtedness, as provided. Existing law requires all allocations of revenues derived from the imposition of that property tax rate made by any county auditor-controller prior to July 1, 2015, to be deemed correct, and prohibits any city, county, county auditor-controller, successor agency, or affected taxing entity from being subject to any claim, as specified. This bill would additionally require certain revenues attributable to a property tax rate approved by the voters of a city, county, city and county, or special district to make payments in support of a mobile intensive care program in the City of Brea called "Paramedics" to be allocated to, and when collected to be paid into, the fund of that taxing entity instead of the Redevelopment Property Tax Fund of each successor agency, unless the revenues are pledged as security for the payment of any indebtedness, as provided. The bill would require all allocations of revenues derived from the imposition of that property tax rate made by any county auditor-controller prior to January 1, 2020, to be deemed correct, and would prohibit any city, county, county auditor-controller, successor agency, or affected taxing entity from being subject to any claim, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1440](#) (Levine D) Oil and gas: development.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field, so as to prevent damage to life, health, property, and natural resources, as provided; to permit owners and operators of wells to utilize all known methods and practices to increase the ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons; and to perform the supervisor's administrative duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill would revise and recast the duty on the supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells so as to permit the owners or operators of the wells to utilize methods and practices known to the oil industry that, in the opinion of the supervisor, are suitable in each proposed case. The bill would revise the declared policy of the state relating to the grant in an oil and gas lease or contract of the right or power to explore for and remove hydrocarbons from any lands in the state. The bill would instead require the supervisor to perform their administrative duties in a manner so as to help ensure the wise oversight of oil and gas development used to meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1441](#) (Levine D) Oil and gas: operations: permit and notice requirements.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field, so as to prevent damage to life, health, property, and natural resources, as provided; to permit owners and operators of wells to utilize all known methods and practices to increase the ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons; and to perform the supervisor's duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill would revise and recast the duty on the supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells so as to permit the owners or operators of the wells to utilize all methods and practices known to the oil industry that, in the opinion of the supervisor, are suitable in each proposed case. The bill would no longer require the supervisor to perform their duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1445](#) (Gloria D) Climate change: emergency declaration and policy.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency as the state agency responsible for coordinating development of the state's climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan. Existing law establishes programs,

including the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program and a regional climate collaborative program, to coordinate and facilitate regional and local responses to climate change. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the State of California to restore an optimal safe climate and to provide maximum protection from climate change to all people and species, globally, including the most vulnerable. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state, in furtherance of that policy, undertake various immediate and large-scale efforts, including conversion of the economy to zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2030, with an immediate phaseout of fossil fuels. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1465](#) ([Bloom D](#)) Cannabis: consumption cafe/lounge license.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would create a new license, to be known as a consumption cafe/lounge license, which would authorize the retail sale to, and onsite consumption of cannabis or cannabis products by, adults 21 years of age or older, as provided. The bill would allow, for a specified period of time, a licensed retailer to apply for a consumption cafe/lounge designation that would authorize that licensee to sell cannabis and cannabis products for onsite consumption subject to specified restrictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Development Services

[AB 1474](#) ([Wicks D](#)) Community mental health services: vocational rehabilitation systems.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to encourage the establishment in each county of a system of community vocational rehabilitation and employment services for persons with serious psychiatric disabilities and authorizes counties to implement the community vocational rehabilitation system with existing county allocations and funds available from the Department of Rehabilitation and other state and federal agencies. Existing law sets forth the principles that should guide the development of community vocational rehabilitation systems, including that staffing patterns at all levels should reflect the cultural, linguistic, ethnic, racial, disability, sexual, and other social characteristics of the community the program serves. This bill would revise the principles regarding staffing patterns to also state that they should reflect the age and other demographic or social characteristics of the community the program serves.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1479](#) ([Cervantes D](#)) Opportunity Zone Credit Enhancement Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/8/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to, among other things, provide financing for specified economic development projects, including economic development facilities, as defined. The act authorizes the bank to make credit enhancements to a sponsor or participating party as financial assistance for a

project. The act prohibits the bank from providing financing if the bank has not determined that the financing meets specified public interest criteria. This bill would require the bank to consider providing a credit enhancement to support an economic development facility in a qualified opportunity zone and to establish procedures for the expeditious review of applications for those credit enhancements. The bill would further authorize the bank to provide credit enhancements that support financing for economic development facilities located in a qualified opportunity zone. The bill would also create additional required public interest criteria that would apply to these credit enhancements. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 1483](#) (Grayson D) Housing data: collection and reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 662, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Existing law prohibits a local agency from requiring additional information from an applicant that was not specified in that list. This bill would require a city, county, or special district to maintain on its internet website, as applicable, a current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements imposed by the city, county, or special district, including any dependent special district, applicable to a proposed housing development project, all zoning ordinances and development standards, and annual fee reports or annual financial reports, as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or special district to provide on its internet website an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, as specified. By requiring a city or county to include this information on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1485](#) (Wicks D) Housing development: streamlining.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 663, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)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. Existing law requires, among other objective planning standards, that the development be subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below market rate housing based on one of 3 specified conditions. Existing law requires, among those conditions, a development to dedicate a minimum of 10% of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making below 80% of the area median income, if the project contains more than 10 units of housing and the locality did not timely submit its latest production report to the Department of Housing and Community Development, 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. Existing law also requires a development proponent to commit to record a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower income housing units required pursuant to these provisions will remain affordable, as provided. This bill would modify that condition to authorize a development that is located within the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, to instead dedicate 20% of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at or below 120% of the area median income with the average income of the units at or below 100% of the area median income, except as provided. The bill would prohibit the rent or sale price charged for those units that are dedicated to housing affordable to households between 80% and 120% of area median income from exceeding 30% of the gross income of the household. The bill would make a conforming change by expanding the above-described requirement to commit to record a land use restriction or covenant to also require such a land use restriction or covenant for moderate income housing units, as defined. The bill would provide that a development proponent may use a unit of affordable housing to satisfy the affordability requirements provided by these provisions and

any other state or local affordability requirement, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1486](#) (Ting D) Surplus land.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 664, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "local agency" for these purposes as every city, county, city and county, and district, including school districts of any kind or class, empowered to acquire and hold real property. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes as land owned by any local agency that is determined to be no longer necessary for the agency's use, except property being held by the agency for the purpose of exchange. Existing law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean land that is less than 5,000 square feet in area, less than the applicable minimum legal residential building lot size, or has no record access and is less than 10,000 square feet in area, and that is not contiguous to land owned by a state or local agency and used for park, recreational, open-space, or affordable housing. This bill would expand the definition of "local agency" to include sewer, water, utility, and local and regional park districts, joint powers authorities, successor agencies to former redevelopment agencies, housing authorities, and other political subdivisions of this state and any instrumentality thereof that is empowered to acquire and hold real property, thereby requiring these entities to comply with these requirements for the disposal of surplus land. The bill would specify that the term "district" includes all districts within the state, and that this change is declaratory of existing law. The bill would revise the definition of "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency, for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action, in a regular public meeting, declaring, supported by written findings, that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use, as defined. The bill would provide that "surplus land" for these purposes includes land held in the Community Redevelopment Property Trust Fund and land that has been designated in the long-range property management plan, either for sale or for future development, as specified. The bill would also broaden the definition of "exempt surplus land" to include specified types of lands. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 1487](#) (Chiu D) San Francisco Bay area: housing development: financing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 598, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the establishment of various special districts that may support and finance housing development, including affordable housing special beneficiary districts that are authorized to promote affordable housing development with certain property tax revenues that a city or county would otherwise be entitled to receive. This bill, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act, would establish the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (hereafter the authority) and would state that the authority's purpose is to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. The bill would provide that the governing board of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission serve as the governing board of the authority. The bill would require the authority board to provide for regular audits of the authority, including an independent financial and performance audit for bonds secured by ad valorem property taxes, and financial reports, as provided. The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities within the San Francisco Bay area, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1495](#) (O'Donnell D) Hospitals: seismic safety.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/21/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, establishes a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals. Existing law requires all hospitals with buildings subject to a seismic compliance deadline of January 1, 2020, and that are seeking an extension for their buildings to submit an application to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development by April 1, 2019, that specifies the seismic compliance method each building will use. Once an extension is granted, existing law requires the hospital and the office to identify major milestones to determine whether the hospital is making adequate progress toward meeting the new seismic compliance deadline and imposes assessments for failure to meet those milestones. Existing law authorizes an extension to be granted for a seismic compliance plan based on a replacement plan, a retrofit plan, or a rebuild plan, as those terms are defined. Existing law prohibits an extension from being granted under these provisions for seismic compliance based upon a removal plan, as defined. This bill would specify that if a hospital submitted a seismic compliance plan based on a removal plan, but also submitted a timely seismic compliance plan or plans based on one or more of the other methods of seismic compliance, the extension may be granted for the seismic compliance plan or plans based on the methods other than the removal plan.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1515](#) (Friedman D) Planning and zoning: community plans: review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 269, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development and the development of any land outside its boundaries that, in the planning agency's judgment, bears relation to its planning, as provided. After the legislative body has adopted a general plan, that law also authorizes, or if so directed by the legislative body, requires, the planning agency to prepare specific plans for the systematic implementation of the general plan for all or part of the area covered by the general plan, as provided. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described requirement for a court to enter an order under CEQA, would prohibit a court in an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of the local agency, including a charter city, in adopting an update to a community plan on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA from, on the basis of that noncompliance, invalidating, reviewing, voiding, or setting aside the approval of a development project that meets certain requirements. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would specify that these provisions do not affect or alter the obligation for the approval of a development project that is consistent with an approved community plan update to comply with CEQA or, except as expressly provided, preclude or limit an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the approval of a development project that is consistent with an approved community plan pursuant to specified law. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2025, but would provide that the repeal of these provisions does not affect any right or immunity granted by the bill to a development project that meets specified requirements before that date. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1533](#) (Eggman D) Public contracts: local agencies: preferences.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 7/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 49, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes local agencies, in facilitating contract awards, to establish preferences, in specified counties, for small businesses, disabled veteran businesses, and social enterprises, as defined. This bill would extend that authorization to the County of San Joaquin. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services

[AB 1534](#) (Wicks D) Regional Homeless Management Planning Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects, and the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to provide assistance to homeless persons. This bill would enact the Regional Homeless Management Planning Act, which would require the department, on or before December 31, 2020, to develop standards and definitions for a county to use in developing regional homeless action plans, as specified. The bill would require a county to complete and submit to the department a Regional Homeless Action Plan on or before January 1, 2022, and every 2 years thereafter, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1536](#) (Gray D) Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts: standards.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's office, under the control of the Director of State Planning and Research appointed by the Governor. Existing law requires the office to serve the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and as the comprehensive state planning agency, as provided. Among other things, existing law requires the office to develop a housing cost manual which may be used by local agencies in assessing the impact on housing costs of alternative land use proposals and land use regulatory programs of local agencies, and as an aid in evaluating private land use proposals. This bill, no later than November 30, 2020, would require the office to develop standards for the formation of Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts. The bill would require that these standards encourage equitable development in location-efficient areas adjacent to public transit investments in passenger rail in order to refocus growth toward city centers while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reinforcing community resilience.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1549](#) (O'Donnell D) Wildlife: deer: Santa Catalina Island: report.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Fish and Wildlife with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitats necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law designates the department as the trustee for fish and wildlife resources. Existing law requires the department to biennially report, with specified information, to the Legislature and to the Fish and Game Commission on the progress that is being made toward the restoration and maintenance of California's deer herds. This bill would require the department to develop, by January 1, 2022, a report, in consultation with other relevant state agencies, local governments, federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, landowners, and scientific entities, to inform and coordinate management decisions regarding deer on Santa Catalina Island that includes, among other things, estimates of the historic, current, and future deer population on the island and an assessment of the

overall health of the deer population on the island. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

AB 1551 (Arambula D) Property Assessed Clean Energy program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. on 4/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law, commonly known as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes public agency officials and property owners, as provided, to enter into voluntary contractual assessments, known as PACE assessments, to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. This bill would include within the criteria that an assessment contract is required to meet that the contract does not contain a penalty for early payment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

AB 1553 (Fong R) Animal impoundment.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 6/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 7, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 6/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law governs the seizure, rescue, adopting out, and euthanasia of abandoned and surrendered animals by animal control officers, law enforcement officers, animal shelters, and rescue organizations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions by replacing references to a "pound" with references to an animal shelter and by replacing references to destroying an animal with references to humanely euthanizing the animal.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Development Services

AB 1555 (Gloria D) Police radio communications: encryption.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes specified law enforcement agencies to close an area that is a menace to the public health or safety due to a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, avalanche, or other disaster to any and all persons not authorized to enter or remain within the enclosed area. Existing law provides an exception for a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network. This bill would require a law enforcement agency that operates encrypted police radio communications, or a joint powers authority that operates encrypted police radio communications on behalf of a law enforcement agency, to provide access to the encrypted communications to a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, upon request. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement agencies, 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.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

AB 1560 (Friedman D) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation: major transit stop.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 631, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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 exempts from its requirements residential projects on infill sites that meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the projects are located within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. CEQA defines "major transit stop" to include, among other things, the intersection of 2 or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. This bill would revise the definition of "major transit stop" to include a bus rapid transit station, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

[AB 1561](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Endangered wildlife: crocodiles and alligators.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to import into the state for commercial purposes, to possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a polar bear, leopard, ocelot, tiger, cheetah, jaguar, sable antelope, wolf, zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey, kangaroo, vicuna, sea otter, free-roaming feral horse, dolphin, porpoise, Spanish lynx, or elephant. Existing law, commencing January 1, 2020, makes it a misdemeanor to import into the state for commercial purposes, to possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a crocodile or alligator. This bill would delay the commencement of the prohibition on importing into the state for commercial purposes, possessing with intent to sell, or selling within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a crocodile or alligator until January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1562](#) ([Burke D](#)) Housing guidebook.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to prepare a guidebook for use by certain public and private entities in the planning and development of a housing supply to meet the need created by employment growth. Existing law requires the final guidebook to be completed, in time for use following the availability of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, no later than December 31, 1993. This bill would, instead, require the department to prepare the guidebook for use following the 2020 Census of Population and Housing and would require the guidebook to be completed by December 31, 2023.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1568](#) ([McCarty D](#)) Housing law compliance: prohibition on applying for state grants.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law, the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for the preparation of the housing element, including a requirement that a planning agency submit a draft of the element or draft amendment to the element to the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to the adoption of the element or amendment to the element. Existing law requires the department to review the draft and report its written findings, as specified. Existing law also requires the department, in its written findings, to determine whether the draft substantially complies with the Housing Element Law. This bill would authorize the city or county to submit evidence that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law to the department and to request the department to issue a finding that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law. If the department finds that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law, the bill would require the department to notify the city or county. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2025, prohibit a city or county found to be in violation of state law, as described above, from applying for a state grant, unless the fund source of the state grant is protected by a specified provision of the California Constitution relating to state taxes and fees on motor vehicles and motor vehicle fuels or the state grant funds, if awarded to the city or county, would assist the city or county in complying with the Housing Element Law. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1577](#) ([Burke D](#)) **Microenterprise development: local partnerships.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law encourages every city, county, and city and county to access microenterprise development in order to create new jobs and income opportunities for individuals of low and moderate income and to include microenterprise development as a part of their development strategy. Existing law encourages California communities and the public agencies that serve them to promote local partnerships that invest in microenterprise development. Existing law defines the term "microenterprise" for these purposes to mean a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that meets specified requirements, including a requirement that the entity generally lacks sufficient access to loans, equity, or other financial capital. This bill would move the provisions described above from the Business and Professions Code to the Government Code and would modify the definition of microenterprise by removing the requirement that the entity generally lacks sufficient access to loans, equity, or other financial capital.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

[AB 1578](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) **School Pavement to Parks Grant Program.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing board of any school district to meet with appropriate local government recreation and park authorities to review all possible methods of coordinating planning, design, and construction of new school facilities and schoolsites or major additions to existing school facilities and recreation and park facilities in the community. The bill would establish the School Pavement to Parks Grant Program under the administration of the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing grants to applicant school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools maintaining schools in disadvantaged communities, as defined, or low-income communities, as defined, to convert portions of existing pavement at those schools to green space. The bill would require the agency to establish processes and procedures for administering the grant program, as specified. The bill would require a school district or county office of education that receives a request from a school in the school district or county office of education to participate in the grant program to inform the school that it has received the request in a timely manner. By requiring school districts or county offices of education to provide a response to a

school requesting to participate in the grant program, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would make grants provided by the agency under the grant program contingent upon the appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act or another statute for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Education

[AB 1579](#) ([Gabriel D](#)) College and university student housing: impact mitigation fees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district, as provided. Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, limits the amount of fees, charges, dedications, and other requirements levied or imposed by state and local agencies on the planning, use, or development of real property for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities based upon assessable space, as defined. Existing law exempts certain facilities from these charges, including any facility owned and occupied by a federal, state, or local entity. This bill would prohibit a school district from levying a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against the construction or operation of a college or university student housing facility, as defined. The bill would require the owner of the facility to pay the school impact mitigation fee for a unit of the facility if a child residing in that unit attends a school of the district. The bill would require the owner of a facility to record a covenant in favor of the school district requiring the owner to pay the school impact mitigation fee as provided, and submit a report to the school district each year disclosing each unit that houses a child attending a school of the district and the assessable area of each of those units. This bill would require a developer of a college or university student housing facility to notify the appropriate school districts of their intent to construct and operate a college or university student housing facility, as specified. The bill would require a developer that proposes to convert a college or university student housing facility to any other use to obtain the approval of the city or county that issued the original building permit after all school impact mitigation fees have been paid, as provided. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1580](#) ([Levine D](#)) Major infrastructure construction projects: oversight committees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation and the Bay Area Toll Authority to establish the Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee, as provided, to review and provide program direction for seismic retrofit and replacement projects on toll bridges within the geographic jurisdiction of the committee. This bill, except as specified, would similarly require a state agency undertaking a publicly funded major infrastructure construction project that is estimated to cost \$1,000,000,000 or more to form an oversight committee, as provided, to develop and use risk management plans throughout the course of the project, and to take specified actions relating to managing risks. The bill would require the oversight committee to act as the authority for critical decisions regarding the implementation of the project's risk management plan and to have sufficient staff to support decisionmaking.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[AB 1585](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May

be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1609 (Chen R) Public utilities: fireproofing programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to construct, maintain, and operate their electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to prepare annually a wildfire mitigation plan. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to direct each electrical corporation and gas corporation to file an application for programs to provide financial assistance to owners of residential properties in fire-prone areas within their respective service territories to install improvements to reduce or eliminate wildfire impacts on those properties or to purchase emergency equipment or supplies for use in case of a deenergization event. The bill would require that the programs be funded through voluntary contributions from customers of the corporations. The bill would require the governing board of a local publicly owned electric or gas utility to implement analogous programs to provide financial assistance to owners of residential properties in fire-prone areas within the service territory of the utility. Because this bill would impose additional duties on the governing boards of local publicly owned electric or gas utilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

AB 1610 (Bloom D) State highways: Hollywood Central Park: environmental quality.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law gives the Department of Transportation full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would require the department to review and approve the Hollywood Central Park project, which is a freeway cap project, as provided. The bill would require the department to grant to the City of Los Angeles encroachment permits that are necessary for the construction and operation of the project. The bill would require the department to transfer the ownership of any structure built pursuant to the project and any associated air space rights to the City of Los Angeles. The bill would impose duties on the City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks, regarding the review of the project by the department, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

AB 1629 (Rivas, Robert D) Low-income housing tax credits.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee in state government to allocate the federal and state low-income housing tax credits. Existing law requires the committee to adopt a qualified

allocation plan, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the committee to adopt a qualified allocation plan.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

AB 1633 (Grayson D) Regional transportation plans: traffic signal optimization plans.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/21/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 633, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires designated transportation planning agencies to, among other things, prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan. Existing law requires a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, an action element, a financial element, and, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Existing law requires each transportation planning agency to consider and incorporate into its regional transportation plan the transportation plans of cities, counties, districts, private organizations, and state and federal agencies, as appropriate. This bill would authorize a city located within the jurisdiction of MTC to develop and implement a traffic signal optimization plan intended to reduce travel times, the number of stops, and fuel use. The bill would also require the Department of Transportation and a city that develops a traffic signal optimization plan pursuant to these provisions to coordinate on any adjustments to traffic signals owned or operated by the department. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

AB 1646 (Burke D) Land use: development projects: electric vehicles.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of a county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the construction of development projects. Existing law also requires cities and counties to approve an application to install electric vehicle charging stations through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, as specified. Existing law provides that the implementation of consistent statewide standards to achieve timely and cost-effective installation of electric vehicle charging stations is a matter of statewide concern. This bill would require a city or county, as a condition of approval of an application for construction or reconstruction for a development project with greater than 250,000 square feet of retail floor area, to require the application to include specified information, including a reasonable estimate of the total number of customers anticipated to visit the development and the proportion of those customers expected to utilize electric vehicles. The bill would require the parking spaces dedicated to electric vehicle charging to count towards the total number of parking spaces required by the city or county. By increasing the duties of local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. 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.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

AB 1648 (Levine D) Housing: school employees: affordable rental housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 4/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and maintain programs, as

provided, that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who face challenges in securing affordable rental housing. The act creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school employees, as provided, and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees on land owned by school districts. Existing law defines affordable rental housing for these purposes to mean a rental housing development, as defined, with a majority of its rents restricted to levels that are affordable to persons and families of low or moderate income. This bill would additionally define affordable rental housing for the purposes of the Teacher Housing Act of 2016 to mean a rental housing development with a majority of its rents restricted to levels that are affordable to persons and families whose income does not exceed 200 percent of area median income, as specified, and located on real property owned by the school district.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

AB 1659 (Bloom D) Local home financing agencies: City of Los Angeles: nonprofit public benefit corporation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a city or county to establish a home financing program subject to certain requirements. Existing law grants a city or county specified powers and duties with regard to administering that program, including the power to acquire, contract, and enter into advance commitments to acquire home mortgages, as defined, made or owned by lending institutions at the purchase prices and upon other terms and conditions as determined by the city or county. Existing law defines city or county for these purposes to include a city and county and any agency created by a joint powers agreement, as specified. This bill would expand the definition of city, for these purposes, to include a nonprofit public benefit corporation created at the direction of the City of Los Angeles for the purpose of financing, creating, or preserving affordable housing within the City of Los Angeles, subject to certain conditions, including that it is governed by a board of directors appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council, that consists of officials designated by the city, private industry experts, and specified others with knowledge of, and expertise in, the areas of housing finance and development. The bill would require the nonprofit public benefit corporation to maintain books and records prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that are audited each fiscal year, prepare an annual report detailing its programs, accomplishments, and costs associated with operating the corporation during the fiscal year, and maintain a public internet website. The bill would require the City of Los Angeles to, on or before January 1, 2026, submit to the Legislature a report on the nonprofit public benefit corporation's activities, as specified. The bill would prohibit the nonprofit public benefit corporation from regulating or enforcing local land use decisions or from acquiring property by eminent domain, or establishing rules or regulations, making land use decisions, or passing resolutions on behalf of the City of Los Angeles. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

AB 1674 (Gloria D) School facilities: California School Finance Authority.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 3/18/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California School Finance Authority Act establishes the California School Finance Authority, and authorizes the authority to, among other things, issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance educational facility projects for school districts, charter schools, county offices of education, and community college districts. Existing law defines "education facility" for these purposes to mean any property, facility, structure, equipment, or furnishings used or operated in conjunction with one or more public schools, and specifically including as facilities, among other things, classrooms and sports facilities. Existing law establishes the California School Finance Authority Fund, administered by the authority, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund for purposes of the act. This bill would revise the definition of "education facility" for those purposes to include California state preschool programs as a public school, and to specifically include housing for professors, teachers, staff, and students as a type of facility covered under

the definition. By expanding the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be expended, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1697](#) (Grayson D) Housing: tenancy termination: just cause.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law specifies that a hiring of residential real property, for a term not specified by the parties, is deemed to be renewed at the end of the term implied by law unless one of the parties gives written notice to the other, of that party's intention to terminate. Existing law requires an owner of a residential dwelling to give notice at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of termination, or at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of termination if any tenant or resident has resided in the dwelling for less than one year. Existing law requires any notice given by an owner to be given in a prescribed manner, to contain certain information, and to be formatted, as specified. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit a lessor of residential property, for a term not specified by the parties, in which the tenant has occupied the property for 10 months or more, from terminating the lease without just cause, stated in the written notice to terminate. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1702](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations, to create partnerships with specified entities, including the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care Program, and, among other things, to identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to report to the Legislature recommendations for statutory changes to streamline the delivery of services and enhance the effectiveness of homelessness programs in the state, by January 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1706](#) (Quirk D) Housing development: incentives.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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. Existing law requires the objective planning standards to include, among other things, that the development be located in a jurisdiction for which the department determines that the number of units that have been issued building permits is less than the local agency's share of the regional housing needs, by income category, for the applicable reporting period. This bill would, until January 1, 2035, provide specified financial incentives that ensure financial feasibility to a development

proponent of a residential housing development in the 9-county San Francisco Bay area region that dedicates at least 20% of the development's housing units to households making no more than 150% of the area median income. The incentives provided to those developments include an exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act, a density bonus of 35%, a waiver of local parking requirements, and a waiver of physical building requirements imposed on development by the local agency, such as green building standards. 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 on a project that it 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. This bill would require a development proponent to submit a request to the local agency on a project proforma that documents the necessity of the requested incentives to make the development financially feasible. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a list of market conditions to be included in the project proforma and to be considered by the local agency and a methodology for the local agency to evaluate and determine whether the requested financial incentives are necessary to ensure that the development is financially feasible. The bill would require the department to develop a process for a local agency to contract with a qualified development expert to review a project proforma. The bill would require local agencies to report all housing units created pursuant to these provisions to the department, and would require the department to adopt guidelines for local agencies to increase the concessions and incentives as needed to assure the financial feasibility and accelerated production of housing units. This bill would require a development subject to these provisions to be subject to a 12-month discretionary review period that may consist of no more than 2 public hearings. The bill would require a local agency to notify the development proponent in writing if the local agency determines that the development conflicts with any of the requirements provided for these incentives. The bill would allow a local agency to impose conditions of approval on a development if specified conditions are met. This bill would apply only to a residential development project on a site that is zoned for residential development, located in an urban area, as defined, and not located within a historic district, coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, or flood plain. The bill would not apply to developments that would require the demolition of specified types of affordable housing. The bill would require a development subject to these provisions to comply with specified prevailing wage and skilled and trained workforce requirements. This bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities within the San Francisco Bay area, including charter cities. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the San Francisco Bay Area. By requiring local agencies to provide specified financial incentives to eligible housing developments, this 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1717](#) (Friedman D) Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA). The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate

income households, and that the development receives to preliminary approval from CalHFA, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish a maximum amount of program funding, and a maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1720](#) (Carrillo D) Office of Planning and Research: land use guidelines.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Planning and Research to implement various long-range planning and research policies and goals that are intended to, among other things, encourage the formation and proper functioning of local entities and, in connection with those responsibilities, to adopt guidelines for the preparation and content of the mandatory elements required in city and county general plans. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research by January 1, 2021, to develop and adopt guidelines for a city or county to implement policies and practices that represent best practices to support small businesses within their jurisdictions. The bill would require those guidelines to include, among other things, recommendations for policies and practices to be included within mandatory elements required in general plans, specific plans, and other land use planning documents of a city or county.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 1731](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Short-term rentals: coastal zone: County of San Diego.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 7/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a hosting platform, as defined, to provide a specific notice to an occupant listing a residence for short-term rental on a hosting platform that states, among other things, that, if the occupant is a tenant, listing the room, home, condominium, or apartment may violate the lease or contract and could result in legal action by the landlord, including possible eviction. This bill would authorize a hosting platform to book a transaction for a unit within an eligible area as a short-term rental 365 days per year if the primary resident lives onsite of the residential property full time. The bill would define "full time" for these purposes as 270 days per year. The bill would prohibit a hosting platform from booking a transaction for residential property that is located within an eligible area in which the primary resident does not live onsite full time as a short-term rental for more than 30 days per year. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local public agency from permitting a housing platform to book a transaction for residential property in an eligible area as a short term rental for more than 30 days per calendar year. The bill would define "eligible area" to mean an area that is located within the coastal zone of the County of San Diego, in an urbanized area, and zoned for residential use, as provided. The bill would prohibit a hosting platform from booking a transaction for residential property located within the coastal zone in the County of San Diego as a short-term rental unless authorized by the rental property owner. The bill would also require the hosting platform facilitator of the short-term rental to be responsible for collecting and remitting applicable transient occupancy taxes, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1732](#) (Flora R) Redevelopment: successor agencies: asset disposal: City of Manteca.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, dispose of assets and properties of the former redevelopment agency as directed by the oversight board of the successor agency. Existing law requires a successor agency to dispose of specified assets and properties of the former redevelopment expeditiously and in a manner aimed at maximizing value. This bill would authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Manteca to dispose of assets previously used as Qualex Incorporated, as defined, to a nonprofit organization that provides resources to homeless and low-income individuals, provided that the agency requires that the property be used for those purposes. If that property ceases to be used for these purposes, the bill would require that the property revert to the successor agency or, if the successor agency has ceased to exist, the City of Manteca. The bill would then require the successor agency or the City of Manteca, as applicable, sell the property at its fair market value and distribute the proceeds from the sale to each affected taxing entity on a pro rata basis. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1736 (Daly D) Notification requirements.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, requires with certain exceptions that a responsible bidder who submitted the lowest bid, as determined in accordance with certain procedures, be awarded the contract. This bill would require a local agency to create and maintain a policy for notifying the apparent low bidder, and the subcontractors listed by the apparent low bidder, within a reasonable time after the bid opening, as provided. By placing new requirements on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

AB 1743 (Bloom D) Local government: properties eligible to claim or receiving a welfare exemption.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 665, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. The act requires properties or entities of the state, federal, or local governments, except as otherwise provided, to be exempt from the special tax. This bill would also require property receiving a welfare exemption, as specified, to be exempt from the special tax. The bill would require this exemption to apply to taxes imposed by an ordinance adopted on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

AB 1745 (Kalra D) Shelter crisis: emergency bridge housing community: City of San Jose.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/11/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis. This bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2025. The bill would extend the date that an affordable housing unit identified in the city's housing plan is required to be available for a resident of an emergency bridge housing community to live in to January 1, 2025. The bill would make a conforming change to the above-described requirement that the city report specified information to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1763](#) (Chiu D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 666, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the jurisdictional boundaries of that city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, or for the donation of land within the development, if the developer agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents and meets other requirements. Existing law provides for the calculation of the amount of density bonus for each type of housing development that qualifies under these provisions. This bill would additionally require a density bonus to be provided to a developer who agrees to construct a housing development in which 100% of the total units, exclusive of managers' units, are for lower income households, as defined. However, the bill would provide that a housing development that qualifies for a density bonus under its provisions may include up to 20% of the total units for moderate-income households, as defined. The bill would also require that a housing development that meets these criteria receive 4 incentives or concessions under the Density Bonus Law and, if the development is located within ½ of a major transit stop, a height increase of up to 3 additional stories or 33 feet. The bill would generally require that the housing development receive a density bonus of 80%, but would exempt the housing development from any maximum controls on density if it is located within ½ mile of a major transit stop. The bill would prohibit a housing development that receives a waiver from any maximum controls on density under these provisions from receiving a waiver or reduction of development standards pursuant to existing law, other than as expressly provided in the bill. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes to the Density Bonus Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1771](#) (Kamlager-Dove D) Planning and zoning: cause of action: time limitations.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, generally requires that an action or proceeding challenging specified actions of a public agency under that law be commenced, and service made on the legislative body of the agency, within 90 days after the legislative body's decision. That law establishes longer limitations periods in the case of specified actions that meet certain requirements, including that the action is brought in support of or to encourage or facilitate the development of housing that would increase the community's supply of affordable housing. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1775](#) (Reyes D) Local planning: environmental justice goals: notification: Department of Justice.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/18/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law requires a general plan to include certain mandatory elements, including an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to notify the Department of Justice at least 60 days before the adoption or review of the environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[AB 1777](#) ([Levine D](#)) Residential care facilities for the elderly.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires any person seeking a license for a residential care facility for the elderly to file an application with the department, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime. This bill would require a person licensed to operate a residential care facility for the elderly to disclose to the local agency when applying for a land use permit any violations found by the department that meet certain criteria. The bill would specify that failure to disclose those violations is not a crime.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1779](#) ([Daly D](#)) Recovery residences.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation by the State Department of Health Care Services of adult alcoholism and drug abuse recovery and treatment facilities for adults. Existing law defines a facility for those purposes to mean a premise, place, or building that provides residential nonmedical services to adults who are recovering from drug or alcohol abuse or who need drug or alcohol recovery treatment or detoxification services. This bill would establish, and require the department to adopt and implement, minimum standards for counties receiving public funding for recovery residences, as defined. The bill would also require a state affiliate of the National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR) to deny an application for, or deny or revoke the recognition, registration, or certification of, and require a county behavioral health department to terminate a contract with, a recovery residence under certain circumstances, including if the recovery residence fails to meet the minimum standards. The bill would also require a county behavioral health administrator that has documented evidence that a recovery residence under contract is not operating in compliance with NARR standards or a specified federal standard, as described, to report these findings to the department and to the NARR affiliate. By increasing the duties of county behavioral health administrators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1786](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) Land use and planning: regional housing assessment allocation: housing element.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing Law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable for residential development, to be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need determined pursuant to specified law. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[ACA 1](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 8/19/2019-Read third time. Refused adoption. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.

Location: 5/20/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 4](#) (McGuire D) Housing.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 4/2/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would authorize a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project or eligible transit-oriented development (TOD) project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would define a "neighborhood multifamily project" to mean a project to construct a multifamily unit of up to 2 residential dwelling units in a nonurban community, as defined, or up to 4 residential dwelling units in an urban community, as defined, that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019. The bill would define an "eligible TOD project" as a project located in an urban community, as defined, that meets specified height requirements, is located within 1/2 mile of an existing or planned transit station parcel or entrance, and meets other floor area ratio, density, parking, and zoning requirements. The bill also requires an eligible TOD project development proponent to develop a plan that ensures transit accessibility to the residents of the development in coordination with the applicable local transit agency. The bill would require specified TOD projects to comply with specified affordability, prevailing wage, and skilled and trained workforce requirements. The bill would also define "eligible parcel" to mean a parcel located within a city or county that has unmet regional housing needs and has produced fewer housing units than jobs over a specified period; is zoned to allow residential use and qualifies as an infill site; is not located within a historic district,

coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, or a flood plain; the development would not require the demolition of specified types of affordable housing; the parcel is not eligible for development under existing specified transit-oriented development authorizations; and the parcel in question has been fully reassessed on or after January 1, 2021, to reflect its full cash value, following a change in ownership. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 5 (Beall D) Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, subject to certain modifications. Existing law requires an annual reallocation of property tax revenue from local agencies in each county to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in that county for allocation to specified educational entities. This bill would establish in state government the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program, which would be administered by the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority, transit village development district, or a combination of those entities, to apply to the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny plans for projects meeting specific criteria. The bill would also authorize certain local agencies to establish an affordable housing and community development investment agency and authorize an agency to apply for funding under the program and issue bonds, as provided, to carry out a project under the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 6 (Beall D) Residential development: available land.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 667, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires each state agency to make a review of all proprietary state lands over which it has jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions, and to report to the Department of General Services on those lands in excess of its foreseeable needs. Existing law requires the jurisdiction over lands reported excess to be transferred to the department upon request. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to report to the Legislature annually on the lands declared excess. Existing law requires a city or county to have a general plan for development with a housing element and to submit the housing element to the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to adoption or amendment. Existing law requires that the housing element include an inventory of land suitable and available to residential development, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to furnish the Department of General Services with a list of local lands suitable and available for residential development as identified by a local government as part of the housing element of its general plan. The bill would require the Department of General Services to create a database of that information and information regarding state lands determined or declared excess and to make this database available and searchable by the public by means of a link on its internet website. The bill would require for any housing element adopted on or after January 1, 2021, that the local planning agency submit an electronic copy of the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to the Department of Housing and Community Development. By requiring local governments to electronically submit the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to the department, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 13 (Wieckowski D) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 653, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires any ordinance adopted by a local agency to comply with certain criteria, including that it require accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling or detached if located within the same lot, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total area of floor space. This bill would, instead, authorize the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. The bill would also revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or other structure, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total floor area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 15 (Portantino D) Property tax revenue allocations: Local-State Sustainable Investment Program.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction shall be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. Existing property tax law also reduces the amount of ad valorem property tax revenue that would otherwise be annually allocated to the county, cities, and special districts pursuant to these general allocation requirements by requiring, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county for the 1992–93 and 1993–94 fiscal years, that the amount of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. Existing property tax law requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education. This bill would establish the Local-State Sustainable Investment Program, which would be administered by the Department of Finance. The bill would authorize a city, a county, or a specified joint powers agency that meets specified eligibility criteria to apply to the Department of Finance for funding for projects that further certain purposes, including increasing the availability of affordable housing. The bill would require that funding under the program be provided by an allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues, as provided, and would limit the amount of funding approved under the program to \$200,000,000 per fiscal year and \$1,000,000,000 total. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

SB 25 (Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: projects funded by qualified opportunity zone funds or other public funds.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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, until January 1, 2025, establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that are funded, in whole or in part, by specified public funds or public agencies and that meet certain requirements. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by September 1, 2020, to adopt rules of court applicable to an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental review document or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, 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 a party seeking to file an action or proceeding pursuant to CEQA to provide the lead agency and the real party in interest a notice of intent to sue within 10 days of the posting of a certain notice and would prohibit a court from accepting the filing of an action or proceeding from a party that fails to provide the notice of intent to sue. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 50 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval: incentives.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/4/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that satisfies specified planning objective standards to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. This bill would authorize a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would define a "neighborhood multifamily project" to mean a project to construct a multifamily structure on vacant land, or to convert an existing structure that does not require substantial exterior alteration into a multifamily structure, consisting of up to 4 residential dwelling units and that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019. The bill would also define "eligible parcel" to mean a parcel that meets specified requirements, including requirements relating to the location of the parcel and restricting the demolition of certain housing development that may already exist on the site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Oppose

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 54 (Allen D) Solid waste: packaging and products.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1,

2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

SB 58 **(Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.**

Introduced: 12/17/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides that any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, who sells, gives, or delivers to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law provides for moneys collected as fees pursuant to the act to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, with those moneys generally allocated to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, and before January 2, 2027, would require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to conduct a pilot program that would authorize the department to issue an additional hours license to an on-sale licensee located in a qualified city that would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the qualified city in which the licensee is located. The bill would impose specified fees related to the license to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. The bill would require the applicant to notify specified persons of the application for an additional hours license and would provide a procedure for protest and hearing regarding the application. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol and each qualified city that has elected to participate in the program to submit reports to the Legislature and specified committees regarding the regional impact of the additional hours licenses, as specified. The bill would provide that any person under 21 years of age who enters and remains in the licensed public premises during the additional serving hour without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to Cathedral City, Coachella, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Francisco, and West Hollywood. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

SB 59 **(Allen D) California Transportation Commission: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.**

Introduced: 12/19/2018

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission with various powers and duties, including the duty to advise and assist the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for transportation programs in the state. This bill would require the chair of the commission to establish an advisory committee, the California Council on the Future of Transportation, to provide the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for changes in state policy to ensure that California continues to be the world leader in autonomous, driverless, and connected vehicle technology.

The bill would require the council to consist of at least 22 members, selected by the chair or designated, as specified, who represent, among others, transportation workers, various state and local agencies, and a disability rights organization. The bill would require the council to gather public comment on issues and concerns related to autonomous vehicles and to submit, among other things, recommendations for statewide policy changes and updates to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022, and to submit a report of its recommendations biannually thereafter, or more frequently at the commission's discretion. The bill would require the council to create subcommittees focused on or more specific topics and to form one subcommittee led by the Office of Planning and Research focused on furthering the state's environmental, public health, and energy objectives, as specified. The bill would require the subcommittee to submit policy recommendations to the council and the Legislature by January 1, 2022, and to make those recommendations publicly available. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

SB 99 (Nielsen R) General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 202, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildfires. Existing law requires the safety element to address, among other things, evacuation routes related to identified fire and geologic hazards. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the city or county, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2020, to review and update the safety element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least 2 emergency evacuation routes. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

SB 127 (Wiener D) Transportation funding: active transportation: complete streets.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

1) Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control over the highways of the state and is responsible for preparing the State Highway Operation and Protection Program for the expenditure of transportation funds for major capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system. Existing law also creates the California Transportation Commission, with specified powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital improvement projects and the allocation of state transportation funds for state transportation improvement projects. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the commission, to prepare an asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program consistent with any applicable state and federal requirements. Existing law requires the commission, in connection with the asset management plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives. This bill would require the asset management plan to prioritize the implementation of safe and connected facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users on all State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects, as specified. The bill would require the department to include complete streets elements in the asset management plan, as specified.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Public Works

SB 128 (Beall D) Public contracts: Best Value Construction Contracting for Counties Pilot Program.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 501, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a pilot program to allow the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Solano, and Yuba to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Existing law also authorizes these counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Existing law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before January 1, 2020. Existing law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill would authorize the County of Santa Clara and the County of Monterey to utilize this pilot program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2025. The bill, instead, would require the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit the report described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2024. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

SB 137 (Dodd D) Federal transportation funds: state exchange programs.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 639, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law apportions transportation funds to the states under various programs, including the Surface Transportation Program and the Highway Safety Improvement Program, subject to certain conditions on the use of those funds. Existing law provides for the allocation of certain of those funds to local entities. Existing law provides for the exchange of federal and state transportation funds between local entities and the state under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to allow the above-described federal transportation funds that are allocated as local assistance to be exchanged for nonfederal State Highway Account funds appropriated to the department on a dollar-for-dollar basis for federal local assistance funds received by a city, county, or city and county, as specified. The bill would require, among other things, the total amount of federal funds exchanged to not exceed \$100,000,000 during each federal fiscal year. The bill would also require the department to consult with the League of California Cities and the California State Association of Counties on implementation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 142 (Wiener D) Employees: lactation accommodation.

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 720, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer, who is required by law to give an employee a rest period during a workday, from requiring the employee to work during the rest period. Existing law requires an employer to pay the employee one additional hour of pay, at the employee's regular rate of compensation, for each rest period not provided. Existing law requires employers to provide a reasonable amount of break time to employees desiring to express milk for the employee's infant child. Existing law also requires an employer to make reasonable efforts to provide the employee with the use of a room, or other location, other than a bathroom, in close proximity to the employee's work area, for the employee to express milk in private. Existing law exempts an employer from the break time requirement if the employer's operations would be

seriously disrupted by providing that time to employees desiring to express milk. Existing law subjects employers who violate these provisions to a civil penalty of \$100 per violation and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to issue citations for those violations. This bill would instead require an employer to provide a lactation room or location that includes prescribed features and would require an employer, among other things, to provide access to a sink and refrigerator in close proximity to the employee's workspace, as specified. The bill would deem denial of reasonable break time or adequate space to express milk a failure to provide a rest period in accordance with state law. The bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, or in any other manner discriminating or retaliating against, an employee for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under these provisions and would establish remedies that include filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner. The bill would authorize employers with fewer than 50 employees to seek an exemption from the requirements of these provisions if the employer demonstrates that the requirement posed an undue hardship by causing the employer significant difficulty or expense, as specified. The bill would require an employer who obtains an exemption to make a reasonable effort to provide a place for an employee to express milk in private, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Human Resources, Public Works

SB 182 (Jackson D) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after January 1, 2020, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse. The bill would also require the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to retrofit updates applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

SB 190 (Dodd D) Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 404, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires a person, as defined, who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or occupied structure in, upon, or adjoining specified types of land areas within a very high fire hazard severity zone to maintain defensible space around the structure, as specified. This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill would set forth required components of the program. The bill would require the model defensible space program to be updated when the guidance

documents specified above are substantially updated, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

SB 191 **(Morrell R) Land use: housing element.**

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Status: 2/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/30/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires the housing element to contain, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meeting those needs. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that law.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 196 **(Beall D) Property taxes: community land trust.**

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 669, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, the California Constitution defines "full cash value" as the assessor's fair market value valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law generally defines this "full cash value" of property as the property's "fair market value" and defines these terms to mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could take advantage of the exigencies of the other, and both the buyer and the seller have knowledge of all of the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used, and of the enforceable restrictions upon those uses and purposes. Existing property tax law requires the assessor to consider the effect of certain enforceable restrictions, including, among others, a contract that is a 99-year ground lease between a community land trust, as defined, and the qualified owner, as defined, of an owner-occupied single-family dwelling or an owner-occupied unit in a multifamily dwelling, that subjects a single-family dwelling or unit in a multifamily dwelling and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated to affordability restrictions, as defined. This bill would require, when valuing property subject to the enforceable restriction described above, that the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit be rebuttably presumed to include both the dwelling or unit and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated, and would authorize this presumption to be overcome if the assessor establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that all or a portion of the value of the leased land is not reflected in the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit. The bill would require corrections of base year values and declines in value owing to the restrictions on properties assessed pursuant to these provisions to apply to all lien dates occurring after September 27, 2016. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

SB 205 **(Hertzberg D) Business licenses: stormwater discharge compliance.**

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 470, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors, in

the exercise of its police power, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law that is transacted and carried on within its jurisdiction, and to impose license fees. Existing law imposes various requirements on cities and counties prior to issuing specified business licenses, including verifying that a person applying for a business license to conduct business as a contractor is licensed by the Contractors' State License Board. This bill would require, when applying to a city or a county for an initial business license or business license renewal, a person who conducts a business operation that is a regulated industry to demonstrate enrollment with the NPDES permit program by providing specified information, under penalty of perjury, on the application, including, among other things, the Standard Industrial Classification Code for the business. The bill would apply to all applications for initial business licenses and business license renewals submitted on and after January 1, 2020. The bill would permit a city or county to develop a provisional license procedure for business license renewals that provides businesses 3 months to comply with these provisions. By requiring that the information be submitted under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

SB 211 (Beall D) State highways: leases.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 343, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes, to public agencies under specified terms and conditions. Existing law also authorizes the department to lease airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in various cities and counties, that is not excess property, to specified entities for certain purposes, including for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, subject to certain conditions. This bill would authorize the department to offer for lease to a city, county, political subdivision of a city or county, or state agency airspace and real property acquired for highway purposes that meets certain requirements for purposes of a temporary emergency shelter or feeding program. The bill would require the entity that enters into the lease to pay certain costs to the department including \$1 per month for the lease and an annual administrative fee of up to \$5,000, or no more than the department's cost of administering the lease, not to exceed \$15,000. The bill would authorize the lease to be terminated without penalty if the department determines the airspace or real property is needed for departmental purposes, as specified. The bill would require the lease to contain other specified terms and conditions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Public Works

SB 215 (Morrell R) Local government: housing.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Status: 2/13/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/6/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires local governments to adopt a general plan that consists of a number of elements, including the housing element. The housing element is required to be updated at specified intervals, and when updating the housing element, the local government is required to take into account regional housing needs for various income levels. Existing law authorizes local governments to conduct a review or appeal regarding allocation data provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the council of governments regarding the locality's share of the regional housing need or the submittal of data or information for a proposed allocation, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 235 (Dodd D) Planning and zoning: housing production report: regional housing need allocation.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 844, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This portion of the annual report is known as the production report. This bill would authorize the County of Napa and the City of Napa to reach a mutually acceptable agreement to allow one of those jurisdictions to report on its annual production report to the department those completed entitlements, building permits, and certificates of occupancy issued by the other jurisdiction for the development of housing if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa and the City Council of the City of Napa to each hold a public hearing to solicit public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill would make conforming changes with respect to the production report required to be submitted to the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Public Works

[SB 242](#) (Roth D) Land use applications: Department of Defense: points of contact.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 142, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires a planning agency to refer any proposed action to adopt or substantially change a general plan to specified entities, including a branch of the United States Armed Forces if certain conditions are met, including the branch providing a California mailing address and the Department of Defense providing electronic maps of low-level flight paths to the Office of Planning and Research. This bill would delete the provision related to the Department of Defense described above, and instead require a branch of the United States Armed Forces to provide the office with a point of contact before a planning agency is required to refer a proposed action to adopt or substantially amend a general plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 254](#) (Hertzberg D) California Earthquake Authority.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member board. Under existing law, the CEA is authorized to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Existing law establishes a capital structure for the CEA, with several sources of financing. Existing law generally makes all moneys and invested assets held in the California Earthquake Authority Fund, subject to specified restrictions, "available capital," which is the first source of financing used to pay earthquake claims and claim expenses. Under existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Fund is a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would require the CEA to pay an annual contingent capital expense into the Mitigation and Contingent Capital Expense Reserve Fund equal to 2% of the amount of claim-paying capacity available to and actually relied upon by the authority for the preceding calendar year that is based upon and supported by the authority's ability to impose the assessment authorized above. Under the bill, money in the fund would be periodically disbursed, in amounts to be determined by the board, to the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, the High Seismic Risk Zone Mitigation Fund, which would be created

by the bill, and a fund designated by the authority for accrual of a new layer of claim-paying capacity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[SB 272](#) (Morrell R) Fire Protection District Law of 1987.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Fire Protection District Law of 1987 provides for the formation and administration of fire protection districts. That law provides that a district may be formed by adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of any county or city that contains territory proposed to be included in the district. That law provides that whenever a district board determines that it is in the public interest to provide different services, to provide different levels of service, or to raise additional revenues within specific areas of the district, it may form one or more service zones by adopting a resolution that includes specified information, fixing the date, time, and place for public hearing on the formation of the zone, publishing notice, as specified, hearing and considering any protests to the formation of the zone at the hearing, and, at the conclusion of the hearing, adopting a resolution ordering the formation of the zone. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[SB 278](#) (Beall D) Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Metropolitan Transportation Commission Act creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the 9 San Francisco Bay area counties. The act requires the commission to continue to actively, on behalf of the entire region, seek to assist in the development of adequate funding sources to develop, construct, and support transportation projects that it determines are essential. This bill would also require the commission to determine that those transportation projects are a priority for the region. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

[SB 285](#) (Wiener D) Public social services.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 7/8/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Systems Integration to implement a statewide automated welfare system for specified public assistance programs. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature that representatives from the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, the Office of Systems Integration, the Interim Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS) consortia, and counties meet with advocates, clients, and other stakeholders at least quarterly to review the development status of the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) project and to engage with stakeholders to discuss current and planned functionality changes, among other topics. This bill would additionally require those entities to discuss and recommend how the public-facing elements of CalSAWS may allow users to initiate applications for other health and human services benefits serving low-income Californians, including, but not limited to, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and other programs that are in substantial use, as specified, in order to minimize the burdens of the overall enrollment processes for eligible individuals and households to

receive health and human services benefits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

SB 293 (Skinner D) Infrastructure financing districts: formation: issuance of bonds: City of Oakland.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 762, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a legislative body of a city or county to designate one or more infrastructure financing districts, adopt an infrastructure financing plan, and issue bonds, for which only the district is liable, to finance specified public capital facilities of communitywide significance. Existing law specifies procedures for the preparation and adoption of an infrastructure financing plan and the issuance of bonds by a district, including requiring that the issuance of bonds be approved by 2/3 of the voters residing within the boundaries of the district voting on the proposition. Existing law authorizes the inclusion of a provision for the division of taxes in an infrastructure financing plan. Existing law establishes certain alternative procedures for the formation and financing activities of a waterfront district, as defined, in the City and County of San Francisco. This bill would establish alternative procedures for the formation of an infrastructure financing district by the City of Oakland under these provisions. The bill would require the City Council of the City of Oakland to initiate proceedings for the formation of the district by adoption of a resolution of intention to establish the district that, among other things, directs the preparation of an infrastructure financing plan. The bill would require the infrastructure financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes, but would prohibit the division of taxes with respect to nonconsenting affected taxing agencies and specified local educational agencies. The bill would require a district board, composed of specified members, to hold 3 noticed public hearings on the infrastructure financing plan and to conduct a protest proceeding, as provided. The bill would authorize the establishment of the district if fewer than 25% of the combined number of landowners and residents in the area file a protest to the infrastructure financing plan, or if between 25% and 50% of those landowners file such a protest and the infrastructure financing plan is submitted to the voters and approved. The bill would require the district board to provide an annual report to each landowner, resident, and affected taxing entity that participates in the plan, as provided. The bill would also authorize the district board to approve and issue bonds for the district by adopting a resolution that contains specified information. The bill would authorize a district formed under these provisions to finance specified facilities and projects. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 315 (Hertzberg D) Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: taxation: gross income exclusions: opportunity zones.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/9/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to develop content on its internet website or through other mediums to be used for public dissemination, through outreach activities, in order to provide information and resources to inform the general public about place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including California Promise Zones and California Opportunity Zones. Existing law requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to convene, at least annually, representatives from various programs and agencies across the state and from various federal programs and agencies for the purpose of discussing how California can leverage Promise Zones and Opportunity Zones to meet state and local community and economic development needs. This bill would enact the California Opportunity Zone Authority Act, which would create within state government the California Opportunity Zone Authority Board consisting of 7 members, including the Treasurer who the bill would require to serve as chair. The bill would require the board to incorporate or form a qualified opportunity fund, as specified, known as the California Qualified Opportunity Fund, for the purpose of making allocations to cities and counties that will invest in California Opportunity Zones, as provided. The bill, subject to specified limitations, would require the board to solicit investments on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, of eligible capital gains for deposit in the fund,

and would prohibit investments of eligible capital gains in the fund on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would require moneys in the fund to be continuously appropriated to the board, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of administering the act, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the board to develop and implement investment policy and objectives for the allocation of moneys and to allocate moneys to cities and counties that apply to the board consistent with this policy and other specified criteria, as provided. The bill would also require the board to develop a risk management and oversight program to, among other things, monitor risk levels. The bill would authorize the board to employ staff and adopt regulations necessary to implement the act. The bill would provide that the board and the State of California are not be liable for investment losses of the fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[SB 324](#) (Rubio D) Street lighting systems: City of Temple City.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 73, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Street Lighting Act of 1919 provides for an alternative system for making improvements to street lighting systems, as defined. The act authorizes, when, in the opinion of the city council of any city, the public interest or convenience requires, that the city may, among other things, order that any street lighting system be maintained in or along the whole or any part of any one or more of the streets in that city. This bill would, in addition to the Landscaping and Lighting District of the City of Temple City's existing authority to perform specified maintenance and operations under the Street Lighting Act of 1919, authorize that district to also perform maintenance and make improvements pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[SB 330](#) (Skinner D) Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 654, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Housing Accountability Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act specifies that one way to satisfy that requirement is to make findings that the housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete. The act requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria that were in effect at the time the application was deemed to be complete, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, to base its decision upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, and places the burden of proof on the local agency to that effect. The act requires a court to impose a fine on a local agency under certain circumstances and requires that the fine be at least \$10,000 per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would specify that an application is deemed complete for these purposes if a preliminary application was submitted, as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 333](#) (Wilk R) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, except as specified, to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations and, among other things, to identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, by July 1, 2021, to develop and implement a statewide strategic plan for addressing homelessness in the state, as specified. The bill would require the council, by January 1, 2021, to implement strategic plans to assist federal Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care lead agencies in better implementing Housing and Urban Development recommended activities and meeting Housing and Urban Development requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 351](#) (Hurtado D) Climate change: Transformative Climate Communities Program.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 368, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the Transformative Climate Communities Program, which is administered by the Strategic Growth Council. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to specified eligible entities for the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, as defined. This bill would require the council to consider applications for projects undertaken in unincorporated areas of a county.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Energy Resources

[SB 367](#) (Hueso D) State Coastal Conservancy: grants: educational projects and programs.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 701, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to fund and undertake plans and feasibility studies and to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these purposes. This bill would additionally authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance, and award grants for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[SB 384](#) (Morrell R) Housing.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)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 on a project that it

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 establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for housing development projects with 50 or more residential units. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before September 1, 2020, to adopt a rule of court that applies to any action or proceeding seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, 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, except as provided, prohibit the court, in an action or proceeding brought alleging a violation of CEQA, from staying or enjoining the siting, construction, or operation of housing development projects, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 400](#) (Umberg D) Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions: mobility options.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 271, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. Existing law defines specified terms, including "mobility option", which means a voucher for public transit or car sharing for purposes of the program. This bill would additionally provide that "mobility option" also includes bike sharing and electric bicycles.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services

[SB 420](#) (Archuleta D) Alcoholic beverage licensees: beer and wine importers, beer and wine importers general, and beer and wine wholesalers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law establishes a beer and wine importer's license, a beer and wine importer's general license, and a beer and wine wholesaler license with specified privileges and restrictions attached to each license, as provided. A violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is a misdemeanor, unless another penalty or punishment is specified. This bill would remove the beer and wine importer, the beer and wine importer's general, and the beer and wine wholesaler licenses and replace them with a separate beer or wine license, as specified, and would make relating changes within the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act with regard to the privileges and restrictions on these licenses. Because the violation of a provision of a license is punishable as a misdemeanor and the bill would create a new category of license, the bill would expand the definition of a crime, thereby imposing 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 433 (Monning D) Youth development and diversion.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals, including programs targeted for at-risk youth. This bill would require the department, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, to establish and oversee a 3-year pilot program known as the Office of Youth Development and Diversion (OYDD) Pilot Program. The bill would provide that the purpose of the program would be to advance a comprehensive, coordinated, and expanded approach to youth diversion, with the goal of minimizing youth contact with the juvenile or criminal justice systems. The bill would require the department to award grants to up to 5 counties to establish a local OYDD. Under the bill, the local OYDD would be administered by the county public health department or the county health services department. The bill would prescribe goals, timelines, and requirements for the local OYDD. Upon the completion of the 3-year pilot program, the bill would require the department to post on its internet website a report of the grantees, projects, and outcomes.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

SB 450 (Umberg D) California Environmental Quality Act exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 344, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Sponsor

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 451 (Atkins D) Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 703, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow to a taxpayer that receives a tax credit allocation a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in an amount, determined in modified conformity with a specified section of the Internal Revenue Code, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence. The bill would provide for a 20% credit, or 25% credit, of qualified rehabilitation expenditures if the structure meets specified criteria, for rehabilitation of a certified historic structure or a qualified residence, as provided, within the state to be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, in conjunction with the Office of Historic Preservation, as provided. The

bill would authorize both of these agencies to charge a reasonable fee not to exceed a specified amount for costs incurred in carrying out certain responsibilities related to the tax credit. The aggregate amount of credit would be \$50,000,000 per calendar year, plus unused allocation tax credit for the preceding year, \$10,000,000 of which would be set aside for rehabilitation projects for qualified residences and for rehabilitation projects with qualified rehabilitation expenditures of less than \$1,000,000, as specified. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to, on an annual basis, collaborate with the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the Office of Historic Preservation to review the effectiveness of the tax credit, as provided. The bill would also provide that the credit amount is \$0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[SB 501](#) ([Hurtado D](#)) **Armories: Reedley Armory.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was V. A. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, with the approval of the Adjutant General, to lease and sell real property held for armory purposes, on terms and conditions in the best interests of the state and subject to legislative approval. Existing law requires an armory to be offered for sale to any city, county, city and county, and district prior to being offered for sale to private entities or individuals. Existing law establishes the Armory Fund and requires that all proceeds from the sale or lease of armories be deposited into the fund for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes related to armories. Existing law authorizes the sale of the Reedley Armory pursuant to these provisions. This bill would remove the authorization to sell the Reedley Armory.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 521](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Income and corporation taxes: credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving Section 8 assistance.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/14/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 3% of the amount of rent or lease payments in the form of certain federal housing assistance vouchers per qualified property, defined as a dwelling or unit rented or leased to persons receiving certain federal assistance. The bill would require the taxpayer, to be eligible for the credit, to obtain verification from the appropriate local housing authority, as defined, that the property for which a credit is claimed satisfies the definition of qualified property and to provide a copy of the verification to the Franchise Tax Board. This bill would limit the credit to 5 qualified properties per taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would also provide that the credit amount is \$0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[SB 532](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Redevelopment: City of Glendale: bond proceeds: affordable housing.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of

the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the successor agency in the City of Glendale to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, as defined, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill, if the remaining bond proceeds are used for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the successor agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[SB 573](#) (Chang R) Homeless Emergency Aid program: funding.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Homeless Emergency Aid program, administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency in coordination with the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, for the purpose of providing localities with one-time flexible block grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges. Subject to appropriation by the Legislature, existing law requires the agency to distribute funds, in accordance with specified formulae, to administrative entities and to cities that meet certain requirements, including that the city or the jurisdictions represented by the administrative entity, as applicable, have declared a shelter crisis pursuant to specified law. Existing law requires that applications be submitted by December 31, 2018, and provides for an allocation of funds in up to 3 rounds. Existing law requires award recipients to expend program funds on one-time uses that address homelessness, including, but not limited to, prevention, criminal justice diversion programs to homeless individuals with mental health needs, and emergency aid, and to submit a report to the agency by January 1, 2020, pertaining to contract expenditures, the number of homeless individuals served by program funds, and progress toward state and local homelessness goals. This bill would, upon appropriation, make funding available to the agency to be used to provide an allocation of funds to administrative entities under the program. The bill would specify an allocation formula based on the homeless point-in-time count for each administrative entity and require administrative entities to apply for funding in a manner similar to existing provisions of the program. The bill would require that funds allocated pursuant to these provisions be used to fund programs and provide other assistance that prioritizes meeting the needs of veterans and homeless youth, as defined. The bill would require an administrative entity to report to the agency by January 1 of the year following the year in which it received an allocation pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the agency to monitor expenditures and activities of an administrative entity that receives an allocation and to request the repayment of funds allocated from an administrative entity, or pursue any other remedies available to it by law for failure to comply with program requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 576](#) (Umberg D) Coastal resources: Climate Ready Program and coastal climate change adaptation, infrastructure, and readiness program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 374, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake, among other things, projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address extreme weather events, sea level rise, storm surge, and other coastal hazards that threaten coastal communities, infrastructure, and natural resources. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these authorized activities. This bill would recast these provisions as the Climate Ready Program to be administered by the conservancy as described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[SB 592](#) (Wiener D) Housing development: Housing Accountability Act: permit streamlining.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 9/11/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 9/11/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

(1)The Housing Accountability Act (the HAA), among other things, requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove or impose specified conditions on a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria in effect at the time the application for the project is deemed complete, within the meaning of the Permit Streamlining Act, to make specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. This bill would additionally require a local agency to make those findings if it proposes to disapprove or impose specified conditions on a housing development project that is determined to be complete, as provided, and would make other related conforming changes. The bill would provide that the HAA applies, in its entirety, to any application associated with a housing development project that is subject to a local agency's discretionary review and, except as specified, any application submitted pursuant to specified law or another review and approval process that is functionally the equivalent of a planning or entitlement approval, as provided. For purposes of an application that is not subject to the Permit Streamlining Act, the bill would specify that an application is deemed or determined to be complete at the time the application is submitted to the local agency. The bill would specify that the HAA does not prohibit a local government from requiring a conditional use permit for a housing development project to the extent the conditional use permit meets the requirements of the HAA. By increasing the duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 593](#) (Umberg D) Specialized license plates: professional sports.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a specialized license plate program and requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to issue specialized license plates on behalf of a sponsoring state agency if the agency receives 7,500 applications within a 12-month period, among other requirements. Existing law requires the DMV to charge specified additional fees for the issuance, renewal, or transfer of specialized license plates, and requires the DMV to deposit the fees, less the DMV's costs, into the Specialized License Plate Fund. Existing law requires that moneys in the fund be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each sponsoring agency in proportion to the amount that is attributable to the agency's specialized license plate program. Existing law authorizes the sponsoring state agency to use these moneys to fund projects and programs that promote the state agency's official policy, mission, or work. This bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to apply to the DMV to sponsor a license plate program for the issuance of license plates bearing the officially licensed logo, emblem, or trademark provided by a participating California professional sports franchise, and would require the DMV to issue specialized license plates in different designs that bear the logo, emblem, or trademark of an individual California professional sports franchise under that program if the Department of Veterans Affairs complies with the 7,500 application

requirement for an individual design. The bill would impose specified fees for the issuance, renewal, or transfer of those license plates, and would require the funds to be deposited into the California State Parks Account created by the bill, after DMV administrative costs are deducted, to be allocated to the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Challenged Athletes Foundation, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop monitoring and reporting guidelines to ensure that the funds allocated to the Challenged Athletes Foundation are being used for the purposes specified in the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services

[SB 604](#) ([Bates R](#)) **Mental Health Services Act: centers of excellence.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 4/22/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law contains provisions governing the operation and financing of community mental health services for the mentally disordered in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to fund various county mental health programs. Moneys in the fund may only be used for specified purposes, including 5% for certain state administrative costs, which funds are subject to appropriation in the annual Budget Act. The act provides that it may be amended by the Legislature by a 2/3 vote of each house so long as the amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act, and authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to clarify procedures and terms of the act by majority vote. This bill would require the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, by January 1, 2021, to establish one or more centers of excellence to provide the counties with technical assistance to implement best practices related to elements of the act. The bill would require those centers of excellence to be funded with state administrative funds provided under the act. In implementing these provisions, the bill would require the commission to determine the areas of focus for the centers of excellence, including, but not limited to, the areas of service delivery that need improvement. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 621](#) ([Glazer D](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: affordable housing projects: reports.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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 authorizes a court, in an action or proceeding brought challenging the decision of a public agency on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA, to enter an order to suspend any specific project activity if the court finds that the activity will prejudice the consideration and implementation of particular mitigation measures or alternatives to the project. CEQA provides that, except as otherwise specified, it is not intended to limit the equitable powers of the courts. This bill would require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2020, to adopt a rule of court applicable to an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report for an affordable housing project, as defined, or the granting of an approval of an affordable housing project that requires the action or proceeding, including any potential appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceeding with the court. The bill would provide that these provisions do not apply to an affordable housing project if it is in certain locations. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 632](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection: vegetation treatment program: final program environmental impact report.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 411, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would require the board, as soon as practicably feasible, but by no later than February 1, 2020, to complete its environmental review under CEQA and certify a specific final program environmental impact report for a vegetation treatment program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 638](#) ([Allen D](#)) Leases: electric vehicle charging stations: insurance coverage.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 855, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a lessor of a dwelling to approve a written request of a lessee to install an electric vehicle charging station at a parking space allotted for the lessee in accordance with specified requirements, including the lessee maintaining in full force and effect a lessee's general liability insurance policy in the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), as provided. This bill would remove the requirement to obtain a general liability insurance policy, and instead require the lessee to obtain personal liability coverage, in an amount not to exceed 10 times the annual rent charged for the dwelling, covering property damage and personal injury proximately caused by the installation or operation of the electric vehicle charging station. The bill would provide that this insurance requirement would not apply if the charging station is certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory that is approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the United States Department of Labor and any associated alterations to the dwelling's electrical system are performed by a licensed electrician.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 644](#) ([Glazer D](#)) Tenancy: security deposit: service members.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 602, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and prohibits a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to 2 months' rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, and an amount equal to 3 months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy. This bill, notwithstanding that provision and as specified, would prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security from a service member who rents residential property in which the service member will reside in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to one months' rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, or in excess of an amount equal to 2 months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, as specified. The bill would

also prohibit a landlord from refusing to enter into a rental agreement for residential property with a prospective tenant who is a service member because this provision prohibits the landlord from demanding a greater amount of security.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 652](#) (Allen D) Entry doors: display of religious items: prohibitions.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 154, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and prohibits a landlord from interfering with a tenant's quiet enjoyment of the premises. Existing law prohibits a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from posting or displaying political signs relating to an election or legislative vote, the initiative, referendum, or recall process, or issues before a public body for a vote, except under certain circumstances. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit a property owner, as defined, from enforcing or adopting a restriction that prohibits the display of religious items on an entry door or entry door frame of a dwelling. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 654](#) (Moorlach R) Local government: planning.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, makes certain findings and declarations relating to local government organizations, including, among other things, the encouragement of orderly growth and development, and the logical formation and modification of the boundaries of local agencies, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 659](#) (Borgeas R) California Environmental Quality Act: attorney's fees: infill housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant impact on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that impact. CEQA establishes procedures by which certain parties may file an action or proceeding challenging the lead agency's action on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would, in an action or proceeding related to a project involving the development of housing at an infill site brought pursuant to CEQA, authorize the court, upon motion of a party, to award reasonable attorney's fees to a party if the court makes certain findings. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to implement this provision. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services

[SB 667](#) (Hueso D) Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[SB 669](#) (Caballero D) Water quality: Safe Drinking Water Fund.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the state board to administer the fund to assist community water systems in disadvantaged communities that are chronically noncompliant relative to the federal and state drinking water standards and do not have the financial capacity to pay for operation and maintenance costs to comply with those standards, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests, transfers by the Legislature from the General Fund and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funding from authorized general obligation bond acts, and net revenue from the Safe Drinking Water Trust that this bill would create. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants. The bill by July 1, 2021, and by July 1 of each year thereafter, would require the state board to adopt, working with a multistakeholder advisory group, after a public workshop and a public hearing, an annual fund implementation plan. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make publicly available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an annual update to a specified needs analysis. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

[SB 683](#) (Grove R) Developmental services: regional centers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, requires the State Department of

Developmental Services to contract with private nonprofit corporations for the establishment of regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2020, require the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to determine the most appropriate machine-readable format to be used when disclosing numeric data and would, on or before January 1, 2021, require the department and regional centers to provide all numeric data disclosed to the public in that format. The bill would also, on or before July 1, 2020, require the department to develop, in consultation with stakeholders, transparency guidelines for the disclosure of information that regional centers are required to post on their internet websites. The bill would require the department to post the finalized transparency guidelines on its internet website. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2021, require each regional center to ensure that all publicly disclosed information made by the regional center on its internet website are accessible through a public disclosures menu located on its internet website, and that the regional center's internet website conforms to the transparency guidelines. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 686](#) ([Allen D](#)) California Promise Neighborhoods Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/20/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state, and authorizes local educational agencies throughout the state to operate schools and provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law establishes the State Department of Education, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and assigns to the department numerous duties relating to the financing, governance, and guidance of the public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This bill would enact the California Promise Neighborhoods Act of 2019. The bill would establish the California Promise Neighborhood Grant Program, to be administered by the department, to award grants, on a competitive basis, except as specified, to eligible entities to implement a comprehensive, integrated continuum of cradle-to-college-to-career solutions through a pipeline of coordinated services based on the best available evidence in neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income families, schools identified for differentiated assistance or intensive intervention, and other indicators of at-risk youth or high need. The bill would require the department to develop an application process for eligible entities to apply to become Promise Neighborhoods consistent with specified criteria. The bill would require the department to establish performance standards to measure progress on indicators and results relevant to the evaluation of the grant program, including prescribed results and indicators. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 687](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 345, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and a formerly homeless person and a formerly homeless youth who both live in California. Existing law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to provide staff for the council. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative of the state public higher education system to the council, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 695](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Special education: individualized education programs: translation services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires local educational agencies to identify, locate, and assess individuals with exceptional needs and to provide those pupils with a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, with special education and related services as reflected in an individualized education program. Existing law requires a local educational agency to initiate and conduct meetings for purposes of developing, reviewing, and revising the individualized education program of each individual with exceptional needs in accordance with federal law. Existing law requires the local educational agency to take any action necessary to ensure that the parent of the individual with exceptional needs understands the proceedings at a meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents with deafness or whose native language is a language other than English. Existing law defines "parent" for purposes of these provisions to mean a biological or adoptive parent, a foster parent, a guardian generally authorized to act as the child's parent or authorized to make educational decisions for the child, an individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent, or a surrogate parent, as specified. Existing law requires that a person who meets the definition of "parent," except for a surrogate parent, be determined to be the "parent" for purposes of these provisions if there is a judicial decree or order identifying that person, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "parent" to specify that it also includes the educational rights holder and the conservator of a child. The bill would instead require that a person who meets the definition of "parent," including all categories of people included in that definition, be determined to be the "parent" for purposes of these provisions if there is a judicial decree or order identifying that person, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 712](#) ([Grove R](#)) Housing for the elderly.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision from requiring more than one building permit for a low-rent housing development for the elderly financed with federal or state funds or by a loan insured by the federal or state government and limits the fee for the permit, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 718](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) Fairview Developmental Center.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/9/2019

Status: 5/9/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, with the consent of the State Department of Developmental Services, to let to certain persons and entities, for a period not to exceed 55 years, specified amounts of real property located within the grounds of the Fairview State Hospital, which is also known as the Fairview Developmental Center, for specified purposes and subject to certain conditions. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that will decide the future of the state-owned property where the Fairview Developmental Center currently operates and would make various findings and declarations in this regard.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 725](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Veterans rental housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 6/18/2019-June 18 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. V. A.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014, to provide for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable multifamily supportive housing, affordable transitional housing, affordable rental housing, or related facilities for veterans and their families to allow veterans to access and maintain housing stability. This bill would require the department to establish a rental housing assistance program to provide financial assistance to veterans seeking rental housing, based on the needs of the veterans. The bill would require the department to coordinate the program with existing state and federal veterans services and to provide detailed information about the program in a publication, as specified. The bill would additionally appropriate an unspecified sum to the department for the purposes of establishing this program.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 736](#) (Umberg D) Creative Economy Incentive Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Economic Revitalization Act, establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as "GO-Biz," to, among other duties, serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by gross receipts on the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. These taxes are remitted to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, establish the Creative Economy Incentive Act, which would be administered by GO-Biz, for the purpose of providing financial support to any nonprofit organization, city, county, special district, or any political subdivision of state or local government, including a department, agency, commission, district, joint powers authority, or a combination thereof for the purpose of assisting in financing a creative economy event, as defined. The bill would require an applicant to apply to GO-Biz for financial support pursuant to the program on an application that contains specified minimum information, including the adopted resolution of a county or city, if any, within the designated market area for the creative economy event evidencing that city's or county's commitment to contribute a portion of its respective local sales and use tax revenue or other local revenue as a local contribution to the creative economy event. The bill would require an applicant who receives financial support under these provisions to comply with specified reporting requirements and would require the office to complete a study of a creative economy event, as specified. The bill would require the office to form a steering committee to make recommendations to the office regarding the development of guidelines and the review of applications under these provisions. The bill would establish the Creative Economy Incentive Program Account, which, upon appropriation, would be used to carry out these provisions. The bill would require the office to annually prepare a report on its activities and outcomes under these provisions and submit the report to specified committees in the Senate and the Assembly on March 15 of each year, beginning with the year 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[SB 742](#) (Allen D) Intercity passenger rail services: motor carrier transportation of passengers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 652, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to provide funding to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) to enter into contracts with motor carriers of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes if certain conditions are met. Existing law also authorizes the department to provide funding to Amtrak to contract for rail feeder bus services operated in conjunction with the intercity trains, but subject to the restriction, among others, that the bus services be used only by passengers who are connecting to or from a train, subject to specified exceptions, including exceptions for passengers on certain routes where no private intercity bus company provides

scheduled bus services. This bill would instead authorize the department to provide funding to certain joint powers authorities responsible for the administration of intercity passenger rail services for the purpose of entering into a contract with Amtrak or a public or private motor carrier of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes connecting to intercity rail service, as specified. The bill would authorize motor carrier connections funded pursuant to these provisions to transport passengers who are not connecting to a passenger rail service. The bill would require a joint powers authority that contracts for service pursuant to this authorization, in consultation with the department, to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, relating to that service. The bill would authorize state agencies and departments, public and private transit operators, intercity motor carriers of passengers, Amtrak, and those joint powers authorities to enter into revenue sharing and ticket selling agreements with each other to provide for intercity transportation of passengers and connections at rail stations to and from local transit systems and intermodal and intercity motor carrier terminals.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 744](#) ([Caballero D](#)) **Planning and zoning: California Environmental Quality Act: permanent supportive housing.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 346, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, known as the No Place Like Home Program, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to award \$2,000,000,000 among counties to finance capital costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition, design, construction, rehabilitation, or preservation, and to capitalize operating reserves, of permanent supportive housing for the target population, as specified. Existing law requires that \$1,800,000,000 of the moneys available under the program be awarded, in at least 4 rounds, by a competitive program based on specified criteria, including that the county has developed a county plan to combat homelessness. Existing law requires that, before the disbursement of any funds for loans made pursuant to the competitive component of the No Place Like Home Program, the department and the development sponsor, as defined, enter into a regulatory agreement that includes specified provisions. This bill would specify that a decision of a public agency to seek funding from, or the department's awarding of funds pursuant to, the No Place Like Home Program is not a project for purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services

[SB 751](#) ([Rubio D](#)) **Joint powers authorities: San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 670, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. That act specifically authorizes the creation of the Orange County Housing Finance Trust, a joint powers authority, for the purposes of funding housing specifically assisting the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within the County of Orange, as specified. This bill would similarly authorize the creation of the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust, a joint powers authority, by the County of Los Angeles and any or all of the cities within the jurisdiction of the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, with the stated purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within the San Gabriel Valley. The bill would authorize the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust to fund the planning and construction of housing, receive public and private financing and funds, and authorize and issue bonds. The bill would require that the joint powers agreement establishing the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust incorporate specified annual financial reporting and auditing requirements. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 754](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) Common interest developments: board members: election by acclamation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 858, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the formation and operation of common interest developments. The act requires the election of directors to serve on the board of directors of the association to be held by secret ballot, and requires an association to adopt rules that specify the procedures for nomination of candidates consistent with the governing documents. The act also authorizes those rules to provide for the nomination of candidates from the floor of membership meetings or nomination by any other manner. This bill would require an association to hold an election for a seat on the board of directors at the expiration of the director's terms and at least once every 4 years. The bill would require, when the number of director nominees at the close of the nomination period is not more than the number of vacant director positions on the board, that the director nominees be considered elected by acclamation if the association includes 6,000 or more units, complies with specified notice requirements, and permits all candidates to run, except that the bill would require an association to disqualify a candidate for not being a member of the association at the time of the nomination and would authorize an association to disqualify a candidate for specified other reasons. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services

[SCA 1](#) ([Allen D](#)) Public housing projects.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 9/10/2019-Read. Adopted. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 9/10/2019-A. DESK

Summary:

The California Constitution prohibits the development, construction, or acquisition of a low-rent housing project, as defined, in any manner by any state public body until a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which the development, construction, or acquisition of the low-rent housing project is proposed approve the project by voting in favor at an election, as specified. This measure would repeal these provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Housing

Disaster Preparedness

[AB 38](#) ([Wood D](#)) Fire safety: low-cost retrofits: regional capacity review: wildfire mitigation.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 391, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to designate specified areas as very high fire hazard severity zones and requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to take specified measures to protect that building or structure from wildfires. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2021, and in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the Forest Management Task Force, to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to improve forest health, fire resilience, and safety, as specified. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to make the review publicly available on its internet website. On or after July 1, 2021, the bill would require a seller of real property located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to provide specified documentation to the buyer that the real property is in compliance with the wildfire protection measures described above or a local vegetation management ordinance, or enter into an agreement with the buyer

pursuant to which the buyer will obtain documentation of compliance, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[AB 41](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) Disaster relief: Camp Fire.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The California Disaster Assistance Act provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would provide that the state share is up to 100% of total state eligible costs connected with the Camp Fire that started on November 8, 2018, in the County of Butte. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[AB 191](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Building standards: exemptions: rebuilding after disasters.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the State Housing Law, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation, including energy conservation and fire prevention requirements relating to energy efficiency and the installation of interior sprinklers. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt homes that meet specified requirements and are being rebuilt after wildfires or specified emergency events that occurred on or after January 1, 2017, from meeting certain current building standards.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

[AB 291](#) ([Chu D](#)) Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Emergency Services Act creates within the office of the Governor the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing federal law requires a state mitigation plan as a condition for disaster assistance and authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to condition mitigation grant assistance upon state, local, and Indian tribal governments undertaking coordinated disaster mitigation planning and implementation measures. This bill would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund to support staffing, planning, and other emergency mitigation priorities to help local governments meet emergency management, preparedness, readiness, and resilience goals. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Controller to transfer \$500,000,000 to the fund. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish the Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund Committee under the Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board. The bill, on or before July 1, 2020, would require the committee to adopt guidelines identifying eligible uses of the funds by establishing an outline of standard activities for the mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management that supports the development of a resilient community. The bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Office of Emergency Services to receive \$1,000,000 annually and each county to receive \$500,000 annually for specified purposes. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to distribute funds to lead agencies, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, as specified. The bill would require lead agencies to further distribute those funds to local governments pursuant to a specified schedule for specified purposes, and impose various requirements on local governments that receive funds pursuant to these provisions. The bill would include related legislative

findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

[AB 297](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) Emergency average daily attendance.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for county superintendents of schools, school districts, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a local control funding formula, as specified. Existing law provides that if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of specified emergencies, that fact shall be established to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction by affidavits of the members of the governing board or body of the school district, county office of education, or charter school and the county superintendent of schools. If a state of emergency is declared by the Governor in a county that causes a decrease in the average daily attendance in the county for a school district, county office of education, or charter school, existing law requires the Superintendent to determine the length of the period during which average daily attendance has been reduced by the state of emergency, and provides that the period shall not extend into the next fiscal year following the declaration of the state of emergency, except upon a showing by the affected school district, county office of education, or charter school, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that extending the period into the next fiscal year is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to the state of emergency. This bill would require the Superintendent to extend through the 2019–20 fiscal year the period during which it is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to a state of emergency declared by the Governor in November 2018 for a school district where no less than 5% of the residences within the school district or school district facilities were destroyed by the qualifying emergency. The bill would require the Superintendent to extend through the 2020–21 fiscal year the period during which it is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to a state of emergency declared by the Governor in November 2018 for a charter school where no less than 5% of the residences within the school district in which the charter school is located or a majority of charter school facilities were destroyed by the qualifying emergency. The bill would require an adjustment to the average daily attendance of a charter school that provides nonclassroom-based instruction, as defined, for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 fiscal years, in accordance with certain calculations. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Education

[AB 429](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) Seismically vulnerable buildings: inventory.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a program within all cities and all counties and portions thereof located within seismic zone 4, as defined, to identify all potentially hazardous buildings and to establish a mitigation program for these buildings. The mitigation program may include, among other things, the adoption by ordinance of a hazardous buildings program, measures to strengthen buildings, and the application of structural standards necessary to provide for life safety above current code requirements. Existing law requires the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission to report annually to the Legislature on the filing of mitigation programs relating to building construction standards from local jurisdictions. This bill would require the commission, by specified deadlines, to identify funding and develop a bidding process for hiring a third-party contractor to create an inventory of potentially vulnerable buildings, as defined. The bill would require the third-party contractor, in conjunction with the commission, by July 1, 2022, to develop a statewide inventory or survey, or both, of potentially seismically vulnerable buildings in 29 specified counties in California using information developed by local jurisdictions pursuant to the above-described provisions. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature on the findings of the inventory or survey, as applicable. The bill would make the operation of these provisions contingent upon the commission obtaining sufficient funding, as provided.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness

[AB 477](#) (Cervantes D) Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 6/3/2019

Status: 9/4/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 218, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/4/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes cities, counties and counties, and counties to create disaster councils, by ordinance, to develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters specific to that jurisdiction, or state of war emergency. This bill would require a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the access and functional needs population, as defined, in the next regular update to its emergency plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services

[AB 740](#) (Burke D) Property insurance: fire hazard severity zones.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/3/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.

Location: 9/3/2019-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

Under existing law, the California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance association formed by state insurers licensed to write and engaged in writing basic property insurance within this state to assist persons in securing basic property insurance and to formulate and administer a program and FAIR Plan for the equitable apportionment among insurers of basic property insurance. Existing law requires each insurer to participate in the writings, expenses, and profits and losses of the association in the proportion that its premiums written bear to the aggregate premiums written by all insurers in the program, as specified, but requires the plan to provide for a method for insurers who voluntarily write basic property insurance on risks located in areas designated as brush hazard areas to be proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the plan. This bill would add to the insurers that are proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the FAIR Plan those voluntarily writing basic property insurance on risks in high or very high fire hazard severity zones, as determined and mapped by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The bill would also revise the similar provision relating to areas designated as brush hazard areas by making it specifically applicable to areas so designated at the time coverage begins. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 747](#) (Levine D) Planning and zoning: general plan: safety element.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 681, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law requires this general plan to include certain mandatory elements, including a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic hazards, flooding, wildland and urban fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies. That law requires the safety element to address, among other things, evacuation routes related to identified fire and geologic hazards. This bill, upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2022, or beginning on or before January 1, 2022, if a local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, would require the

safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. The bill would authorize a city or county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives to use that information in the safety element to comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference that other plan or document in the safety element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[AB 868](#) ([Bigelow R](#)) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law provides that electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission pursuant to the Public Utilities Act, except as specified. This bill would require each electrical corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to adopt protocols for when deenergization will be undertaken and for providing notice and other steps to be taken to minimize any adverse effects from deenergization, as specified. The bill would require that the electrical corporation, in developing the protocols, consult with persons and institutions that are reasonably likely to be affected by a deenergization, including local schools, water suppliers, wastewater agencies, disability rights advocates, consumer groups, fire departments, law enforcement agencies, local government officials, local elected officials, hospitals, and communications providers. The bill would require an electrical corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to maintain an internet website, or maintain a dedicated web page identified and accessible from its general internet website, that is devoted to public safety as it relates to the utility services provided by the electrical corporation, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

[SB 45](#) ([Allen D](#)) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/10/2019-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/25/2019-S. APPR.

Summary:

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. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,189,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

[SB 46](#) ([Jackson D](#)) Emergency services: telecommunications.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services in the office of the Governor and provides that the office is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. This bill would expand these provisions to authorize a city to enter into an agreement to access the contact information of resident accountholders through the records of a public utility, as specified. The bill would also expand the types of public utilities that can enter into these agreements by defining public utility to include, among others, a local publicly owned electric utility, mobile telephony services, a public water agency, and an agency responsible for solid waste or recycling services. The bill would require a local government that enters into an agreement to access information of resident accountholders to, upon receipt of that information, notify residents that they have been entered into the public emergency warning system. The bill would require a local government that enters into an agreement to access information to include procedures to enable any resident to opt out of the warning system and a process to terminate the receiving agency's access to the contact information of the resident from a public utility. The bill would also authorize the governing bodies of the California State University, the University of California, and each community college district to use their own enrollment, registration, and personnel records to access the contact information of students and employees for the sole purpose of enrolling students and employees in a university- or college-operated public emergency warning system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness

[SB 130](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Fire prevention grants: cities in very high fire hazard severity zones: emergency fire siren warning system.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/27/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement and administer various programs designed to improve forests and grasslands and prevent and suppress fires in state responsibility areas, as defined. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to classify lands within state responsibility areas, as defined, into fire hazard severity zones and to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided, and requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving certain recommendations from the director. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to establish a grant program to provide grants to applicant cities located in areas designated as very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified, to be used for the installation and implementation or the refurbishment of an emergency fire siren warning system, which could include a voice warning system, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to establish a cost-share requirement for the grant program and the director to make advance payments of up to 25% of the total grant award. The bill would require the department to prioritize grant applications from cities on the "Fire Risk Reduction Community" list, when that list is developed. The bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend the sum of \$10,000,000 for grants provided pursuant to the grant program.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness

[SB 133](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Wildfires: detection.

Introduced: 1/14/2019

Status: 1/24/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/14/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create and fund a program for installing remote infrared cameras that can help in detecting wildfires.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[SB 160](#) ([Jackson D](#)) Emergency services: cultural competence.

Introduced: 1/24/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 402, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services and makes the office responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or human-made disasters and emergencies. Existing law defines the terms "political subdivision" and "emergency plans" for purposes of emergency services provided by local governments. Existing law requires a county, upon the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan, as specified. This bill would require a county to integrate cultural competence, as defined, into its emergency plan upon the next update to its emergency plan, as specified. The bill would also require a county to provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations in order to engage with culturally diverse communities, as defined, within its jurisdiction. The bill would authorize a county to establish a community advisory board for the purpose of cohosting, coordinating, and conducting outreach for the community engagement forums. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services

[SB 167](#) (Dodd D) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 403, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to establish rules for all public utilities, subject to control by the Legislature. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires the commission, by January 1, 2020, to establish within itself the Wildfire Safety Division. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the division for review and approval. Existing law requires those wildfire mitigation plans to include specified information, including protocols for disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communication infrastructure. Existing law requires the commission to designate a baseline quantity of electricity and gas necessary for a significant portion of the reasonable energy needs of the average residential customer and requires the commission to establish a standard limited allowance in addition to the baseline quantity of gas and electricity for residential customers dependent on life-support equipment, as specified, which is referred to as a medical baseline allowance. This bill would require each electrical corporation, as part of those protocols, to additionally include protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances. The bill would authorize electrical corporations to deploy backup electrical resources or provide financial assistance for backup electrical resources to those customers receiving medical baseline allowances and who meet specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Energy Resources

[SB 182](#) (Jackson D) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a housing element and a

safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after January 1, 2020, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse. The bill would also require the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to retrofit updates applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

SB 209 (Dodd D) Office of Emergency Services: Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 405, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services. Among other things, existing law requires the office to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) comprised of representatives of specified state and federal agencies and with a primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks. This bill would require the office and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, comprised of representatives from specified state and other entities. The bill would require the center to serve as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting, weather information, and threat intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination and to coordinate wildfire threat intelligence and data sharing, as provided. The bill would also require the center to, among other things, develop a statewide wildfire forecast and threat intelligence strategy, as provided, and protect and safeguard sensitive information. The bill would make various findings and declarations in this regard.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

SB 231 (Galgiani D) Local emergencies: port districts.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was G.O. on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or a designated official, to declare a local emergency, as defined, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist within the territorial limits of a city, county, or city and county. Existing law requires the governing body to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. Existing law establishes various types of districts charged with specified duties within the Harbors and Navigation Code, including harbor improvement districts, harbor districts, port districts, river port districts, and small craft harbor districts. This bill would revise the definition of a local emergency to include conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a district established under the Harbors and Navigation Code and would authorize a port district to declare a local emergency on the same basis as a city, county, or city and county. The bill would require review of a local emergency by the governing body, as described above, to occur at least once every 30, rather than 60, days. The bill would also provide legislative findings in support of these provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Disaster Preparedness, Harbor Department

[SB 290](#) ([Dodd D](#)) Natural disasters: insurance and related alternative risk transfer products: Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/14/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, vests the Governor with various powers and duties related to that act, including coordinating the State Emergency Plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency in this state. Existing law authorizes the Governor to expend any appropriation for support of the California Emergency Services Act to carry out its provisions. This bill would authorize the Governor to purchase insurance, reinsurance, insurance linked securities, or other related alternative risk transfer products for the State of California to help mitigate against costs incurred by the state in response to a mudslide, wildfire, or flood. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, or another agency designated by the Governor, to work with the Treasurer and the Insurance Commissioner to determine the appropriate product to be purchased by the state pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services, or the Governor's designee, the Treasurer, and the Insurance Commissioner to consult with the working group described above when implementing these provisions. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties to the Director of Finance, and would authorize the Director of Finance to allocate funds from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties to the Governor, for these purposes, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Financial Management

Economic Development

[AB 23](#) ([Burke D](#)) Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: Business Workforce Coordination Unit.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to serve as the Governor's lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. The office, among other things, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic and business development goals. This bill would establish the Business Workforce Coordination Unit in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to engage industry and business on alignment of career technical education courses, workforce training programs, and preapprenticeship and apprenticeship programs with regional and local labor market demand, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development

[AB 144](#) ([Aguilar-Curry D](#)) Public resources management: organic waste.

Introduced: 12/13/2018

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law declares that a thriving in-state forest products sector provides public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, and economic development for rural communities. Existing law establishes the Forest Management Task Force pursuant to a specified executive order issued by the Governor, and requires the task force or its successor entity, on or before July 1, 2020, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the siting of additional wood

product manufacturing facilities in the state. Existing law specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities be, among other things, located in, or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires, as described, and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of 5% below the state's median household income. This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state's median household income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 147](#) (Burke D) Use taxes: collection: retailer engaged in business in this state: marketplace facilitators.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 5, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 4/25/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would specify that, on and after April 1, 2019, a retailer engaged in business in this state includes any retailer that, in the preceding calendar year or the current calendar year, has total combined sales of tangible personal property for delivery in this state by the retailer and all persons related to the retailer that exceed \$500,000. The bill would allow the department to grant relief to certain retailers engaged in business in this state for specified interest or penalties imposed on use tax liabilities due and payable for tax reporting periods beginning April 1, 2019 and ending December 31, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 277](#) (McCarty D) Parole: reintegration credits.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, except as otherwise exempted, a person completing a term of imprisonment in the state prison shall be released for a period of supervised parole. Existing law specifies the length of parole for various classifications of inmates. Under existing law, an inmate is released to the county of their residence before incarceration or, when the interest of public safety is best served, to another location specified by the Board of Parole Hearings. Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to establish and enforce rules and regulations governing parole. Existing regulations prohibit a parolee from traveling more than 50 miles from their residence without the approval of a parole agent. This bill would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole would be reduced through the successful completion of specified education, training, or treatment programs, or by participating in volunteer service, while adhering to the conditions of parole. The bill would make this program inapplicable to a person who is required to register as a sex offender. The bill would also increase the 50-mile travel restriction for a parolee who successfully participates in the program, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings to adopt regulations to carry out the program.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 278](#) (McCarty D) California Conservation Corps: community conservation corps: applicant selection: parolees.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of the California Conservation Corps, in implementing the California Conservation Corps program, to recruit and enroll corpsmembers and special corpsmembers and to adopt criteria for selecting applicants for enrollment, including individuals convicted of a crime described in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Existing law requires the director, when adopting this criteria, to take into account the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the corps program participants and staff. Existing law authorizes the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on probation, postrelease community supervision, or mandatory supervision. This bill would also authorize the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on parole. When selecting an applicant for enrollment in the corps program, the bill would require the director to consider specified aspects of the applicant's overall fitness to join the corp, including any potential impacts the applicant may have on public safety, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 295](#) (Daly D) Insurance: underwritten title companies.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/9/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law regulates underwritten title companies, which prepare title searches, title examinations, title reports, or certificates or abstracts of title that are used by a title insurer to write title insurance policies. Existing law requires an underwritten title company to maintain current assets of at least \$10,000 in excess of its current liabilities, and authorizes the commissioner to define "current assets and liabilities." This bill would increase the amount of current assets that an underwritten title company is required to maintain to \$25,000 in excess of its current liabilities. The bill would exclude a liability derived from an operating lease obligation from an underwritten title company's current liabilities for purposes of calculating the company's required current assets.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Housing

[AB 323](#) (Daly D) Disaster Preparedness Account.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was BUDGET on 5/2/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the various funds in the State Treasury, including the Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account, Disaster Relief Fund, and the Disaster Assistance Fund. This bill would establish the Disaster Preparedness Account in the State Treasury and would provide that funds in the account are available only for specified purposes, for appropriation by the Legislature, upon the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

[AB 344](#) (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, several state agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible. This bill would establish the New Beginnings California Program in the Department of Community Services and Development and create the New Beginnings California Account for the purpose of providing matching grant funding to cities and local continuum of care programs to implement, expand, or continue employment programs for homeless individuals, as specified. The bill would define city for purposes of the bill to include a city, county, or a city and county. The bill

would require qualifying employment programs to, among other things, connect program participants with employment and pay them an hourly wage that is at or above minimum wage. The bill would direct the department to apportion funds in the account, upon appropriation, to cities and local continuum of care programs with eligible employment programs, not to exceed \$50,000 annually per city or continuum of care program. The bill would authorize a maximum of 50 grants to be awarded annually and would require cities and local continuum of care programs to match any funds received from the program, as specified. The bill would be operative only to the extent that funding is provided in the annual Budget Act for the purposes of the bill.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 417](#) (Arambula D) Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Act.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, headed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law requires the department, among other things, to ensure the inclusion of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in developing, adopting, implementing, and enforcing food and agriculture laws, regulations, policies, and programs. This bill would enact the Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Act. The bill would authorize the secretary to carry out various activities to support rural communities and further the development of rural agricultural economies in California, including, among other things, consulting with government agencies and members of the public and private sectors to identify opportunities and partnerships to further the development of rural agricultural economies, and disseminating information on the department's internet website. The bill would require the secretary to create a position within the department's executive office to assist the secretary in carrying out the purposes of these provisions. The bill would create within the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund the Rural Economic Development Account, consisting of public and private moneys that are deposited in the account, and would make moneys in the account available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to carry out the purposes of these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development

[AB 434](#) (Daly D) Housing financing programs: universal application.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes, among other housing programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for specified eligible costs of development of specified housing projects. Existing law requires the department to administer the Infill Incentive Grant Program of 2007, also known as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, and award competitive grants under that program to selected capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project or a qualifying infill area. Existing law establishes the Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program, to be administered by the department, to provide local assistance to specified local agencies and developers for the purpose of developing or facilitating the development of higher density uses within close proximity to transit stations. This bill, on or before December 31, 2020, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a single, universal application form that may be used by applicants for funds under the above-described programs. The bill would exempt this form from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would authorize an applicant under these programs to submit, and require the applicable administering department to accept, an application for funding under those programs using this form.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 451](#) (Arambula D) Health care facilities: treatment of psychiatric emergency medical conditions.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires emergency services and care to be provided, as specified, at a licensed health facility that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care. Existing law requires emergency services and care, including screening, examination, and evaluation to determine if a psychiatric emergency medical condition exists and the care and treatment necessary to relieve or eliminate the psychiatric emergency medical condition, to be provided to any person requesting the services or care. A knowing and intentional violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a psychiatric unit within a general acute care hospital, a psychiatric health facility, or an acute psychiatric hospital that has accepted a person for the purpose of determining the existence of a psychiatric medical emergency condition, to provide emergency services and care to treat that person, regardless of whether the facility operates an emergency department, provided that specified criteria are met. These requirements would not apply to a state psychiatric hospital. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Health and Human Services

AB 485 (Medina D) Local government: economic development subsidies.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 803, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires each local agency, as defined, to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy within its jurisdiction, and to, among other things, hold hearings and report on those subsidies, as provided. Existing law defines "economic development subsidy" for these purposes to mean any expenditure of public funds or loss of revenue to a local agency in the amount of \$100,000 or more, for the purpose of stimulating economic development within the jurisdiction of a local agency, as provided. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would similarly require each local agency to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy for a warehouse distribution center, as defined, and to, among things, hold hearings and report on those subsidies, as provided. The bill would require local agencies to submit a report to the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development providing specified information and would require the office to make those reports available to the public through its internet website. The bill would require a warehouse distribution center to provide a local agency any information necessary to comply with these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

AB 556 (Carrillo D) Outdoor experiences: community access program: grant program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a community access program focused on engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income and disadvantaged communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education programs, or recreational amenities. The bill would authorize the agency, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop a grant program within a state department for innovative transportation projects that provide disadvantaged and low-income youth with access to outdoor experiences, as specified. This bill contains

other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 659](#) ([Mullin D](#)) **Transportation: emerging transportation technologies: California Smart City Challenge Grant Program.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission, with various powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital projects and allocation of funds to those projects pursuant to the state transportation improvement program and various other transportation funding programs. This bill would establish the California Smart City Challenge Grant Program to enable municipalities to compete for grant funding for emerging transportation technologies to serve their transportation system needs, and would specify certain program goals. The bill would require the commission to form the California Smart City Challenge Workgroup on or before July 1, 2020, to guide the commission on program matters, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the workgroup, to develop guidelines on or before March 1, 2021, for the program, which would not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, and would authorize the commission to revise them as necessary. The bill would make the implementation of the program contingent upon an appropriation in the annual budget act.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Technology and Innovation

[AB 742](#) ([Cervantes D](#)) **Place-Based Economic Strategies Act.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/8/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to develop content on its internet website or through other mediums to be used for public dissemination, through outreach activities, in order to provide information and resources to inform the general public about place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including California Promise Zones and California Opportunity Zones. Existing law requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to convene, at least annually, representatives from various programs and agencies across the state, and from various federal programs and agencies, for the purpose of discussing how California can leverage Promise Zones and Opportunity Zones to meet state and local community and economic development needs. This bill would enact the Place-Based Economic Strategies Act, which would create the Office of Place-Based Economic Strategies, headed by the deputy director of the Office of Place-Based Economic Strategies, for the purposes of supporting place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including, but not limited to, federal California Promise and California Opportunity Zones. The bill would require the office to serve as a liaison between community and economic stakeholders and the state agencies that oversee programs and offer services that are intended to finance and support business and economic development needs, as specified. The bill would also require the office to establish a process for identifying and publicizing public and private resources that are available to support Opportunity Zone investments, as specified, and to establish a process for addressing impediments to Opportunity Zone investments, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 764](#) ([Bonta D](#)) **Sugar-sweetened beverages: nonsale distribution incentives.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which, among other things, administers

various programs to prevent disease and promote health. Existing law also regulates certain advertising and promotion practices related to specific products, including by prohibiting the nonsale distribution of smokeless tobacco or cigarettes in designated places and the giving away of premiums, gifts, or free goods in connection with the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages, except as specified. This bill would regulate promotion and marketing activities related to sugar-sweetened beverages, as defined, by prohibiting a beverage company, as defined, manufacturer, or distributor, as defined, from giving or offering incentives or other financial support to compensate distributors or retailers for the cost of promotional offers, coupons, or other incentives offered to consumers for branded products of the beverage company. The bill would exempt from that prohibition contracts between a beverage company, manufacturer, or distributor and a theme or amusement park, zoo, other attraction, or professional sports stadium that include nonfood promotions. The bill would authorize local governments and the Attorney General to impose civil penalties for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would state that these provisions do not preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to promotional and marketing activities for sugar-sweetened beverages that are not inconsistent with these requirements, including ordinances that impose additional or more restrictive requirements on those activities.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[AB 791](#) (Gabriel D) Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: qualified opportunity zone.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that is transferred, and allocated, credits pursuant to the sale of property located in a qualified opportunity zone to a qualified developer, as defined, that has received a credit reservation from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, in specified amounts. The bill would limit the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated by the committee to \$100,000,000. The bill would require the credits to be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[AB 945](#) (McCarty D) Local government: financial affairs: surplus funds.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 619, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes the instruments and criteria by which a local agency, as defined, may invest and deposit its funds, including its surplus funds. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes a local agency, under certain conditions, to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in deposits at specified types of financial institutions that use a private sector entity to assist in the placement of deposits, as specified. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2021, authorizes a local agency, under certain conditions, to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in certificates of deposit at specified types of financial institutions. This bill would instead, commencing January 1, 2020, authorize a local agency to invest and deposit the agency's surplus funds in deposits at specified types of financial institutions whether those investments are in certificates of deposit or another form. The bill, from January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2026, also would increase to 50% the percentage of funds that can be so invested by a city, district, or other local agency that does not pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies with a different governing body. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2026, authorize those same cities, districts, and agencies to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in the same manner described above. The bill would make additional conforming changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1014](#) (O'Donnell D) Health facilities: notices.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to inspect and license health facilities, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital that provides emergency medical services to, as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days prior to a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services, provide notice of the intended change to the department, other specified entities, and the public. Existing law also requires a health facility to provide public notice, as specified, not less than 30 days prior to closing the facility, eliminating a supplemental service, as defined, or relocating the provision of supplemental services to a different campus. This bill would require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would require a health facility to provide at least 180 days notice, as specified, prior to closing the facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[AB 1248](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Capital Investment Incentive Program: local governments: property tax abatement.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program, pursuant to which the county, city and county, or city is authorized to pay, upon request, a capital investment incentive amount that is an amount up to or equal to the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value of a qualified manufacturing facility, as defined, that exceeds \$150,000,000 to a proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years. This bill would, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, until January 1, 2024, additionally authorize the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to pay a proponent of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility, as defined, a capital investment incentive amount, for up to 10 consecutive years, that does not exceed the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value that exceeds \$5,000,000 of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility located within the jurisdiction of that county, city and county, or city commencing with the first fiscal year after the date upon which the qualified targeted manufacturing facility is certified for occupancy or commences operation, as specified. The bill would require that annual payment of the capital investment incentive amount to be contingent on the proponent's compliance with a community services agreement, which this bill would require the county, city and county, or city to enter into with the proponent, and the payment of a specified community services fee required to be paid by the proponent to the county, city and county, or city. The bill would prohibit ad valorem property tax revenue amounts with respect to a facility from being taken into account in calculating more than one capital investment incentive. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1259](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) **Personal income taxes: corporation taxes: credits: California New Markets Tax Credit.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing federal law allows a New Markets Tax Credit to a taxpayer holding a qualified equity investment in an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the amount paid to the qualified community development entity for investment in low-income communities. The state Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a California New Markets Tax Credit under the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified

conformity with the federal New Markets Tax Credit, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in a specified amount for investments in low-income communities. The bill would limit the total annual amount of credit allowed pursuant to these provisions to \$100,000,000 per calendar year. The bill would impose specified duties on the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) with regard to the application for, and allocation of, the credit. The bill would require GO-Biz to establish and impose reasonable fees upon entities that apply for the allocation of the credit, to be deposited in the California New Markets Tax Credit Account established by the bill within the California Economic Development Fund, and use the revenue, upon annual appropriation by the Legislature, to defray the cost of applying to and administering the credits, as specified. The bill would only authorize the allocation for these credits for those taxable years for which moneys are appropriated to GO-Biz to administer these credits for those taxable years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

AB 1311 (Ting D) Neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses: transfers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act also provides for a limitation on the amount of on-sale general licenses that may be issued by the department based on the population of the county in which the licensed premises are located, as provided. Existing law provides an exception to the license limitation for a county of the 6th class, as specified, for 5 new original neighborhood-restricted special on-sale general licenses for premises located within specified census tracts in that county, subject to specified requirements, including that licenses issued pursuant to this exception not be transferred between premises, except where the licensed premises have been destroyed, as provided. This bill would authorize the department to allow for the transfer of a license issued pursuant to the above-described exception if the premises are within the same neighborhood, as described.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

AB 1384 (O'Donnell D) Consumer loans: definition.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines and regulates consumer loans in various ways, including with reference to covered loans. Existing law defines a covered loan as a consumer loan for which the loan's origination balance does not exceed the conforming loan limit for a single family first mortgage, as established by a specified entity, and that meets specified conditions regarding the loan's annual percentage rate or the total points and fees payable will exceed a specified amount of the total loan. In this context, a consumer loan is defined as a consumer credit transaction secured by real property that is located in this state, improved by a one-to-four residential unit, and used, or intended to be used, as the consumer's principal dwelling. Existing law excepts from this definition reverse mortgages, open lines of credit, as defined, bridge loans, and a consumer credit transaction secured by rental property or second homes. This bill, for the purposes of the provisions described above, would define a "consumer credit transaction" as a loan made to, or an obligation incurred by, a natural person in which the money loaned, the property delivered, or service rendered is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

AB 1479 (Cervantes D) Opportunity Zone Credit Enhancement Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/8/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to, among other things, provide financing for specified economic development projects, including economic development facilities, as defined. The act authorizes the bank to make credit enhancements to a sponsor or participating party as financial assistance for a project. The act prohibits the bank from providing financing if the bank has not determined that the financing meets specified public interest criteria. This bill would require the bank to consider providing a credit enhancement to support an economic development facility in a qualified opportunity zone and to establish procedures for the expeditious review of applications for those credit enhancements. The bill would further authorize the bank to provide credit enhancements that support financing for economic development facilities located in a qualified opportunity zone. The bill would also create additional required public interest criteria that would apply to these credit enhancements. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

AB 1701 (Cervantes D) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: economic development facilities: redevelopment agencies.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/18/2019-Referred to Coms. on J., E.D., & E. and L. GOV.

Location: 3/18/2019-A. J., E.D. & E.

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities. Existing law authorizes the I-Bank to consider a project for conduit financing for economic development facilities upon a filing of an application with the I-Bank by an appropriate participating party. The act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund (I-Bank fund), a continuously appropriated fund, for support of the I-Bank and for expenditure for the purposes stated in the act. This bill would require the I-Bank to establish criteria, priorities, and guidelines for receiving and reviewing applications to enter into a development agreement with a redevelopment agency in which the redevelopment agency would agree to commit a portion of property tax increment to finance a project for economic development facilities in a low-income census tract, including an Opportunity Zone designated by the United States Treasury. This bill would allow the I-Bank to accept those applications and would authorize the I-Bank to issue either tax-exempt or taxable revenue bonds to provide financing for those projects. The bill would require the I-Bank, in order to use this financing method, to determine that the redevelopment agency has demonstrated its ability to support the upward mobility of local residents and inclusive economic growth within the project area, as specified. By expanding the I-Bank's authority to finance additional projects, and thereby expanding the I-Bank's authority to expend funds in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

AB 1717 (Friedman D) Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA). The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that

the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives preliminary approval from CalHFA, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish a maximum amount of program funding, and a maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

AB 1720 (Carrillo D) Office of Planning and Research: land use guidelines.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Planning and Research to implement various long-range planning and research policies and goals that are intended to, among other things, encourage the formation and proper functioning of local entities and, in connection with those responsibilities, to adopt guidelines for the preparation and content of the mandatory elements required in city and county general plans. This bill would require the Office of Planning and Research by January 1, 2021, to develop and adopt guidelines for a city or county to implement policies and practices that represent best practices to support small businesses within their jurisdictions. The bill would require those guidelines to include, among other things, recommendations for policies and practices to be included within mandatory elements required in general plans, specific plans, and other land use planning documents of a city or county.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 25 (Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: projects funded by qualified opportunity zone funds or other public funds.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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, until January 1, 2025, establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for projects that are funded, in whole or in part, by specified public funds or public agencies and that meet certain requirements. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by September 1, 2020, to adopt rules of court applicable to an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental review document or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, 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 a party seeking to file an action or proceeding pursuant to CEQA to provide the lead agency and the real party in interest a notice of intent to sue within 10 days of

the posting of a certain notice and would prohibit a court from accepting the filing of an action or proceeding from a party that fails to provide the notice of intent to sue. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 137 (Dodd D) Federal transportation funds: state exchange programs.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 639, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law apportions transportation funds to the states under various programs, including the Surface Transportation Program and the Highway Safety Improvement Program, subject to certain conditions on the use of those funds. Existing law provides for the allocation of certain of those funds to local entities. Existing law provides for the exchange of federal and state transportation funds between local entities and the state under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to allow the above-described federal transportation funds that are allocated as local assistance to be exchanged for nonfederal State Highway Account funds appropriated to the department on a dollar-for-dollar basis for federal local assistance funds received by a city, county, or city and county, as specified. The bill would require, among other things, the total amount of federal funds exchanged to not exceed \$100,000,000 during each federal fiscal year. The bill would also require the department to consult with the League of California Cities and the California State Association of Counties on implementation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 162 (Galgiani D) State Board of Equalization: oversight of local voter approved bonds.

Introduced: 1/24/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution establishes the State Board of Equalization and vests the board with various powers, duties, and responsibilities related to the administration of taxes imposed on property, insurance, and alcoholic beverages. Existing law authorizes local entities to issue bonds for various purposes. This bill would require, by January 1, 2022, and January 1 of each year thereafter, a local agency to transmit specified data related to the issuance of any bonds by that local agency pursuant to the authorization of any local bond act, as defined, to the State Board of Equalization, including the amount of debt authorized by the local bond act. The bill would require, by December 31, 2022, and by December 31 of each year thereafter, the board to aggregate the data received in a report to the Legislature and make the report available on the board's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

SB 196 (Beall D) Property taxes: community land trust.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 669, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, the California Constitution defines "full cash value" as the assessor's fair market value valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law generally defines this "full cash value" of property as the property's "fair market value" and defines these terms to mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could take advantage of the exigencies of the other, and both the buyer and the

seller have knowledge of all of the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used, and of the enforceable restrictions upon those uses and purposes. Existing property tax law requires the assessor to consider the effect of certain enforceable restrictions, including, among others, a contract that is a 99-year ground lease between a community land trust, as defined, and the qualified owner, as defined, of an owner-occupied single-family dwelling or an owner-occupied unit in a multifamily dwelling, that subjects a single-family dwelling or unit in a multifamily dwelling and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated to affordability restrictions, as defined. This bill would require, when valuing property subject to the enforceable restriction described above, that the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit be rebuttably presumed to include both the dwelling or unit and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated, and would authorize this presumption to be overcome if the assessor establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that all or a portion of the value of the leased land is not reflected in the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit. The bill would require corrections of base year values and declines in value owing to the restrictions on properties assessed pursuant to these provisions to apply to all lien dates occurring after September 27, 2016. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

SB 203 **(Bradford D) Public bank.**

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Status: 2/13/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/31/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing state and federal law define and regulate financial institutions, including banks. Existing state law, the Financial Institutions Law, defines a "bank" as a banking institution that is incorporated to engage in commercial banking, industrial banking, or trust business. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create a public bank.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

SB 211 **(Beall D) State highways: leases.**

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 343, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes, to public agencies under specified terms and conditions. Existing law also authorizes the department to lease airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in various cities and counties, that is not excess property, to specified entities for certain purposes, including for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, subject to certain conditions. This bill would authorize the department to offer for lease to a city, county, political subdivision of a city or county, or state agency airspace and real property acquired for highway purposes that meets certain requirements for purposes of a temporary emergency shelter or feeding program. The bill would require the entity that enters into the lease to pay certain costs to the department including \$1 per month for the lease and an annual administrative fee of up to \$5,000, or no more than the department's cost of administering the lease, not to exceed \$15,000. The bill would authorize the lease to be terminated without penalty if the department determines the airspace or real property is needed for departmental purposes, as specified. The bill would require the lease to contain other specified terms and conditions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Public Works

SB 315 **(Hertzberg D) Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: taxation: gross income exclusions: opportunity zones.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/9/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to develop content on its internet website or through other mediums to be used for public dissemination, through outreach activities, in order to provide information and resources to inform the general public about place-based and other geographically targeted economic development programs, including California Promise Zones and California Opportunity Zones. Existing law requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to convene, at least annually, representatives from various programs and agencies across the state and from various federal programs and agencies for the purpose of discussing how California can leverage Promise Zones and Opportunity Zones to meet state and local community and economic development needs. This bill would enact the California Opportunity Zone Authority Act, which would create within state government the California Opportunity Zone Authority Board consisting of 7 members, including the Treasurer who the bill would require to serve as chair. The bill would require the board to incorporate or form a qualified opportunity fund, as specified, known as the California Qualified Opportunity Fund, for the purpose of making allocations to cities and counties that will invest in California Opportunity Zones, as provided. The bill, subject to specified limitations, would require the board to solicit investments on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, of eligible capital gains for deposit in the fund, and would prohibit investments of eligible capital gains in the fund on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would require moneys in the fund to be continuously appropriated to the board, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of administering the act, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the board to develop and implement investment policy and objectives for the allocation of moneys and to allocate moneys to cities and counties that apply to the board consistent with this policy and other specified criteria, as provided. The bill would also require the board to develop a risk management and oversight program to, among other things, monitor risk levels. The bill would authorize the board to employ staff and adopt regulations necessary to implement the act. The bill would provide that the board and the State of California are not be liable for investment losses of the fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 324 (Rubio D) Street lighting systems: City of Temple City.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 73, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Street Lighting Act of 1919 provides for an alternative system for making improvements to street lighting systems, as defined. The act authorizes, when, in the opinion of the city council of any city, the public interest or convenience requires, that the city may, among other things, order that any street lighting system be maintained in or along the whole or any part of any one or more of the streets in that city. This bill would, in addition to the Landscaping and Lighting District of the City of Temple City's existing authority to perform specified maintenance and operations under the Street Lighting Act of 1919, authorize that district to also perform maintenance and make improvements pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 344 (McGuire D) Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 642, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act (local prepaid MTS act), until January 1, 2020, suspends the authority of a city, county, or city and county, including any charter city, county, or city and county, to impose a utility user tax on the consumption of prepaid communications service and any charge that applies to prepaid mobile telephony service, as defined, on access to communication services or access to local "911" emergency telephone systems, and instead requires those taxes and charges to be

applied during the period beginning January 1, 2016, and ending January 1, 2020, under any local ordinance to be at specified rates. The local prepaid MTS act requires that these local charges imposed by a city, county, or a city and county, on prepaid mobile telephony services be collected from the prepaid consumer by a seller at the same time of the retail sale, as specified. Existing law requires that all local charges be collected and paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law, be deposited in the Local Charges for Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Fund, and be transmitted to the city, county, or a city and county, as provided. This bill would extend operation of the local prepaid MTS act until January 1, 2021. By extending the application of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development

[SB 347](#) ([Monning D](#)) Sugar-sweetened beverages: safety warnings.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing federal law, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, governs state and local labeling requirements, including those that characterize the relationship of any nutrient specified in the labeling of food to a disease or health-related condition. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food and provides that any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. Existing law requires that a food facility, as defined, make prescribed disclosures and warnings to consumers. Existing law makes a violation of these requirements a crime. This bill would establish the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act, which would prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container, a multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages, or a concentrate, as those terms are defined, in this state unless the sealed beverage container, multipack, or packaging of the concentrate bears a safety warning. The bill also would require every person who owns, leases, or otherwise legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened beverage is sold in an unsealed container, to place a specified safety warning in certain locations, including on the exterior of any vending machine that includes a sugar-sweetened beverage for sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[SB 351](#) ([Hurtado D](#)) Climate change: Transformative Climate Communities Program.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 368, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the Transformative Climate Communities Program, which is administered by the Strategic Growth Council. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to specified eligible entities for the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, as defined. This bill would require the council to consider applications for projects undertaken in unincorporated areas of a county.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Energy Resources

[SB 420](#) ([Archuleta D](#)) Alcoholic beverage licensees: beer and wine importers, beer and wine importers general, and beer and wine wholesalers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law establishes a beer and wine importer's license, a beer and wine importer's general license, and a beer and wine wholesaler license with specified privileges and restrictions attached to each license, as provided. A violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is a misdemeanor, unless another penalty or punishment is specified. This bill would remove the beer and wine importer, the beer and wine importer's general, and the beer and wine wholesaler licenses and replace them with a separate beer or wine license, as specified, and would make relating changes within the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act with regard to the privileges and restrictions on these licenses. Because the violation of a provision of a license is punishable as a misdemeanor and the bill would create a new category of license, the bill would expand the definition of a crime, thereby imposing 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

SB 455 (Bradford D) Financial Empowerment Fund: unbanked and underbanked populations.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 478, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Business Oversight, which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of regulations on the activities of various financial entities, including commercial banks, industrial banks, trust companies, credit unions, and savings and loan associations. Existing law requires specified fees, reimbursements, assessments, and other moneys collected by the Division of Corporations within the department to be deposited into the State Corporations Fund for specified purposes. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, require the department to provide grants of up to \$100,000 to specified nonprofits for financial education and financial empowerment programs and services to unbanked and underbanked populations in the state, and would authorize the department to award up to \$1,000,000 in grant moneys per fiscal year. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$4,000,000 plus reasonable administrative costs, as estimated by the department, from the State Corporations Fund to the Financial Empowerment Fund, established in the State Treasury by the bill, and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the department for purposes of the program.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

SB 527 (Caballero D) Local government: Williamson Act: cultivation of cannabis and hemp.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 273, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to contract with a landowner to limit the use of agricultural land located in an agricultural preserve designated by the city or county. Existing law requires the board of supervisors or city council, as applicable, to adopt rules governing the administration of agricultural preserves, including rules related to compatible uses consistent with specified principles of compatibility. Existing law defines "agricultural preserve" for these purposes to include an area devoted to agricultural use, which is further defined as a use of land for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes. This bill would provide that industrial hemp, cultivated in accordance with specified law, is an agricultural commodity for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

[SB 531](#) (Glazer D) Local agencies: retailers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose a local sales and use tax in accordance with that law for tangible personal property sold at retail in the county or city, or purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in the county or city. That law requires the county or city to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the administration of the taxes and requires the department to transmit those taxes to the city or county. That law provides that for the purpose of a local sales tax adopted pursuant to that law, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless otherwise specified. This bill would additionally prohibit, on or after January 1, 2020, a local agency from entering into any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[SB 667](#) (Hueso D) Greenhouse gases: recycling infrastructure and facilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would require the department to develop, on or before January 1, 2021, and would authorize the department to amend, a 5-year needs assessment to support innovation and technological and infrastructure development, in order to meet specified organic waste reduction and recycling targets, as provided. The bill would require, on or before June 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the Treasurer and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, to develop financial incentive mechanisms, including, among other mechanisms, loans and incentive payments, to fund and accelerate public and private capital towards organic waste diversion and recycling infrastructure. The bill would authorize the authority to provide any alternative financing necessary to implement and administer those financial incentive mechanisms for the benefit of public or private participating parties, in accordance with the needs assessment. The bill would establish the California Recycling Infrastructure Investment Account in the State Treasury, to be administered by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The bill would require the Treasurer, in coordination with the department, to coordinate with the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington on infrastructure financing to support the recycling needs of the region and to create an advisory stakeholder committee to support development of interstate recycling infrastructure and markets for recyclable materials. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

[SB 736](#) (Umberg D) Creative Economy Incentive Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Economic Revitalization Act, establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as "GO-Biz," to, among other duties, serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by gross receipts on the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. These taxes are remitted to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would, until January 1, 2031, establish the Creative Economy Incentive Act, which would be administered by GO-Biz, for the purpose of providing financial support to any nonprofit organization, city, county, special district, or any political subdivision of state or local government, including a department, agency, commission, district, joint powers authority, or a combination thereof for the purpose of assisting in financing a creative economy event, as defined. The bill would require an applicant to apply to GO-Biz for financial support pursuant to the program on an application that contains specified minimum information, including the adopted resolution of a county or city, if any, within the designated market area for the creative economy event evidencing that city's or county's commitment to contribute a portion of its respective local sales and use tax revenue or other local revenue as a local contribution to the creative economy event. The bill would require an applicant who receives financial support under these provisions to comply with specified reporting requirements and would require the office to complete a study of a creative economy event, as specified. The bill would require the office to form a steering committee to make recommendations to the office regarding the development of guidelines and the review of applications under these provisions. The bill would establish the Creative Economy Incentive Program Account, which, upon appropriation, would be used to carry out these provisions. The bill would require the office to annually prepare a report on its activities and outcomes under these provisions and submit the report to specified committees in the Senate and the Assembly on March 15 of each year, beginning with the year 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development

Education

AB 8 (Chu D) Pupil health: mental health professionals.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 7/8/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 6/12/2019-S. HEALTH

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for the work. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. Existing law requires, subject to sufficient funds being provided, the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Health Care Services and appropriate stakeholders, to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop guidelines for the use of telehealth technology in public schools, including charter schools, to provide mental health and behavioral health services to pupils on school campuses. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to have at least one mental health professional, as defined, for every 600 pupils generally accessible to pupils on campus during school hours. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school with fewer than 600 pupils to have at least one mental health professional generally accessible to pupils on campus during school hours, to employ at least one mental health professional to serve multiple schools, or to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a county agency or community-based organization for at least one mental health professional employed by the agency or organization to provide services to pupils. The bill would encourage a school subject to the bill's provisions with pupils who are eligible to receive Medi-Cal benefits to seek reimbursement for costs of implementing the bill's provisions, as specified. By imposing additional requirements on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 20](#) (Berman D) Computer science strategic implementation plan: California Computer Science Coordinator.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until July 31, 2020, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to convene a computer science strategic implementation advisory panel with a specified membership to develop and submit recommendations for a computer science strategic implementation plan to the Superintendent, the State Board of Education, and the Legislature. This bill would create the California Computer Science Coordinator in the State Department of Education to provide statewide coordination in implementing the computer science strategic implementation plan once it has been adopted by the state board and submitted to the Legislature. The bill would declare it is the intent of the Legislature that the California Computer Science Coordinator work to advance the mission of the computer science strategic implementation plan and provide state-level leadership and support for initiatives related to 4 specified overarching strategies for implementing computer science education across the state.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 48](#) (O'Donnell D) Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 530, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Existing law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 70](#) (Berman D) Mental health in schools.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 12/3/2018)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to develop systems of care that target seriously emotionally and behaviorally disturbed children and requires counties to provide mental health services to those children. Existing law, the School-based Early Mental Health Intervention and Prevention Services for Children Act of 1991, provides for matching grants to local educational agencies to pay the state share of the costs of providing programs that provide school-based early mental health intervention and prevention services to eligible pupils in schools. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would support youth mental health in schools.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 123](#) (McCarty D) Early childhood education: state preschool program: access: standards.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/6/2019)(May

be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer all California state preschool programs, which include part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs for 3- and 4-year-old children, as provided. Existing law provides that 3- and 4-year-old children are eligible for the state part-day preschool program if the family meets one of several eligibility requirements, including income eligibility. This bill would, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, and notwithstanding any other law, authorize a provider operating a state preschool program within the attendance boundary of a public school, except as provided, where at least 70% of enrolled pupils are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, to enroll 4-year-old children meeting specified priorities. The bill would authorize any remaining slots to be open for enrollment to any other families not otherwise eligible, as provided. The bill would prohibit a state preschool classroom from exceeding 24 children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 125](#) ([McCarty D](#)) Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. Existing law requires the reimbursement system to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. This bill would require the Superintendent to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios, as provided. The bill would require the reimbursement system plan, including methodology, standards, county rate targets as provided, and the total statewide funding amount necessary to reach annual rate targets for all agencies to be annually submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, on or before November 10. The bill would require the plan to include a formula for annually adjusting reimbursement rates, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 167](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Childcare and development services: infants and toddlers: state funding.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, establishes a system of childcare and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer general childcare and development programs, as specified. This bill would create the California Partnership for Infants and Toddlers, and would provide that a state grant to support the partnership shall be made available and distributed, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to qualifying childcare and development programs and family childcare home education networks that serve infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age at a supplemental grant amount of \$4,000 annually per child. The bill would provide that a childcare and development program or family childcare home education network qualifies for that funding if it agrees to meet federal Head Start program performance standards and provide full-day, full-year childcare for infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age. The bill would impose requirements on a grantee as a condition of receiving a grant. The bill would require the State Department of Education to provide technical assistance to grant

applicants and grantees and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions as soon as reasonably possible. The bill would authorize the department to implement and administer the provisions through the issuance of guidance or other written directives until regulations are adopted.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 194](#) (Reyes D) Childcare and development services.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, provides that children from infancy to 13 years of age are eligible for federal and state subsidized child development services if their families meet at least one requirement in each of certain areas. The act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer general childcare and development programs with funds appropriated for these purposes, as provided. The act also requires the department to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for services provided throughout the state. This bill would provide that \$1,000,000,000 shall be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to immediately improve access to alternative payment programs and general childcare and development programs.

Position: Support

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 197](#) (Weber D) Full-day kindergarten.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law provides that school districts offering kindergarten may maintain kindergarten classes at different schoolsites for different lengths of time. This bill would require, commencing with the 2022–23 school year, schools in school districts offering kindergarten and charter schools serving pupils in early primary grades to implement, except as provided, at least 1 full-day kindergarten program, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a minimum schoolday for full-day kindergarten is the same number of minutes per schoolday that is offered to pupils in 1st grade, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 198](#) (Quirk-Silva D) California Career Resource Network Program: career aptitude test.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/20/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Career Resource Network Program in the State Department of Education for the purpose of providing career development information and resources to people in California in order to enable them to reach their career goals, as provided. Existing law provides that the primary duty of the program is to distribute career information, resources, and training materials to middle school and high school counselors, educators, and administrators, in order to ensure that middle schools and high schools have the necessary information available to provide a pupil with guidance and instruction on education and job requirements necessary for career development. Existing law requires the program to perform its duties only upon funding provided in the annual Budget Act. This bill would require the program to identify publicly available evidence-based career aptitude tests that present pupils with various career options aligned with their academic and extracurricular interests, and would require the program to post information on how to access these tests on its internet website.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Education

[AB 297](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) Emergency average daily attendance.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for county superintendents of schools, school districts, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a local control funding formula, as specified. Existing law provides that if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of specified emergencies, that fact shall be established to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction by affidavits of the members of the governing board or body of the school district, county office of education, or charter school and the county superintendent of schools. If a state of emergency is declared by the Governor in a county that causes a decrease in the average daily attendance in the county for a school district, county office of education, or charter school, existing law requires the Superintendent to determine the length of the period during which average daily attendance has been reduced by the state of emergency, and provides that the period shall not extend into the next fiscal year following the declaration of the state of emergency, except upon a showing by the affected school district, county office of education, or charter school, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that extending the period into the next fiscal year is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to the state of emergency. This bill would require the Superintendent to extend through the 2019–20 fiscal year the period during which it is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to a state of emergency declared by the Governor in November 2018 for a school district where no less than 5% of the residences within the school district or school district facilities were destroyed by the qualifying emergency. The bill would require the Superintendent to extend through the 2020–21 fiscal year the period during which it is essential to alleviate continued reductions in average daily attendance attributable to a state of emergency declared by the Governor in November 2018 for a charter school where no less than 5% of the residences within the school district in which the charter school is located or a majority of charter school facilities were destroyed by the qualifying emergency. The bill would require an adjustment to the average daily attendance of a charter school that provides nonclassroom-based instruction, as defined, for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 fiscal years, in accordance with certain calculations. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Education

[AB 720](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate and maintain. Existing law provides for a formula for the calculation of general purpose apportionments of state funds to community colleges. Existing law provides a separate formula for the allocation of apportionments of state funds to community colleges, which uses the numbers of full-time equivalent students as its basis, for use for apportionments for noncredit instruction and instruction in career development and college preparation. This bill would provide that instruction by community college districts under instructional service agreements with public safety agencies, as defined, would be funded under the apportionment formula used for instruction in career development and college preparation. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Education, Police Department

[AB 751](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) Pupil assessments: Pathways to College Act.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) as the statewide system of pupil assessments under which certain assessments are required or authorized to be administered in public schools, as specified, including a consortium summative assessment in English language arts and mathematics for grades 3 to 8, inclusive, and grade 11 that measures content standards adopted by the State Board of Education. This bill would require, pursuant to specified provisions of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve a nationally recognized high school assessment that a local educational agency, as defined, may, at its own discretion, administer, if the alternative assessment is approved by the local educational agency's governing board or body in a public meeting, commencing with the 2021–22 school year, and each school year thereafter, in lieu of the consortium summative assessment in English language arts and mathematics for grade 11. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Education

AB 908 (O'Donnell D) Pupil assessments: interim assessments and formative assessment tools.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, and any other entity or individual designated by the Governor to participate in the Common Core State Standards Initiative consortium or any related interstate consortium, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Education to acquire, and offer at no cost to local educational agencies, interim and formative assessment tools for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, as provided through membership in that consortium. Existing law requires the interim assessments to be designed to provide timely feedback to teachers that they may use to continually adjust instruction to improve pupil learning. This bill would require formative assessment tools offered pursuant to those provisions to also be designed to provide timely feedback to teachers that they may use to continually adjust instruction to improve pupil learning. The bill would require the formative assessment tools to include a bank of released test items from prior administrations of the summative assessment, identified by the standard assessed, and including certain test item types and information, that teachers may embed in their instruction in order to aid in eliciting, interpreting, and acting on evidence about pupils' progress. The bill would require the bank of test items to be accessible online without requiring an account, and to be presented separately from other formative assessment resources currently produced by the consortium.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

AB 1109 (Fong R) Preschool: privately funded pilot program: tax credits.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services for eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer all California state preschool programs, including, but not limited to, part-day and full-day age and developmentally appropriate programs for 3- and 4-year-old children. This bill would, until January 1, 2026, authorize the department, as part of a pilot program, to accept monetary contributions made to the California Preschool Investment Fund, which this bill would create, by a person for purposes of preschool education, as provided. The bill would require the money in the fund to be used to, among other things, fund state preschools that are part of the California state preschool program located in one of the 5 counties participating in the pilot program, as provided, and to reimburse state agency administrative costs incurred in connection with the program. The bill would require participating counties to report to the department's Early Education and Support Division regarding the county's assessment of how the pilot program is performing. The bill would require the department to report

specified program information to the Legislature following the conclusion of the program and would require any moneys remaining in the fund as of the date the department is reimbursed for the costs of preparing and submitting that report to be transferred to any other state fund identified by the department that provides funding for increased access to preschool programs for low-income children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management

AB 1126 (O'Donnell D) Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, among other things, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the administration of various parts of the MHSA. The MHSA authorizes the commission to, among other things, establish technical advisory committees, assist in providing technical assistance to accomplish the purposes of the MHSA, and employ all other strategies necessary or convenient to enable it to perform its duties. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with, and further the purposes of, the MHSA, and also permits the Legislature to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by a majority vote. This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2021, to establish technical assistance centers and one or more clearinghouses to support counties in addressing mental health issues of statewide concern, with a focus on school mental health and reducing unemployment and criminal justice involvement due to untreated mental health issues. The bill would also require the commission to develop a fiscal transparency and accountability strategy, a program transparency and accountability strategy for local government mental health programs, and an outcome transparency and accountability strategy for local government mental health programs in order to support public understanding of mental health funding, access to mental health services, and outcomes achieved by publicly funded or supported mental health programs. The bill would give the commission access to data, information, policies, procedures, and practices held or maintained by state and local agencies in order to develop these strategies and would require the commission to comply with applicable privacy and confidentiality laws with respect to this data. By requiring local agencies to provide access to the commission, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

AB 1127 (Rivas, Luz D) Interdistrict attendance: prohibition on transfers by a school district of residence.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 781, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing boards of 2 or more school districts to enter into an agreement, for a term not to exceed 5 school years, for the interdistrict attendance of pupils who are residents of the school districts. Existing law, regardless of whether there is an interdistrict attendance agreement or permit, prohibits a school district of residence from prohibiting the transfer of a pupil who is a child of an active military duty parent to the school district of proposed enrollment if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. This bill would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a victim of an act of bullying, as provided. The bill would prohibit a school district of residence, regardless of whether there is an agreement or permit, from prohibiting the interdistrict transfer of a victim of an act of bullying if there is no available school for an intradistrict transfer and the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. By requiring school districts to approve intradistrict transfers for victims of bullying, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 1173 (O'Donnell D) California State University: Center to Close Achievement Gaps.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the segments of the postsecondary education systems in the state, including the California State University, which is administered by the Trustees of the California State University. This bill would, within one year of an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or in another statute for this purpose, establish the Center to Close Achievement Gaps at a campus of the California State University to be chosen by the Chancellor of the California State University, or at the office of the chancellor, as specified. The bill would provide that the mission of the center is to provide resources and assistance to local educational agencies in order to eliminate gaps in academic achievement between subgroups of pupils of kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, as identified on the California School Dashboard, through professional preparation of educators throughout the California State University system and by serving as a resource for local educational agencies on strategies to close achievement gaps. The bill would require the center to operate in partnership with the State Department of Education, the State Board of Education, the California Collaborative for Education Excellence, specified county offices of education, and the University of California. On or before January 30 of the year following the first full year of operation of the center, and on or before January 30 annually thereafter, the bill would require the center to submit a report to the Legislature prepared by a third party evaluating the center, as specified.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Education

AB 1196 (Gipson D) Community schools: California Community Schools Act.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/22/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county board of education to establish and maintain one or more county community schools, and authorizes a county board of education to enroll certain pupils in county community schools. This bill would establish the California Community Schools Act, which would require the State Department of Education to make 3-year grants available to applicant school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to plan and operate California Community Schools under the program, as provided. The bill would require a grant recipient to establish a community school leadership team and hire a community school coordinator, and would require the community school coordinator, in collaboration with the community school leadership team and others, to conduct a needs and assets assessment at the schoolsite and to develop a community school plan within prescribed timeframes. The bill would require a participating eligible school to first submit the community school plan to the governing board or body of the local educational agency for approval before submitting the community school plan to the department for approval. The bill would require a community school coordinator, in consultation with the community school leadership team, to submit a report to the governing board or body of the local educational agency and to the department that describes efforts to integrate community school programming at the participating eligible school and the impact of the transition to a community school on participating pupils and adults. The bill would require the department, no later than 18 months after the completion of the 3-year grant program, to report an evaluation on the impact of the act and the grant program to the Department of Finance, the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, and the Legislative Analyst. The bill would provide that the act shall be implemented only if funds are appropriated for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

AB 1303 (O'Donnell D) School facilities: Civic Center Act: direct costs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 541, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Civic Center Act authorizes, and in some instances requires, the governing board of a school district to

allow the use of school facilities or grounds as a civic center, for specified purposes. The act authorizes or requires, as applicable, the governing board of a school district to charge a fee, not to exceed the school district's direct costs, as defined, for use of its school facilities or grounds. Existing law, until January 1, 2020, defines direct costs that the governing board of a school district may or must charge an entity for the use of school facilities or grounds to include a specified share of the operating and maintenance costs proportional to the entity's use of the school facilities or grounds under this provision and a share of the costs for maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment of the school facilities or grounds proportional to that entity's use of the school facilities or grounds, as specified. This bill would extend until January 1, 2025, the authorization or requirement for the governing board of a school district to charge an entity a fee for the use of the school's facilities or grounds that includes the costs described above.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management

[AB 1578](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) School Pavement to Parks Grant Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing board of any school district to meet with appropriate local government recreation and park authorities to review all possible methods of coordinating planning, design, and construction of new school facilities and schoolsites or major additions to existing school facilities and recreation and park facilities in the community. The bill would establish the School Pavement to Parks Grant Program under the administration of the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing grants to applicant school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools maintaining schools in disadvantaged communities, as defined, or low-income communities, as defined, to convert portions of existing pavement at those schools to green space. The bill would require the agency to establish processes and procedures for administering the grant program, as specified. The bill would require a school district or county office of education that receives a request from a school in the school district or county office of education to participate in the grant program to inform the school that it has received the request in a timely manner. By requiring school districts or county offices of education to provide a response to a school requesting to participate in the grant program, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would make grants provided by the agency under the grant program contingent upon the appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act or another statute for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Education

[AB 1620](#) ([Santiago D](#)) Public postsecondary education: exemption from payment of nonresident tuition.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law exempts a student, other than a nonimmigrant alien, as defined, from paying nonresident tuition at the California State University and the California Community Colleges if the student has a total of 3 or more years of full-time attendance in specified California schools, or attainment of equivalent credits earned while in those schools, or the student completes 3 or more years of full-time high school coursework in California and a total of 3 or more years of attendance in California elementary schools and California secondary schools. Existing law also requires, for students transferring from campuses of the California Community Colleges, that the student graduate from a California high school or attain the equivalent, attain an associate degree from a campus of the California Community Colleges, or fulfill minimum transfer requirements established for the University of California or the California State University. This bill would reduce to 2 years the duration of full-time attendance or attainment of equivalent credits that would be required for the exemption from nonresident tuition at the institutions referenced above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education

[AB 1725](#) ([Carrillo D](#)) After School Education and Safety Program: funding and grant amounts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, an initiative statute approved by the voters as Proposition 49 at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election, establishes the After School Education and Safety Program under which participating public schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. The act provides that each school establishing a program pursuant to the act is eligible to receive a renewable 3-year grant for before or after school programs, as provided, and a grant for operating a program beyond 180 regular schooldays or during summer, weekend, intersession, or vacation periods, as provided. The act specifies maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates for determining a school's total annual grant amount. The act requires an amount not to exceed \$550,000,000 to be continuously appropriated to the State Department of Education from the General Fund in each fiscal year for purposes of the program, and provides that nothing prohibits the Legislature from appropriating funds in excess of that amount for the program. This bill would declare that its implementation is subject to the enactment of an appropriation for its purposes in the Budget Act or another statute. The bill would, commencing with increases to the minimum wage implemented during the 2020–21 fiscal year, require the Department of Finance to increase the total funding amount for the program by adding an amount necessary to fund an increase in the daily per-pupil rate equal to the higher of either 50% of specified increases to the minimum wage or the percentage increase to the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would require the State Department of Education to increase the maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates in accordance with the total amount appropriated for the program in the 2019–20 fiscal year, and in each fiscal year thereafter.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1739](#) ([Medina D](#)) Pupil health: mental health.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would promote mental health and the prevention of mental illness for California's pupils.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[SB 206](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and representation.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 383, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, known as the Student Athlete Bill of Rights, requires intercollegiate athletic programs at 4-year private universities or campuses of the University of California or the California State University that receive, as an average, \$10,000,000 or more in annual revenue derived from media rights for intercollegiate athletics to comply with prescribed requirements relating to student athlete rights. This bill would prohibit California postsecondary educational institutions except community colleges, and every athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, from providing a prospective intercollegiate student athlete with compensation in relation to the athlete's name, image, or likeness, or preventing a student participating in intercollegiate athletics from earning compensation as a result of the use of the student's name, image, or likeness or obtaining professional representation relating to the student's participation in intercollegiate athletics. The bill also would prohibit an athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics from preventing a postsecondary educational institution other than a community college from participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's name, image, or likeness. The bill would require professional representation obtained by

student athletes to be from persons licensed by the state. The bill would specify that athlete agents shall comply with federal law in their relationships with student athletes. The bill would prohibit the revocation of a student's scholarship as a result of earning compensation or obtaining legal representation as authorized under these provisions. The bill would prohibit a student athlete from entering into a contract providing compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's name, image, or likeness if a provision of the contract is in conflict with a provision of the athlete's team contract. The bill would prohibit a team contract from preventing a student athlete from using the athlete's name, image, or likeness for a commercial purpose when the athlete is not engaged in official team activities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Oppose

Group: Education

[SB 223](#) (Hill D) Pupil health: administration of medicinal cannabis: schoolsites.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 699, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a school nurse or other designated school personnel to assist any pupil who is required to take, during the regular schoolday, medication prescribed for the pupil by a physician and surgeon or ordered for the pupil by a physician assistant, if the school district receives specified written statements from the physician and surgeon or physician assistant and from the parent, foster parent, or guardian of the pupil. This bill would enact Jojo's Act, which would authorize the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, or the governing body of a charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to adopt, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing board or body, a policy, as provided, that allows a parent or guardian of a pupil to possess and administer medicinal cannabis, as defined, at a schoolsite to the pupil who is a qualified patient entitled to the protections of the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, excluding cannabis, as defined, in a smokeable or vapeable form. The bill would authorize the policy to be amended or rescinded for any reason at a regularly scheduled meeting, as specified, and for exigent circumstances at a special meeting, as specified. The bill, for pupil records collected for the purpose of administering medicinal cannabis, would require those records to be treated as medical records and subject to all provisions of state and federal law governing the confidentiality and disclosure of medical records. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Education

[SB 614](#) (Rubio D) Teacher credentialing: reading instruction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other duties, establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law requires the commission to develop, adopt, and administer a reading instruction competence assessment consisting of one or more instruments to measure an individual's knowledge, skill, and ability relative to effective reading instruction, as provided. Existing law requires the requirements for the issuance of the preliminary multiple subject teaching credential to include successful passage of one of specified components of the reading instruction competence assessment. This bill would repeal those requirements, and other requirements relating to the reading instruction competence assessment, and would provide that the reading instruction competence assessment is not required for the issuance of a teaching credential, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 716](#) (Mitchell D) Juveniles: delinquency: postsecondary academic and career technical education.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 857, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law, states its purpose is to provide for the protection and safety of the public and each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and require minors under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to receive care, treatment, and guidance consistent with their best interests. Existing law provides for the placement of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court into a county juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. Existing law requires county boards of education to provide for the administration and operation of public schools in juvenile halls, juvenile ranches, and juvenile camps, among others, known as juvenile court schools. This bill would require a county probation department to ensure that juveniles with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp have access to, and can choose to participate in, public postsecondary academic and career technical courses and programs offered online, and for which they are eligible based on eligibility criteria and course schedules of the public postsecondary education campus providing the course or program. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Police Department

Energy Resources

[AB 178](#) ([Dahle R](#)) Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.

Introduced: 1/9/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 259, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards, including appliance efficiency standards. Under this authority, the commission has established regulations for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, specify that residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor, before January 1, 2020, is required to comply with the photovoltaic requirements, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed residential building was originally constructed and is not required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement. The bill would provide that the above provision applies if certain requirements are met with respect to the owner's income and insurance coverage and the location and square footage of the construction. Because a local agency would be required to determine whether those requirements are met, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 254](#) ([Quirk-Silva D](#)) Warewashing machines: water reuse.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, generally establishes health and sanitation standards for various types of retail food businesses, and requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate these businesses and local agencies to enforce these requirements. The code requires warewashing sinks that discharge liquid waste to be drained by means of indirect waste pipes and all wastes drained by the warewashing sink to discharge through an airgap into a floor sink or other approved type of receptor, with specified exceptions. A violation of any provision of the code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize water from a warewashing machine to be reused on the same warewashing machine, for pre-

rinse purposes only, if an attendant is onsite to control the reuse of the water for pre-rinse purposes and a written disclosure notice is posted, as specified. By imposing conditions on the reuse of water from a warewashing machine, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 255](#) (Limón D) Coastal resources: oil spills: grants.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 84, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act authorizes the administrator for oil spill response to offer grants to a local government with jurisdiction over or directly adjacent to waters of the state to provide oil spill response equipment to be deployed by a certified local spill response manager, as provided. This bill would provide that Native American tribes and other public entities are also eligible to receive those grants.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 257](#) (Mathis R) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 293](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Greenhouse gases: offset protocols.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 85, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the task force to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands. The bill would require the task force to develop recommendations for the state board on the inclusion of methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop natural and working lands offset projects under the approved offset protocols. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 296](#) (Cooley D) Climate change: Climate Innovation Grant Program: voluntary tax contributions.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge program for the purpose of awarding funds to projects that may lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome barriers that prevent the achievement of the state's statutory energy goals and that may result in a portfolio of projects that are strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. This bill would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund, a special fund, in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change. The bill would repeal the program on January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 345](#) (Muratsuchi D) Oil and gas: operations: location restrictions.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation to regulate the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the operator of a well to file a written notice of intention to commence drilling with, and prohibits any drilling until approval is given by, the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or district deputy. Existing law requires an operator proposing to perform a well stimulation treatment to apply to the supervisor or district deputy for a permit to perform the well stimulation treatment and imposes other requirements and conditions on the use of well stimulation treatments. Under existing law, a person who fails to comply with this and other requirements relating to the regulation of oil or gas operations is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2020, all new oil and gas development or enhancement operation, as defined, that is not on federal land, to be located at least 2,500 feet from a residence, school, childcare facility, playground, hospital, or health clinic. The bill would authorize a city or county to require by ordinance that new oil and gas development or enhancement operation be located a larger distance away from a residence, school, childcare facility, playground, hospital, or health clinic than 2,500 feet. In the event that 2 or more cities and counties with jurisdiction over the same geographic area establish different health protection zone distances, the bill would require the larger health protection zone distance to apply. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize an operator of an oil or gas well or a production facility subject to these provisions to file a written request, containing specified information, with the division for a variance to reduce the health protection zone to the maximum achievable distance, and would authorize the supervisor to grant a variance upon making a written finding that the operator has no other feasible means of accessing a legal subsurface right, that the variance provides as much distance between sensitive receptors and those oil and gas operations as achievable, and that the variance would not endanger public health and safety. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 352](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 8/14/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Location: 8/14/2019-S. E.Q.

Summary:

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management

[AB 353](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) Food service facilities: food service packaging: state-owned facilities, state property, and state agency contracts.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 prohibits a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery publishes and maintains on its internet website that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. This bill would specify that a food service facility is prohibited from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging that is not on the department's published list only at a state-owned facility, on state property, or pursuant to a contract with a state agency, as applicable.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 470](#) ([Limón D](#)) California Green Business Program.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Environmental Protection Agency, consisting of various boards, offices, and departments, including the State Air Resources Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would establish the California Green Business Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the California Green Business Program to, among other things, develop baseline, beyond compliance, sector-specific environmental standards, as defined, for green business certification programs operated by local governments or their designees. The bill would also provide for the establishment of these local programs, which would certify small- and medium-sized businesses and public agencies as California green businesses, or an equivalent designation of the local program's choosing, for voluntarily adopting environmentally preferable business practices, including, but not limited to, increased energy efficiency, pollution prevention, reduced greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water conservation, waste reduction practices, and efficient and active transportation initiatives. The bill would delete an existing authorization for the Department of Toxic Substances Control to create a similar program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 585](#) ([Limón D](#)) Public lands: oil, gas, and mineral leases.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 123, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law vests with the State Lands Commission control over certain public lands. Existing law authorizes, with respect to oil, gas, and mineral leases, the assignment, transfer, or sublet as to all or any part of certain leased or permitted lands, as prescribed, subject to approval by the commission, to any person, association of persons, or corporation, who, at the time of the proposed assignment, transfer, or sublease, possesses certain qualifications. Existing law provides that the commission's approval of any assignment or transfer of a separate portion of any lease or permit, or of a separate or distinct zone or geological horizon, or portion of a separate or distinct zone or geological horizon, releases and discharges the assignor or transferor from all obligations thereafter accruing under the lease or permit with respect to the assigned, transferred, or subleased portion of the lease or permit. This bill would require an assignment, transfer, or sublease, or a memorandum of an assignment, transfer, or sublease, to be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the leased or permitted lands are located. The bill would authorize the commission, in considering an approval of an assignment, transfer, or sublease of a lease or permit under those provisions, to consider whether the proposed assignee, as defined, is likely to comply with the terms of the assigned lease or permit for the duration of both the primary term of the original lease or permit and any extended term of the lease because of production, as determined by specified factors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 606](#) ([Diep R](#)) Local government zoning ordinances.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a local agency, as defined, to comply with all applicable building and zoning ordinances of the county or city in which the agency's territory is situated. Existing law excepts location or construction of certain utility facilities from these requirements, including facilities for the storage or treatment of water and for the production or generation of electrical energy, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 639](#) ([Cervantes D](#)) Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy: California Workforce Development Board: informational report.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires specified state agencies to prepare and submit to the Secretary for Environmental Protection specified information for inclusion in an annual greenhouse gas emission reduction report card, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would create the Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy with a specified membership in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the task force to advise state agencies on the most effective ways to expend clean energy and greenhouse gas moneys to implement policies and programs to mitigate the impacts of transitioning seaport operations to low- and zero-emission operations on incumbent workers, as specified. The bill would require the task force to provide an annual update to the Governor and the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on its activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 801](#) ([Levine D](#)) Photovoltaic requirements: tariffs and programs: study.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings. Under this authority, the Energy Commission has established regulations requiring the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission, in collaboration with the Energy Commission, by March 31, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report on the feasibility of expanding an existing tariff or program or establishing a new tariff or program to facilitate compliance with the photovoltaic requirements for low-rise residential buildings, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

AB 877 (Gabriel D) Energy: solar energy and energy storage systems.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Decisions of the PUC adopted the California Solar Initiative, administered by the state's 3 largest electrical corporations and subject to the PUC's supervision. Existing law requires the PUC to ensure that not less than 10% of the funds for the California Solar Initiative are utilized for the installation of solar energy systems on low-income residential housing. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to develop criteria for solar energy systems that receive ratepayer-funded incentives under the California Solar Initiative. This bill would authorize the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified entities, to establish minimum requirements and develop rating standards for the performance and safety of a solar energy system that is not receiving ratepayer funded incentives and that is interconnected to the electrical distribution system. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

AB 915 (Mayes R) California Renewables Portfolio Standards Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. This bill would require that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 68% of retail sales by December 31, 2033, 76% by December 31, 2036, and 80% by December 31, 2038. The bill would revise the definition of "eligible renewable resource" for purposes of the program to include, on and after January 1, 2026, an electrical generation facility that has a specified point source emission level of carbon dioxide equivalent at, or below, a specified level, if the marginal increase in the cost of procurement from other eligible renewable energy resources exceeds a specified level. The bill would revise the definition of "eligible renewable resource" to include, on and after January 1, 2030, hydroelectric generation facilities of any generation capacity. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board to develop a methodology to

determine whether an electric generation facility is a zero-carbon resource. The bill would require the PUC, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit to the Legislature a report identifying all statutory and regulatory requirements and mandates that pertain to, or overlap with, achieving the state's clean energy goals and identifying and providing options to prevent related negative outcomes, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 926](#) (O'Donnell D) Oil revenue: Oil Trust Fund.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Oil Trust Fund in the State Treasury and appropriates the money in the fund to the State Lands Commission commencing when specified requirements are met. Existing law requires the Controller to transfer certain oil-revenue-related moneys to the fund. Existing law requires the commission to expend the money in the fund to finance the costs of well abandonment, pipeline removal, facility removal, remediation, and other costs associated with removal of oil and gas facilities from the Long Beach tidelands. Existing law prohibits the total amount deposited in the fund from exceeding \$300,000,000 and requires all interest earned on money in the fund after the balance in the fund totals \$300,000,000 to be transferred to the General Fund. This bill would delete the provisions relating to the limit on the total amount deposited in the fund. By increasing the amount of money that may be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Support

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 936](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Oil spills: response and contingency planning.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 770, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)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, and to represent the state in any coordinated response efforts with the federal government. Existing law requires the Governor to establish a California oil spill contingency plan that provides for an integrated and effective state procedure to combat the results of major oil spills within the state and that specifies state agencies to implement the plan. Existing law requires the administrator to submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan that addresses marine oil spills, by January 1, 1993, and to submit revised plans every 3 years thereafter. Beginning January 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, the administrator is required to submit an amended California oil spill contingency plan that addresses both marine and inland oil spills. This bill would define "nonfloating oil" for purposes of the act. The bill would require the administrator to hold, on or before January 1, 2022, a technology workshop that shall include the topic of technology for addressing nonfloating oil spills, and, in fulfilling specified duties, to consider information gained from technology workshops, as well as available scientific and technical literature concerning nonfloating oil spill response technology. The bill would require the administrator to include in the revision to the California oil spill contingency plan due on or before January 1, 2023, provisions addressing nonfloating oil. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 937](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the

California regional water quality control boards are the principal agencies with authority over water quality. Under the act, persons discharging waste are required to file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge and the discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed by that regional board. This bill would authorize a regional board to approve a waste discharge requirement for the use or reuse of produced water from an oil and gas operation for agricultural purposes or for groundwater recharge, only if, after a public hearing, it finds that the California Council on Science and Technology has reviewed the best available independent scientific evidence and has found the use will not pose a significant risk to the public from any contaminants in the produced water, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 975](#) ([Calderon D](#)) Environmental protection: California Coastal Resilience and Adaptation Leadership and Coordination Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, administered by the Office of Planning and Research, to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change, as specified. This bill would establish the California Coastal Resilience and Adaptation Leadership and Coordination Act of 2019, which would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Director of State Planning and Research and other state entities, to communicate with other countries, states, regional collaboratives, and subnational governments to support and promote the state's goals and policies relating to ocean, coastal, and near-shore terrestrial adaptation and resilience, and would require the secretary to take all action necessary when collaborating with other countries, states, regional collaboratives, and subnational governments related to accomplishing those goals and policies, as prescribed. The bill would also require the secretary, in collaboration with the director, to use quantified risk assessments of the impacts of climate change to establish priorities in carrying out the tasks under the act. The bill would authorize the secretary to appoint a designee to carry out these tasks. The bill would also authorize the secretary, where appropriate, to direct the Ocean Protection Council, or any other board, department, or office within the agency, to support specified actions under the act. The bill would require the secretary to post an annual report on the agency's internet website on the progress made during the preceding year regarding those actions the secretary is required to take under the act and to annually notify specified committees of the Legislature of the availability of the report.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 983](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) Transportation electrification.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. That law requires that the programs proposed by electrical corporations seek to minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits. The commission is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the above-described purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers. This bill would require an electrical corporation to work with local agencies or regional planning agencies in its service territory with responsibility for planning electric vehicle deployment to determine where to install new electrical charging stations along local transit corridors. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to file an application

with the PUC by December 31, 2020, with the support of the local or regional planning agency, for the infrastructure investments required to support electrical charging stations at transit corridor entry and exit points or other locations. The bill would require the application to prioritize the installment of charging stations in disadvantaged communities, as defined. The bill would require the PUC to review, modify, if appropriate, and decide whether to approve an application filed by an electrical corporation and supported by the local or regional planning agency. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to propose a cost allocation methodology that allocates costs in a reasonable manner and would require the PUC to approve the cost allocation methodology if the commission finds that the application would minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits and is in the interests of ratepayers. The bill would require that the charging stations be installed by the utility workforce, or by workers who are paid the prevailing wage for all program-related work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

AB 1039 (Muratsuchi D) Advanced energy storage: applications.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a city or county to make all documentation and forms associated with the permitting of advanced energy storage, as defined, available on a publicly accessible internet website, if the city or county has an internet website. Existing law requires a city or county to allow for the electronic submittal of a permit application for advanced energy storage and associated documentation through email, the internet, or facsimile. This bill would remove facsimile from the list of potential electronic submittal methods.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Energy Resources

AB 1115 (Quirk-Silva D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to amend the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations to consider the attainment of standards under the federal Clean Air Act, consider specified climate goals, complement existing oxides of nitrogen reductions programs to ensure value-added support to meet 2023 and 2031 federal nonattainment deadlines, and apply performance-based metrics.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

AB 1142 (Friedman D) Regional transportation plans: transportation network companies.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires designated transportation planning agencies to, among other things, prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan. Existing law requires a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, an action element, a financial element, and, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Under existing law, the policy

element describes the transportation issues in the region, identifies and quantifies regional needs, and describes the desired short-range and long-range transportation goals, as well as pragmatic objective and policy statements. Existing law authorizes the policy element of transportation planning agencies with populations that exceed 200,000 persons to quantify a set of specified indicators. This bill would authorize the inclusion of an additional indicator regarding measures of policies to increase use of existing transit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1195](#) (O'Donnell D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board, through a public process, to consider before January 1, 2023, allowing renewable natural gas or biogas that is delivered via a common carrier pipeline to a crude oil production or transport facility from a source that the state board determines directly reduces emissions of methane in the state to generate specified credits under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 1208](#) (Ting D) Utility user taxes: exemption: clean energy resource.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally provides that the legislative body of any city and any charter city may make and enforce all ordinances and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, as provided, including, but not limited to, a utility user tax on the consumption of gas and electricity. Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of any county may levy a utility user tax on the consumption of, among other things, gas and electricity in the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would extend the repeal date of the above-described exemption from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2027. The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management

[AB 1262](#) (O'Donnell D) California Sustainable Freight Action Plan.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law imposes various limitations on the emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Executive Order No. B-32-15 directed the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary for Environmental Protection, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to lead other relevant state departments, including the State Air Resources Board, in developing an integrated action plan by July 2016 and to establish targets to improve freight efficiency, transition to zero-emission technologies, and increase the competitiveness of the state's freight system. The California Sustainable Freight Action Plan was completed in response to Executive Order No. B-32-15. This bill would

require, by January 1, 2021, and every 5 years thereafter, the state board, the Department of Transportation, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to update the California Sustainable Freight Action Plan, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 1347](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Electricity: renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state and local government buildings.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. This bill would establish the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to state and local government buildings by December 31, 2030, and to all California end-use customers by December 31, 2045.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1371](#) ([Cunningham R](#)) **California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: offshore wind generation.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 established as a policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. This bill would require the commission to determine appropriate targets for the procurement of offshore wind generation on behalf of retail end-use customers of retail sellers in California in order to meet the goals that eligible renewable energy resources supply 60% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2030, and that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. The bill would request the Independent System Operator to utilize its transmission planning process to plan for new transmission additions to the transmission grid under its operational control that will accommodate offshore wind generation and to utilize or repurpose existing transmission infrastructure that was built to serve fossil fuel or nuclear generation that has been, or will be, retired. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 1406](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) **Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007, which includes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law requires the commission, as part of the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, to provide funding measures to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria. This bill would require the commission, until January 1, 2024, to allocate no less than 10% of the moneys available for allocation as part of the program for alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

AB 1440 (Levine D) Oil and gas: development.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field, so as to prevent damage to life, health, property, and natural resources, as provided; to permit owners and operators of wells to utilize all known methods and practices to increase the ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons; and to perform the supervisor's administrative duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill would revise and recast the duty on the supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells so as to permit the owners or operators of the wells to utilize methods and practices known to the oil industry that, in the opinion of the supervisor, are suitable in each proposed case. The bill would revise the declared policy of the state relating to the grant in an oil and gas lease or contract of the right or power to explore for and remove hydrocarbons from any lands in the state. The bill would instead require the supervisor to perform their administrative duties in a manner so as to help ensure the wise oversight of oil and gas development used to meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

AB 1441 (Levine D) Oil and gas: operations: permit and notice requirements.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field, so as to prevent damage to life, health, property, and natural resources, as provided; to permit owners and operators of wells to utilize all known methods and practices to increase the ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons; and to perform the supervisor's duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill would revise and recast the duty on the supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells so as to permit the owners or operators of the wells to utilize all methods and practices known to the oil industry that, in the opinion of the supervisor, are suitable in each proposed case. The bill would no longer require the supervisor to perform their duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1445](#) (Gloria D) Climate change: emergency declaration and policy.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency as the state agency responsible for coordinating development of the state's climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan. Existing law establishes programs, including the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program and a regional climate collaborative program, to coordinate and facilitate regional and local responses to climate change. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the State of California to restore an optimal safe climate and to provide maximum protection from climate change to all people and species, globally, including the most vulnerable. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state, in furtherance of that policy, undertake various immediate and large-scale efforts, including conversion of the economy to zero greenhouse gas emissions by no later than 2030, with an immediate phaseout of fossil fuels. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1551](#) (Arambula D) Property Assessed Clean Energy program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. on 4/10/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law, commonly known as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes public agency officials and property owners, as provided, to enter into voluntary contractual assessments, known as PACE assessments, to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. This bill would include within the criteria that an assessment contract is required to meet that the contract does not contain a penalty for early payment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

[AB 1655](#) (O'Donnell D) Hydrogen fuel.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/9/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board, and in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative transportation fuels, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to adopt specified hydrogen fuel regulations that, among other things, ensures state funding for the production and use of hydrogen fuel contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, criteria air pollutant emissions, and toxic air contaminant emissions. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to adopt a regulation on the zero-carbon energy content of hydrogen transportation fuel, as specified.

Position: Watch
Group: Energy Resources

[AB 1738](#) (Kalra D) Oil and gas: definitions: idle well.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law defines various terms for those purposes, including "idle well." This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[AB 1751](#) (Chiu D) Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Public Utilities Act prohibits, with certain exemptions, any public utility from selling, leasing, assigning, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of or encumbering specified property necessary or useful in the performance of the public utility's duties to the public without first, for qualified transactions valued above \$5,000,000, securing an order from the Public Utilities Commission authorizing it to do so or, for qualified transactions valued at \$5,000,000 or less, filing an advice letter and obtaining approval from the commission. This bill, the Consolidation for Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019, would authorize a water or sewer system corporation to file an application and obtain approval from the commission through an order authorizing the water or sewer system corporation to consolidate with a public water system or state small water system that has fewer than 3,300 service connections and serves a disadvantaged community, or to implement rates for the subsumed water system. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny the application within 8 months, except as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[SB 33](#) (Skinner D) Solid waste: reduction and recycling.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/16/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[SB 43](#) (Allen D) Carbon intensity and pricing: retail products.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the Legislature on the findings from a study, as specified, to determine the feasibility and practicality of assessing the carbon intensity of all retail products

subject to the tax imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, so that the total carbon equivalent emissions associated with such retail products can be quantified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

SB 59 (Allen D) California Transportation Commission: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.

Introduced: 12/19/2018

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission with various powers and duties, including the duty to advise and assist the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for transportation programs in the state. This bill would require the chair of the commission to establish an advisory committee, the California Council on the Future of Transportation, to provide the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for changes in state policy to ensure that California continues to be the world leader in autonomous, driverless, and connected vehicle technology. The bill would require the council to consist of at least 22 members, selected by the chair or designated, as specified, who represent, among others, transportation workers, various state and local agencies, and a disability rights organization. The bill would require the council to gather public comment on issues and concerns related to autonomous vehicles and to submit, among other things, recommendations for statewide policy changes and updates to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022, and to submit a report of its recommendations biannually thereafter, or more frequently at the commission's discretion. The bill would require the council to create subcommittees focused on or more specific topics and to form one subcommittee led by the Office of Planning and Research focused on furthering the state's environmental, public health, and energy objectives, as specified. The bill would require the subcommittee to submit policy recommendations to the council and the Legislature by January 1, 2022, and to make those recommendations publicly available. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources

SB 155 (Bradford D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: integrated resource plans.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 401, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. Existing law requires the commission to direct each retail seller to prepare and submit an annual report to the commission that includes specified information on the retail seller's compliance with requirements related to eligible renewable energy resource procurement. This bill would require the commission to review each annual compliance report filed by a retail seller, to notify a retail seller if the commission has determined, based upon its review, that the retail seller may be at risk of not satisfying the renewable procurement requirements for the then-current or future compliance period, and to provide recommendations in that circumstance regarding satisfying those requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

SB 167 (Dodd D) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 403, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to establish rules for all public utilities, subject to control by the Legislature. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires the commission, by January 1, 2020, to establish within itself the Wildfire Safety Division. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the division for review and approval. Existing law requires those wildfire mitigation plans to include specified information, including protocols for disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communication infrastructure. Existing law requires the commission to designate a baseline quantity of electricity and gas necessary for a significant portion of the reasonable energy needs of the average residential customer and requires the commission to establish a standard limited allowance in addition to the baseline quantity of gas and electricity for residential customers dependent on life-support equipment, as specified, which is referred to as a medical baseline allowance. This bill would require each electrical corporation, as part of those protocols, to additionally include protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances. The bill would authorize electrical corporations to deploy backup electrical resources or provide financial assistance for backup electrical resources to those customers receiving medical baseline allowances and who meet specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Energy Resources

SB 169 (Jackson D) Pipeline safety: records.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 5/30/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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. 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 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 these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

SB 246 (Wieckowski D) Oil and gas severance tax.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 2/12/2019-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 14.

Location: 2/11/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would impose an oil and gas severance tax of upon any operator for the privilege of severing oil or gas from the earth or water in this state at specified rates, calculated as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management

[SB 254](#) (Hertzberg D) California Earthquake Authority.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member board. Under existing law, the CEA is authorized to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Existing law establishes a capital structure for the CEA, with several sources of financing. Existing law generally makes all moneys and invested assets held in the California Earthquake Authority Fund, subject to specified restrictions, "available capital," which is the first source of financing used to pay earthquake claims and claim expenses. Under existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Fund is a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would require the CEA to pay an annual contingent capital expense into the Mitigation and Contingent Capital Expense Reserve Fund equal to 2% of the amount of claim-paying capacity available to and actually relied upon by the authority for the preceding calendar year that is based upon and supported by the authority's ability to impose the assessment authorized above. Under the bill, money in the fund would be periodically disbursed, in amounts to be determined by the board, to the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, the High Seismic Risk Zone Mitigation Fund, which would be created by the bill, and a fund designated by the authority for accrual of a new layer of claim-paying capacity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[SB 255](#) (Bradford D) Women, minority, disabled veteran, and LGBT business enterprise procurement: electric service providers: energy storage system companies: community choice aggregators.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 407, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, water, and telephone corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to establish rules for all public utilities, subject to control by the Legislature. This bill would change the \$25,000,000 annual gross revenue threshold above which these requirements become applicable to \$25,000,000 in gross annual California revenues, and would extend these requirements to electric service providers, as specified. The bill would include energy storage system and vegetation management projects within the enumerated categories of projects to which these requirements apply. The bill would direct the commission to require every electrical corporation, gas corporation, water corporation, wireless telecommunications service provider, electric service provider, and telephone corporation with gross annual California revenues exceeding \$15,000,000, but not more than \$25,000,000, to annually submit data in a simplified form to the commission on its procurement from women, minority, disabled veteran, and LGBT business enterprises in all categories. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

[SB 351](#) (Hurtado D) Climate change: Transformative Climate Communities Program.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 368, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the Transformative Climate Communities Program, which is administered by the Strategic Growth Council. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to specified eligible entities for the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, as defined. This bill would require the council to consider applications for projects undertaken in unincorporated areas of a county.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Energy Resources

[SB 463](#) ([Stern D](#)) Natural gas storage wells: well stimulation treatments: chemical composition: leaks: regulation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 773, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires an operator proposing to perform a well stimulation treatment on a well to apply to the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or a district deputy for a permit to perform the well stimulation treatment and imposes other requirements and conditions on the use of well stimulation treatments. Under existing law, a person who fails to comply with this and other requirements relating to the regulation of oil or gas operations is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law does not apply these provisions to well stimulation treatments that are used for routine maintenance of wells associated with underground storage facilities where natural gas is injected into and withdrawn from depleted or partially depleted oil or gas reservoirs. This bill would delete the exclusion of well stimulation treatments that are used for routine maintenance of wells associated with underground storage facilities where natural gas is injected into and withdrawn from depleted or partially depleted oil or gas reservoirs from the applicability of the provisions described above. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[SB 551](#) ([Jackson D](#)) Oil and gas: wells and facilities: abandonment and decommissioning: reporting and inspections.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 774, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires the department to report on October 1, 2020, to the Legislature on the number of hazardous wells, idle-deserted wells, deserted facilities, and hazardous facilities remaining, the estimated costs of abandoning or decommissioning those wells and facilities, and a timeline for future abandonment and decommissioning of those wells and facilities with a specific schedule of goals. This bill would extend that reporting date from October 1, 2020, to April 1, 2021. The bill would require the division, in collecting the information for the report, to conduct field inspections of hazardous wells, idle-deserted wells, deserted facilities, and hazardous facilities and to include information in the report from the field inspections that can be used to prioritize those wells and facilities in the specific schedule of goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources

Financial Management

[AB 18](#) ([Levine D](#)) Firearms and ammunition: excise tax.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 8/27/2019-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 8/26/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law charges the board with providing the 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 codify the establishment of the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program and the authority and duties of the board in administering the program, including the selection criteria for grants and reporting requirements to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 31](#) ([Garcia, Cristina D](#)) **Sales and use taxes: exemption: sanitary napkins: tampons: menstrual sponges and menstrual cups.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (CORRECTED)

Location: 5/1/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, and until January 1, 2025, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tampons, sanitary napkins, menstrual sponges, and menstrual cups. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 37](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Personal income taxes: deductions: business expenses: commercial cannabis activity.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 792, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and authorizes persons to conduct specified commercial cannabis activities, as defined, in the state. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would specifically provide in the Personal Income Tax Law for nonconformity to that federal law disallowing a deduction or credit for business expenses of a trade or business whose activities consist of trafficking specified controlled substances only for commercial cannabis activity, as defined under MAUCRSA, by a licensee under MAUCRSA, thus allowing deduction of business expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on that commercial cannabis activity under the Personal Income Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 40](#) ([Ting D](#)) **Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was TRANS. on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of

criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state to place at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2030 and 10,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2035. The bill also would require the state board to limit vehicle eligibility for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to only those vehicles manufactured by companies that have entered into a specified agreement that has been adopted by the state board, to post that agreement on the state board's internet website, to remove plug-in hybrid electric vehicles from vehicle eligibility in the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, to continue to maintain a waiting list for purchasers when moneys for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project are exhausted, to create a higher rebate dollar level per vehicle for vehicles with zero emissions and a greater driving range, and to continue to limit each zero-emission vehicle purchaser to 2 rebates.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 60](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Water conservation: water meters: accuracy standards.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 2/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water. Existing law requires the commission to establish minimum levels of operating efficiency to promote the use of energy and water efficient appliances, including landscape irrigation equipment. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations setting standards for the accuracy of water meters, as described. The bill would prohibit any water meter manufactured on or after the effective date of those regulations from being sold or offered for sale in the state, or installed by a water purveyor, unless it is certified by the manufacturer to be in compliance with those standards. Notwithstanding these provisions, the bill would require the regulations to include an exception for purchase of a noncompliant water meter pursuant to a contract entered into before January 1, 2020, and the subsequent installation of that water meter. The bill would allow a water purveyor to maintain water meters that are installed as of the effective date of the regulations, or pursuant to that exception, until the end of their useful service, as determined by the water purveyor.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 66](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Sales and use taxes: exemption: diapers.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/7/2019-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (May 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 5/6/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, diapers for infants and toddlers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 134](#) ([Bloom D](#)) **Safe Drinking Water Restoration.**

Introduced: 12/5/2018

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019)(May

be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Assembly Bill 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session of the Legislature, if enacted, would require the board to adopt an assessment of funding need that identifies systems and populations potentially in need of assistance and an analysis of anticipated funding needed based on the amount available in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill would require the board to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, on its progress in restoring safe drinking water to all California communities and to create an internet website that provides data transparency for all of the board’s activities described in this measure. The bill would require the board to develop metrics to measure the efficacy of the fund in ensuring safe and affordable drinking water for all Californians. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst’s Office, at least every 5 years, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund proposed by AB 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

AB 144 (Aguiar-Curry D) Public resources management: organic waste.

Introduced: 12/13/2018

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law declares that a thriving in-state forest products sector provides public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, and economic development for rural communities. Existing law establishes the Forest Management Task Force pursuant to a specified executive order issued by the Governor, and requires the task force or its successor entity, on or before July 1, 2020, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the siting of additional wood product manufacturing facilities in the state. Existing law specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities be, among other things, located in, or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires, as described, and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of 5% below the state’s median household income. This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state’s median household income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Fire Department

AB 147 (Burke D) Use taxes: collection: retailer engaged in business in this state: marketplace facilitators.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 5, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 4/25/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would specify that, on and after April 1, 2019, a retailer engaged in business in this state includes any retailer that, in the preceding calendar year or the current calendar year, has total combined sales of tangible personal property for delivery in this state by the retailer and all persons related to the

retailer that exceed \$500,000. The bill would allow the department to grant relief to certain retailers engaged in business in this state for specified interest or penalties imposed on use tax liabilities due and payable for tax reporting periods beginning April 1, 2019 and ending December 31, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

AB 161 (Ting D) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions. The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management

AB 212 (Bonta D) Counties: recording fees.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 7/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 41, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the recorder of each county, upon payment of proper fees and taxes, to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required by law to be recorded, as specified. Existing law establishes a fee for recording documents with the county recorder at \$10 for the first page and \$3 for each additional page and authorizes a county recorder to assess additional specified fees, including a fee of \$1 for each document filed in order to defray the cost of converting the county recorder's document storage system to micrographics. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize the \$1 fee to additionally be used for restoration and preservation of the county recorder's permanent archival microfilm, to implement and fund a county recorder archive program as determined by the county recorder, or to implement and maintain or utilize a trusted system for the permanent preservation of recorded document images. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Financial Management

AB 213 (Reyes D) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the

annual tax increment, as defined. This bill, for the 2019–20 fiscal year, would instead require the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount in the 2018–19 fiscal year, the product of that sum and the percentage change in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of that entity between the 2018–19 fiscal year to the 2018–19 fiscal year, and the product of the amount of specified motor vehicle license fee revenues that the Controller allocated to the applicable city in July 2010 and 1.17. This bill, for the 2020–21 fiscal year, and for each fiscal year thereafter, would require the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the prior fiscal year and the product of the amount as so described and the percentage change from the prior fiscal year in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of the entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 234](#) (Nazarian D) Income taxes: credit: seismic retrofits.

Introduced: 1/17/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/24/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a tax credit under both laws in an amount equal to 30% of the qualified costs paid or incurred by a qualified taxpayer for any seismic retrofit construction on a qualified building, as provided. The bill would require a qualified taxpayer, in order to be eligible for the credit, to obtain 2 certifications from the appropriate jurisdiction with authority for local building code enforcement: one prior to seismic retrofit construction that certifies that the building is an at-risk property, and a second subsequent to construction that certifies that the completed construction is seismic retrofit construction, as defined, and specifies a dollar amount of qualified costs. The bill would further require the taxpayer to provide the second certification to and apply for allocation of the credit with the Franchise Tax Board, and would require the board to allocate credits on a first-come-first-served basis. The bill would provide that the credit would have an aggregate cap under both laws of \$12,000,000 for each calendar year, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 254](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Warewashing machines: water reuse.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, generally establishes health and sanitation standards for various types of retail food businesses, and requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate these businesses and local agencies to enforce these requirements. The code requires warewashing sinks that discharge liquid waste to be drained by means of indirect waste pipes and all wastes drained by the warewashing sink to discharge through an airgap into a floor sink or other approved type of receptor, with specified exceptions. A violation of any provision of the code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize water from a warewashing machine to be reused on the same warewashing machine, for pre-rinse purposes only, if an attendant is onsite to control the reuse of the water for pre-rinse purposes and a written disclosure notice is posted, as specified. By imposing conditions on the reuse of water from a warewashing machine, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 274](#) (Mathis R) Water treatment facility: State Water Resources Control Board: grant.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/24/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Under existing law, various measures provide funds for water facilities and programs. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to establish the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program, to the extent funding is made available, to provide funding to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would appropriate \$20,000,000 from the General Fund to the board for the purpose of improving water treatment. The bill would require the board to grant \$20,000,000 to a specified joint powers authority for a water treatment facility to be operated by the joint powers authority.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Water Department

[AB 282](#) (Voepel R) Personal income taxes: credit: qualified principal residence.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 3/11/2019-In committee: Hearing for testimony only.

Location: 2/7/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law allow various credits against the tax imposed by that law. This bill would allow a credit against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2025, to a taxpayer that purchases a qualified principal residence during the taxable year in an amount equal to \$1,000. The bill would define a qualified principal residence to mean a single-family residence, whether detached or attached, that is completed as new construction on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2025, that is purchased to be the principal residence of the taxpayer and has never been occupied, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 287](#) (Voepel R) Public employees' retirement: annual audits.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates state and local public pension and retirement systems that provide pension benefits based on age at retirement, service credit, and final compensation. Existing law requires each state and local public pension or retirement system, on and after the 90th day following the completion of the annual audit of the system, to provide a concise annual report on the investments and earnings of the system, as specified, to any member who makes a request and pays a fee, if required, for the costs incurred in preparation and dissemination of that report. This bill would also require each state and local pension or retirement system to post a concise annual audit of the information described above on that system's internet website no later than the 90th day following the audit's completion. By imposing new duties on local retirement systems, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 290](#) (Wood D) Health care service plans and health insurance: third-party payments.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 862, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. These provisions govern, among other things, procedures by health care service plans and insurers with respect to premium payments. This bill would require a health care service plan or an insurer that provides a policy of health insurance to accept payments from specified third-party entities, including an Indian tribe or a local, state, or federal government program. The bill would also require a financially interested entity, as defined, other than those entities, that is making a third-party premium payment to provide that assistance in a specified manner and to perform other related duties, including

disclosing to the plan or the insurer the name of the enrollee or insured, as applicable, for each plan or policy on whose behalf a third-party premium payment will be made. The bill would require each plan or insurer to provide to the appropriate department information regarding premium payments by financially interested entities and reimbursement for services to providers, and would set forth standards governing the reimbursement of financially interested providers, including, but not limited to, chronic dialysis clinics, that meet certain criteria. Commencing January 1, 2022, the bill would require reimbursement to contracted providers to be the higher of the Medicare reimbursement rate or the rate determined pursuant to an independent dispute resolution process, as established by the bill, if either party seeks a rate determination pursuant to that process, and would require reimbursement for noncontracted providers to be governed by the terms and conditions of the health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, or the rate determined pursuant to the dispute resolution process, as prescribed. The reimbursement rates and dispute resolution process established by the bill would not apply to reimbursement for an enrollee or insured on behalf of whom a financially interested provider was already making premium payments to a health care service plan or insurer on or before October 1, 2019, except under specified circumstances. The bill would not alter existing obligations and requirements applicable to a health care service plan or health insurer relating to offering, marketing, selling, and issuing a health benefit plan, and cancellation or nonrenewal, as specified. The bill would specify that its requirements do not supersede or modify any privacy and information security requirements and protections in federal and state law regarding protected health information or personally identifiable information. The bill would declare that an enrollee's or insured's loss of coverage due to a financially interested entity's failure to pay premiums on a timely basis would be deemed a triggering event to allow for special enrollment, requiring a health care service plan or health insurer to allow an individual to enroll in or change individual health benefit plans, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 298](#) ([Mathis R](#)) Housing: home purchase assistance program: first responders: Legislative Analyst: study and report.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the California Housing Finance Agency and provides that the primary purpose of the agency is to meet the housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. Existing law requires the California Housing Finance Agency administer the Roberti-Greene Home Purchase Assistance Program, to provide home purchase assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Existing law authorizes the agency, pursuant to specified objectives, to create its own home purchase assistance programs, home purchase assistance products, or both, on terms and conditions as the agency deems prudent. Existing law requires the agency to provide to the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst an annual report containing information concerning all units produced, assisted, or insured using agency funds. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study, and present the findings thereof to the Legislature, to inform the creation of a low-interest loan program for first responders. The bill would require the report to be submitted on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the report to include a recommendation as to which state department is best suited to administer the program, an estimation of the amount of funding that would be necessary to conduct the program, and recommendations for qualifications for participation in the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 308](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) Taxation: corporations: minimum franchise tax: limited liability companies: annual tax.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 421, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Corporation Tax Law imposes a tax according to or measured by net income, computed at a specified rate upon the basis of the net income for that taxable year, on every corporation, except as provided. Existing law, generally, also imposes a minimum franchise tax of \$800, except as provided, on every

corporation incorporated in this state, qualified to transact intrastate business in this state, or doing business in this state, and an annual tax in an amount equal to the minimum franchise tax on every limited partnership, limited liability partnership, and limited liability company registered, qualified to transact business, or doing business in this state, as specified. Existing law exempts, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, a corporation and a limited liability company that are small businesses solely owned by a deployed member of the United States Armed Forces from paying the minimum franchise tax or the annual tax for any taxable year the owner is deployed and the limited liability company operates at a loss or ceases operation. This bill would extend the minimum franchise tax and annual tax exemptions for a corporation and a limited liability company that are small businesses solely owned by a deployed member of the United States Armed Forces for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 321](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Sales and use taxes: exemptions: trucks for use in interstate or out-of-state commerce.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 226, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption of, a new or remanufactured trailer or semitrailer with an unladen weight of 6,000 pounds or more that is purchased for use without this state and is delivered to the purchaser within this state, and the purchaser drives or moves the vehicle to any point outside this state within 30 or 75 days, as applicable, from and after the date of delivery, if the purchaser furnishes certain documents to the manufacturer or remanufacturer. Those documents include the purchaser's affidavit as to the exclusive use of the vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce, and the vehicle having been taken out of the state within the applicable time period. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would additionally include within this exemption the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, a new, used, or remanufactured truck with an unladen weight of 6,000 pounds or more that is purchased for use without this state. By requiring additional purchaser affidavits, this bill would expand the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 352](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 8/14/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Location: 8/14/2019-S. E.Q.

Summary:

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management

[AB 400](#) ([Lackey R](#)) State mandates.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution requires the state to provide a subvention of funds to reimburse local government for the costs of a new program or a higher level of service, with specified exceptions, when the Legislature or a state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, including school districts. Existing law authorizes a local agency or school district, by February 15, to file an annual reimbursement claim detailing these state-mandated costs, as specified. This bill would extend that date to March 1.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 402](#) (Quirk D) State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2020, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 405](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: water treatment.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, gas, electricity, and water when delivered to consumers, as specified. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2230 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse any local agencies for sales and use tax revenues lost by them pursuant to this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 411](#) (Stone, Mark D) Redevelopment: City of Santa Cruz: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the City of Santa Cruz to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving affordable housing, as defined, and facilities for homeless persons, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill would authorize the use of up to 10% of these bond proceeds for affordable housing for persons and families of moderate income, as defined, and require that the remainder be expended in accordance with specified provisions regarding the use of housing funds of a former redevelopment agency. The bill, if the City of Santa Cruz uses the remaining bond proceeds for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the Santa Cruz Successor Agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 481](#) ([Lackey R](#)) Parking violations.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the party responsible for processing the notices of parking violations and notices of delinquent parking violations, known as a processing agency, to provide a copy of a parking violation to the person who has received the violation within 15 days of that person's request. This bill would extend the time for the agency to respond to a request from 15 days to 20 days.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 485](#) ([Medina D](#)) Local government: economic development subsidies.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 803, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires each local agency, as defined, to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy within its jurisdiction, and to, among other things, hold hearings and report on those subsidies, as provided. Existing law defines "economic development subsidy" for these purposes to mean any expenditure of public funds or loss of revenue to a local agency in the amount of \$100,000 or more, for the purpose of stimulating economic development within the jurisdiction of a local agency, as provided. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would similarly require each local agency to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy for a warehouse distribution center, as defined, and to, among things, hold hearings and report on those

subsidies, as provided. The bill would require local agencies to submit a report to the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development providing specified information and would require the office to make those reports available to the public through its internet website. The bill would require a warehouse distribution center to provide a local agency any information necessary to comply with these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 492](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **Property tax assistance: eligibility.**

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Gonsalves-Deukmejian-Petris Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law authorizes individuals who meets specified criteria, including that they either be 62 years of age or older or blind or disabled, as defined, to file with the Franchise Tax Board a claim for assistance. That law authorizes assistance in an amount equal to a percentage, determined as provided, of either the property taxes accrued and paid by the claimant on their residential dwelling or, with respect to a claimant renting their residence, the applicable statutory property tax equivalent. That law prohibits assistance if the claimant's gross household income exceeds \$35,251, adjusted as provided. That law requires a claim for assistance under these provisions, and a specified additional declaration applicable in the case of assistance used to pay delinquent property taxes, to be under penalty of perjury. This bill, until December 1, 2025, would recast these provisions as the Gonsalves-Deukmejian-Petris Property Tax Assistance Law and authorize any individual, without regard to age, blindness, or disability, who otherwise meets the above-described criteria to file a claim for assistance. The bill would decrease the maximum gross household income for a claimant to qualify for assistance from \$35,251 to \$30,000, adjusted as provided, until December 1, 2025, and would thereafter repeal this requirement. The bill would also make various conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 515](#) ([Mathis R](#)) **Medi-Cal: unrecovered payments: interest rate.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to establish administrative appeal processes to review grievances or complaints arising from the findings of an audit or examination. Under existing law, if recovery of a disallowed payment has been made by the department, a provider who prevails in an appeal of that payment is entitled to interest at the rate equal to the monthly average received on investments in the Surplus Money Investment Fund, or simple interest at the rate of 7% per annum, whichever is higher. Under existing law, with exceptions, interest at that same rate is assessed against any unrecovered overpayment due to the department. In the case of an assessment against any unrecovered overpayment due to the department, this bill would authorize the department to reduce the interest rate as part of a repayment agreement entered into with the provider, after taking into account specified factors, including the importance of the provider to the health care safety net in the community and the impact of the repayment amounts on the fiscal solvency of the provider.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 516](#) ([Chiu D](#)) **Authority to remove vehicles.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within a designated time period. Under existing law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. This bill would delete the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would also modify the authority to remove a vehicle parked or left standing for 72 or more consecutive hours in violation of a local ordinance by requiring the vehicle to remain parked or left standing for 5 or more business days after a notice is affixed to the vehicle specifying the date and time after which the vehicle may be removed. The bill would also require the notice to include specified information. The bill would repeal the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses. The bill would make various conforming and technical changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Oppose

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

AB 533 (Holden D) Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 5/1/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, excludes from gross income under both laws any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. Existing law limits the collection and use of taxpayer information and provides that any unauthorized use of this information is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operative date of the provisions excluding from gross income specified amounts received in a turf removal water conservation program to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the Department of Finance to include an analysis of these exclusions in its annual tax expenditure report provided to the Legislature and further provides that taxpayer information collected pursuant to this requirement is subject to the limitation on the collection and use of that information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

AB 537 (Wood D) Medi-Cal managed care: quality improvement and value-based financial incentive program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, one of the methods by which Medi-Cal services are provided is pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system and geographic managed care. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2022, a Medi-Cal managed care plan to meet a minimum performance level (MPL) that improves the quality of health care and reduces health disparities for enrollees, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish both a quality assessment and performance improvement program and a value-based financial incentive program to ensure that a Medi-Cal managed care plan achieves an MPL. The bill would, among other things, require the department

to establish a public stakeholder process in the planning, development, and ongoing oversight of the programs. The bill would require the department to annually and publicly report the results of the quality assessment and performance improvement program on the department's internet website. The bill would require the department to utilize the results of the quality improvement and value-based financial incentive program to inform a publicly reported Quality Rating System for Medi-Cal managed care plans, subject to federal approval.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 565](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) **Public health workforce planning: loan forgiveness, loan repayment, and scholarship programs.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 6/24/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program (program) in the California Physician Corps Program within the Health Professions Education Foundation, which provides financial incentives, including repayment of educational loans, to a physician and surgeon who practices in a medically underserved area, as defined. Existing law establishes the Medically Underserved Account for Physicians, a continuously appropriated account, within the Health Professions Education Fund, to primarily provide funding for the ongoing operations of the program. This bill also would define "practice setting" to include a program or facility operated by, or contracted to, a county mental health plan. By expanding the group of persons eligible for financial incentives payable from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 570](#) ([Aguiar-Curry D](#)) **Local Government Investment Act.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/15/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, defines various terms and prescribes procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with specified provisions of the California Constitution. This bill would define the term "affordable housing" for purposes of specified provisions of the California Constitution to include a first-time home buyer program offered by a local agency. The bill would also specify that a parcel tax imposed pursuant to a specified constitutional provision may include an exemption for persons who are 65 years of age or older, receiving Supplemental Security Income for a disability, or receiving Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits and whose yearly income does not exceed specified amounts. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 608](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) **Property taxation: exemption: low-value properties.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 92, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature, with the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each legislative house, to allow a county board of supervisors to exempt from property taxation those properties having a full value too low to justify the costs of assessment and collection. Existing property tax law implementing this authority generally limits any exemption granted under this constitutional provision by a county board of supervisors to real property with a total base year value, or personal property with a full value, not exceeding \$10,000. Existing property tax law increases this limit to \$50,000 in the case of a possessory interest, for a temporary and transitory use, in a publicly owned fairground, fairground facility, convention facility, or cultural facility. This bill, for lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2020, and

before January 1, 2025, would delete this requirement that the possessory interest be for a temporary and transitory use of a publicly owned fairground, fairground facility, convention facility, or cultural facility, thereby allowing the exemption from taxation under these provisions of any possessory interest valued at \$50,000 or less. The bill would include findings as to the specific goals, purposes, and objectives of the bill and require county assessors to report to the State Board of Equalization on whether and by what amount the county has increased the low-value property tax exemption for possessory interests. By adding to the duties of county assessors in this regard, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 610](#) (Obernolte R) Elections: local bond measures: tax rate statement.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires local governments, when submitting for voter approval a bond measure that will be secured by an ad valorem tax, to provide the voters with a statement that includes estimates of the tax rates required to fund the measure. Tax rates are expressed as the rate per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund the bond measure. This bill would instead require that the tax rate be expressed as the rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund the bond measure.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 694](#) (Irwin D) Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/26/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014 (the 2014 bond act), authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$600,000,000, as specified, for expenditure by the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide housing to veterans and their families pursuant to the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 (VHHPA). This bill would enact the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2020 to authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$600,000,000 to provide additional funding for the VHHPA. The bill would provide for the handling and disposition of the funds in the same manner as the 2014 bond act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 717](#) (Nazarian D) Public contracts: armored courier services.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes state agencies, as defined, to acquire goods and services, subject to specified requirements, including a competitive bidding process for public contracts. This bill would authorize a state agency, in consultation with the Treasurer's office, to contract with an armored car service provider to pick up, count, and transport to a bank or financial institution the cash remits of any state-imposed taxes and fees that are administered by that state agency from participating businesses in California, including cannabis-related businesses. The bill would require specified armored car service providers to enter into, or have already entered into, a labor peace agreement, as defined, in order to contract with a state agency. The bill would also authorize the state agency to enter into an agreement with a local government, special district, or other local entity imposing a tax or fee to provide the armored car service. The bill would

authorize a state agency to enter into an agreement with a participating business to that effect, and to charge a participating business a fee to cover the reasonable costs to the state agency of providing the armored car service.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 731](#) (Kalra D) Health care coverage: rate review.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 807, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer offering a contract or policy in the individual or small group market to file specified information, including total earned premiums and total incurred claims for each contract or policy form, with the appropriate department at least 120 days before implementing a rate change. Existing law requires a health plan that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups in the state to disclose actual trend experience information in lieu of disclosing specified annual medical trend factor assumptions and projected trends, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care to conduct an annual public meeting regarding large group rates. This bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would expand those requirements to apply to large group health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies, and would impose additional rate filing requirements on large group contracts and policies. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would require a plan or insurer to disclose with a rate filing specified information by geographic region for individual, grandfathered group, and nongrandfathered group contracts and policies, including the price paid compared to the price paid by the Medicare Program for the same services in each benefit category. The bill would eliminate separate reporting and disclosure requirements for a health plan that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups in the state. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would require a health care service plan that fails to file specified information to disclose other information by market and by geographic region. If a plan or insurer fails to provide all the information required, the bill would specify that the filing is an unjustified rate on and after July 1, 2020. The bill would authorize a large group contractholder that has experience-rated or blended coverage and meets specified criteria to apply to the Department of Managed Health Care or Department of Insurance, as appropriate, within 60 days of receiving notice of a rate change to review a rate change and determine if it is unreasonable or not justified, and would require the appropriate department to use reasonable efforts to complete the review within 60 days of receiving all the information required to make a determination. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care to conduct a public meeting regarding large group rates in every even-numbered year. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 740](#) (Burke D) Property insurance: fire hazard severity zones.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/3/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.

Location: 9/3/2019-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

Under existing law, the California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance association formed by state insurers licensed to write and engaged in writing basic property insurance within this state to assist persons in securing basic property insurance and to formulate and administer a program and FAIR Plan for the equitable apportionment among insurers of basic property insurance. Existing law requires each insurer to participate in the writings, expenses, and profits and losses of the association in the proportion that its premiums written bear to the aggregate premiums written by all insurers in the program, as specified, but requires the plan to provide for a method for insurers who voluntarily write basic property insurance on risks located in areas designated as brush hazard areas to be proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the plan. This bill would add to the insurers that are proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the FAIR Plan those voluntarily writing basic property insurance on risks in high or very high

fire hazard severity zones, as determined and mapped by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The bill would also revise the similar provision relating to areas designated as brush hazard areas by making it specifically applicable to areas so designated at the time coverage begins. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 755](#) (Holden D) California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 5/29/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Holden.

Location: 5/29/2019-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 11/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers' share to 3%. Existing law authorizes the department, in carrying out the act, to solicit and use any and all expertise available in, and to contract or cooperate with, other state agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee. Existing law requires the department, or its authorized agent, to be reimbursed for its costs of collection, auditing, and making refunds associated with the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, in an amount up to 3% of the total annual revenue deposited in the fund. This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee and would repeal the provision authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to solicit and use the expertise of, and contract or cooperate with, other state agencies. The bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Water Department

[AB 816](#) (Quirk-Silva D) California Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, create a statewide data system or warehouse that collects local data through homeless management information systems, with the ultimate goal of matching data on homelessness programs to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs, as specified. This bill would establish the California Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development for the purpose of making grants available to applicants, defined to include a city, county, city and county, or continuum of care, for eligible activities including, among other things, rental assistance, operating subsidies in new and existing affordable or supportive housing units, and specified outreach services. The bill would continuously appropriate \$450,000,000 from the General Fund every fiscal year to the department for purposes of the program, and set forth how these funds must be allocated. The bill would require the department to, on or before January 1, 2023, and every year thereafter, evaluate the outcomes of the program and report the outcomes to the Senate Committee on Housing and the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 818](#) (Cooley D) Local government finance: vehicle license fee adjustment amounts.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. This bill would establish a separate vehicle license fee adjustment amount for a city incorporating after January 1, 2012, including an additional separate vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the first fiscal year of incorporation and for the next 4 fiscal years thereafter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 821](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) **Transportation: Trade Corridor Enhancement Account: project nomination: California Port Efficiency Program.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/4/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account to receive revenues attributable to 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 for corridor-based freight projects nominated by local agencies and the state. Existing law makes these funds and certain federal funds apportioned to the state available upon appropriation for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for trade infrastructure improvement projects that meet specified requirements. Existing law requires the commission to allocate 60% of available funds to projects nominated by regional transportation agencies and other local agencies, with the remaining 40% of available funds to be allocated to projects nominated by the Department of Transportation. In adopting a program of projects, existing law requires the commission to prioritize projects jointly nominated and jointly funded by the state and local agencies. This bill would require the commission to allocate not less than 10% of the funds that are required to be allocated to projects nominated by the department to projects nominated pursuant to the California Port Efficiency Program, which this bill would create. The program would require the department to nominate projects proposed by port authorities and regional transportation agencies that most effectively improve velocity, throughput, and reliability of port operations.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 831](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **Department of Housing and Community Development: study: local fees: new developments.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 6/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 5/29/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, by June 30, 2019, to complete a study to evaluate the reasonableness of local fees charged to new developments, as defined, and requires the study to include findings and recommendations regarding potential amendments to the Mitigation Fee Act to substantially reduce fees for residential development. This bill would require the department to post the study on its internet website on or before March 1, 2020. The bill would also require the department, by January 1, 2024, to issue a report to the Legislature on the progress of cities and counties in adopting the recommendations made in the study.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 832](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Income taxes: credits: qualified developer: affordable housing.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things,

specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a taxpayer in an amount equal to 50% of the amount contributed by the taxpayer to a qualified developer for the development of a qualified project, as defined, but that does not exceed a specified amount per taxpayer per qualified project. The bill would also limit the aggregate amount of the credit, as specified. The bill would provide findings and declarations relating to the goals of this credit. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 879](#) (Gipson D) Firearms.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 730, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires ammunition to be sold only to a person whose information matches an entry in the Automated Firearms System and who is eligible to possess ammunition, to a person who has a current certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, or to a person who purchases or transfers the ammunition in a single ammunition transaction, as specified. Existing law imposes a per transaction fee not to exceed \$1 on ammunition purchasers and transferees and requires that this money be deposited in the continuously appropriated Ammunition Safety and Enforcement Special Fund. Existing law requires a person or business to have a valid ammunition vendor license to sell more than 500 rounds of ammunition in any 30-day period. Existing law generally requires the sale or transfer of firearms to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2024, require the sale of firearm precursor parts, as defined, to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. Commencing July 1, 2024, the bill would require a person or business to have a valid firearm precursor part vendor license to sell more than one firearm precursor part in any 30-day period, except as exempted. This bill would make a violation of this prohibition a misdemeanor. The bill would require that a licensed firearm dealer or licensed ammunition vendor automatically be deemed a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. The bill would create an application process for firearm precursor part vendors, as specified. The bill would establish the Firearm Precursor Parts Special Account, into which vendor license fees would be deposited. The bill would continuously appropriate money in the fund to the department for purposes of implementing, administering, and enforcing the firearm precursor part authorization program, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the firearm precursor part vendor to conduct business at the location specified in the license, except in the case of gun shows or events, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 885](#) (Irwin D) Property taxation: new construction: definition.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing law defines "newly constructed" and "new construction" to mean any addition to real property since the last lien date and any alteration of land or of any improvement since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or that converts the property to a different use. Existing law, where real property has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" and "new construction" any timely reconstruction of the real property, or portion thereof, where the property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to damage or destruction. This bill would define the term "substantially equivalent" for purposes of the provisions described above to mean the size of the improvement after reconstruction does not exceed 120% of the size of the improvement prior to damage or destruction or the full cash value of the improvement after reconstruction does not exceed 120% of the full cash value of the improvement prior to damage or destruction. The bill would apply this definition to real property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity on or after

January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 938](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Sales and use taxes: exclusion: low-emission motor vehicle: trade-in.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, measured by sales price. The Sales and Use Tax Law defines the terms "gross receipts" and "sales price." This bill, before January 1, 2025, would exclude from the terms "gross receipts" and "sales price" the value of a qualified trade-in motor vehicle that is traded in for a qualified motor vehicle, as defined, if the value of the qualified trade-in motor vehicle is separately stated on the invoice or bill of sale or similar document provided to the purchaser. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 945](#) (McCarty D) Local government: financial affairs: surplus funds.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 619, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes the instruments and criteria by which a local agency, as defined, may invest and deposit its funds, including its surplus funds. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes a local agency, under certain conditions, to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in deposits at specified types of financial institutions that use a private sector entity to assist in the placement of deposits, as specified. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2021, authorizes a local agency, under certain conditions, to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in certificates of deposit at specified types of financial institutions. This bill would instead, commencing January 1, 2020, authorize a local agency to invest and deposit the agency's surplus funds in deposits at specified types of financial institutions whether those investments are in certificates of deposit or another form. The bill, from January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2026, also would increase to 50% the percentage of funds that can be so invested by a city, district, or other local agency that does not pool money in deposits or investments with other local agencies with a different governing body. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2026, authorize those same cities, districts, and agencies to invest up to 30% of the agency's surplus funds in the same manner described above. The bill would make additional conforming changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 953](#) (Ting D) Cannabis: state and local taxes: payment by digital asset.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B. & F. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city and the board of supervisors of a county to license, for revenue and regulation, and fix a license tax upon, every kind of lawful business transacted in the city or county, as specified. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would allow the legislative body of a city or the board of supervisors of a county to determine and implement a method by which a licensee under MAUCRSA may remit any city or county cannabis license tax amounts due by payment using stablecoins, as defined. The bill would authorize that city or county in determining that method to either accept stablecoins directly into a digital wallet controlled by that jurisdiction or to utilize a third-party digital asset payment processor that allows for the immediate conversion of any payments made by stablecoins into United States dollars and deposit into an account of that jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Financial Management

[AB 962](#) (Burke D) Hospitals: procurement contracts.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 815, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate health care facilities, including hospitals. Existing law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, which is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health relating to health planning and research development. This bill would require a licensed hospital with operating expenses of \$50,000,000 or more, and a licensed hospital with operating expenses of \$25,000,000 or more that is part of a hospital system, to annually submit a report to the office on its minority, women, LGBT, and disabled veteran business enterprise procurement efforts, as specified. The bill would require the reports to be submitted by July 1, 2021, and then updated annually thereafter. The bill would impose specified civil penalties for a failure to submit a report. The bill would require the office to maintain a link on the office's internet website that provides public access to the content of those reports, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 1025](#) (Grayson D) Transportation: California Transportation Commission: San Ramon Branch Corridor: reimbursement.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 816, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission, with various powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital projects and the allocation of funds to those projects, pursuant to the state transportation improvement program and various other transportation funding programs. Through certain commission resolutions, the commission allocated moneys appropriated to it in the 1980s from the Transportation Planning and Development Account to the County of Contra Costa for the acquisition of a specified right-of-way, and for associated projects, relating to the San Ramon Branch Corridor. Those resolutions require the county to reimburse the state if the county fails to meet specified conditions. This bill would relinquish the rights of the state to reimbursement pursuant to those resolutions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1049](#) (Grayson D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: all volunteer fire department: equipment.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would provide an exemption from those taxes for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, equipment that is purchased for exclusive use by an all volunteer fire department for firefighting.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 1057](#) (Limón D) Oil and gas: Geologic Energy Management Division: wells and facilities: disposition and

acquisition notices: indemnity bonds and remediation: additional security: civil penalty.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 771, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources within the Department of Conservation. Under existing law, the division regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state.This bill would change the name of the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources within the Department of Conservation to the Geologic Energy Management Division and make conforming changes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 1074](#) (Diep R) Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/10/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/7/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, which was approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires the proceeds from the sale of these bonds to be used to finance various housing programs and a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily use by an ordinance that complies with specified requirements. Existing law requires the city, county, or city and county to ministerially approve or disapprove an application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit received pursuant to such an ordinance within 120 days.This bill would enact the Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Bond Act of 2020 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to enter into a contract under that program with a homeowner to provide financing to pay for the eligible costs incurred by the homeowner in constructing an accessory dwelling unit on the homeowner's property, subject to specified terms and conditions. The bill would require that moneys received from a homeowner for the repayment of financing provided under the program to be used to pay debt service when due on bonds issued pursuant to the bond act.This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1085](#) (McCarty D) After school programs: substance use prevention: funding: cannabis revenue.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the After School Education and Safety Program under which participating public schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. The After School Education and Safety Program requires each program component to consist of an education and literacy element and an educational enrichment element, as specified.This bill would specifically authorize for inclusion within the educational enrichment element youth development activities that promote healthy choices and behaviors in order to prevent and reduce substance use and improve school retention and performance.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1109](#) (Fong R) Preschool: privately funded pilot program: tax credits.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services for eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer all California state preschool programs, including, but not limited to, part-day and full-day age and developmentally appropriate programs for 3- and 4-year-old children. This bill would, until January 1, 2026, authorize the department, as part of a pilot program, to accept monetary contributions made to the California Preschool Investment Fund, which this bill would create, by a person for purposes of preschool education, as provided. The bill would require the money in the fund to be used to, among other things, fund state preschools that are part of the California state preschool program located in one of the 5 counties participating in the pilot program, as provided, and to reimburse state agency administrative costs incurred in connection with the program. The bill would require participating counties to report to the department's Early Education and Support Division regarding the county's assessment of how the pilot program is performing. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature following the conclusion of the program and would require any moneys remaining in the fund as of the date the department is reimbursed for the costs of preparing and submitting that report to be transferred to any other state fund identified by the department that provides funding for increased access to preschool programs for low-income children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management

[AB 1206](#) ([Choi R](#)) **Income tax credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving housing services or assistance.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 4/11/2019-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/11/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, under both laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that owns qualified property, as defined, in an amount equal to \$500 for each qualified property owned by the taxpayer, not to exceed \$5,000 per taxable year. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1208](#) ([Ting D](#)) **Utility user taxes: exemption: clean energy resource.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 238, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally provides that the legislative body of any city and any charter city may make and enforce all ordinances and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, as provided, including, but not limited to, a utility user tax on the consumption of gas and electricity. Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of any county may levy a utility user tax on the consumption of, among other things, gas and electricity in the unincorporated area of the county. This bill would extend the repeal date of the above-described exemption from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2027. The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management

[AB 1248](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Capital Investment Incentive Program: local governments: property tax abatement.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program, pursuant to which the county, city and county, or city is authorized to pay, upon request, a capital investment incentive amount that is an amount up to or equal to the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value of a qualified manufacturing facility, as defined, that exceeds \$150,000,000 to a proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years. This bill would, commencing with the 2020–21 fiscal year, until January 1, 2024, additionally authorize the governing body of a county, city and county, or city to pay a proponent of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility, as defined, a capital investment incentive amount, for up to 10 consecutive years, that does not exceed the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues allocated to that entity, as specified, derived from that portion of the assessed value that exceeds \$5,000,000 of a qualified targeted manufacturing facility located within the jurisdiction of that county, city and county, or city commencing with the first fiscal year after the date upon which the qualified targeted manufacturing facility is certified for occupancy or commences operation, as specified. The bill would require that annual payment of the capital investment incentive amount to be contingent on the proponent's compliance with a community services agreement, which this bill would require the county, city and county, or city to enter into with the proponent, and the payment of a specified community services fee required to be paid by the proponent to the county, city and county, or city. The bill would prohibit ad valorem property tax revenue amounts with respect to a facility from being taken into account in calculating more than one capital investment incentive. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1253](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Local agency formation commissions: grant program.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for special districts, as specified. The act requires a local agency formation commission in each county to encourage the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances, among other things. Existing law also establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government and assigns to the council certain duties, including providing, funding, and distributing data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in the development and planning of sustainable communities. Existing law also establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government and assigns to the council certain duties, including providing, funding, and distributing data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in the development and planning of sustainable communities. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1259](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) **Personal income taxes: corporation taxes: credits: California New Markets Tax Credit.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing federal law allows a New Markets Tax Credit to a taxpayer holding a qualified equity investment in an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the amount paid to the qualified community development entity for investment in low-income communities. The state Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a California New Markets Tax Credit under the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with the federal New Markets Tax Credit, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in a specified amount for investments in low-income communities. The

bill would limit the total annual amount of credit allowed pursuant to these provisions to \$100,000,000 per calendar year. The bill would impose specified duties on the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) with regard to the application for, and allocation of, the credit. The bill would require GO-Biz to establish and impose reasonable fees upon entities that apply for the allocation of the credit, to be deposited in the California New Markets Tax Credit Account established by the bill within the California Economic Development Fund, and use the revenue, upon annual appropriation by the Legislature, to defray the cost of applying to and administering the credits, as specified. The bill would only authorize the allocation for these credits for those taxable years for which moneys are appropriated to GO-Biz to administer these credits for those taxable years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1303](#) (O'Donnell D) School facilities: Civic Center Act: direct costs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 541, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Civic Center Act authorizes, and in some instances requires, the governing board of a school district to allow the use of school facilities or grounds as a civic center, for specified purposes. The act authorizes or requires, as applicable, the governing board of a school district to charge a fee, not to exceed the school district's direct costs, as defined, for use of its school facilities or grounds. Existing law, until January 1, 2020, defines direct costs that the governing board of a school district may or must charge an entity for the use of school facilities or grounds to include a specified share of the operating and maintenance costs proportional to the entity's use of the school facilities or grounds under this provision and a share of the costs for maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment of the school facilities or grounds proportional to that entity's use of the school facilities or grounds, as specified. This bill would extend until January 1, 2025, the authorization or requirement for the governing board of a school district to charge an entity a fee for the use of the school's facilities or grounds that includes the costs described above.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management

[AB 1326](#) (Gloria D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: low income housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/29/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/11/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, existing law partially exempts from property taxation property used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, if specified criteria are met, including that the owner is eligible for and receives low-income housing tax credits pursuant to specified provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. This bill would extend indefinitely the treatment of a unit of property whose owner is eligible for specified federal low-income housing tax credits as occupied by a lower income household, as provided. By extending the duties of local tax officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1332](#) (Bonta D) Sanctuary State Contracting and Investment Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, including school police and security departments, from using money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, and, subject certain to

exceptions, proscribes other activities or conduct in connection with immigration enforcement by law enforcement agencies. Existing law requires, by October 1, 2018, the Attorney General, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible for use by public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses, among others. Existing law requires, among others, all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses to implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. Existing law also requires law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice annually regarding transfers of persons to immigration authorities and requires the Attorney General to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations regarding state and local law enforcement databases, for purposes of limiting the availability of information for immigration enforcement, as specified. This bill, the Sanctuary State Contracting Act, would, among other things, require the Department of Justice, commencing on January 1, 2020, and quarterly thereafter, to publish a list on its internet website, based on specified criteria, of each person or entity that, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, is providing data broker, extreme vetting, or detention facilities support to any federal immigration agency, as specified. The bill would prohibit a state or local agency from entering into a new, amended, or extended contract or agreement with any person or entity that appears on the list published by the Department of Justice unless the state or local agency has made a finding that no reasonable alternative exists, as specified. The bill would exempt certain contracts or agreements from these provisions related to the administration of retirement benefits and investment of moneys for retirement benefits, as specified. The bill would authorize the Department of Justice to initiate, and require the department to receive and investigate, all complaints regarding violations of these provisions, and would require the department to issue findings regarding any alleged violation and notify any affected state or local agency. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, this bill would make a violation of these provisions subject to civil and criminal penalties, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

AB 1384 (O'Donnell D) Consumer loans: definition.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines and regulates consumer loans in various ways, including with reference to covered loans. Existing law defines a covered loan as a consumer loan for which the loan's origination balance does not exceed the conforming loan limit for a single family first mortgage, as established by a specified entity, and that meets specified conditions regarding the loan's annual percentage rate or the total points and fees payable will exceed a specified amount of the total loan. In this context, a consumer loan is defined as a consumer credit transaction secured by real property that is located in this state, improved by a one-to-four residential unit, and used, or intended to be used, as the consumer's principal dwelling. Existing law excepts from this definition reverse mortgages, open lines of credit, as defined, bridge loans, and a consumer credit transaction secured by rental property or second homes. This bill, for the purposes of the provisions described above, would define a "consumer credit transaction" as a loan made to, or an obligation incurred by, a natural person in which the money loaned, the property delivered, or service rendered is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

AB 1388 (Flora R) Forestry: forest health: fire prevention: grants: funding.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/1/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/28/2019-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state's forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year

and until the 2030–31 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$500,000,000 from the General Fund annually to the Natural Resources Agency for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified, including for healthy forest projects in or adjacent to state responsibility areas, or on federal lands pursuant to Good Neighbor Authority agreements entered into with the federal government. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with the department, to establish and administer the Small Landowner Vegetation Management Assistance Program for the purpose of providing grants and loans to qualified organizations, as defined, for forest health and fire prevention projects. The bill would require the agency to allocate some of the money specified above for purposes of this program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 1401](#) (Fong R) Surcharges on parking violations.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law imposes penalties in various amounts for parking violations. In addition to the amount imposed for the parking penalty, existing law also levies various surcharges on the penalties to fund court operations and construction, including a state court construction penalty, and to support authorized local purposes. This bill would delete the authority of a court, county, city, district, or issuing agency to levy an additional surcharge on parking penalties for the above-described purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 1413](#) (Gloria D) Transportation: transactions and use taxes.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 758, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law authorizes various specified governmental entities, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law. This bill would authorize the agency to impose a transactions and use tax applicable to the entirety of, or a portion of, the County of Placer, excluding the Tahoe Basin, in conformity with the Transactions and Use Tax Law at a rate of no more than 1% if certain requirements are met, including a requirement that the ordinance proposing the transactions and use tax be submitted to, and approved by, the voters. The bill would require that any revenues derived from the tax be spent within, or for the benefit of, the portion of the county to which the tax would apply and be spent only on transportation and transit infrastructure and services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 1424](#) (Berman D) Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act prohibits the charging of a subscription fee on persons desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station, as defined, and prohibits requiring those persons to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station, except as specified. The act requires an electric vehicle charging station to provide to the general public 2 specified options for payment. The act also authorizes the State Air Resources Board, if no interoperability billing standards have been adopted by a national standards organization by January 1, 2015, to adopt interoperability billing standards, as defined, for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations, and requires, if the state board adopts standards, all electric vehicle charging stations

that require payment to meet those standards within one year. This bill instead would require an electric vehicle charging station to provide to the general public a toll-free telephone number for processing a credit card payment and onsite capacity for credit card payment, as defined. The bill instead would authorize the state board, if no interoperability billing standards, as defined, have been adopted by an international standards organization by January 1, 2021, to adopt interoperability billing standards for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations, and would require, if the state board adopts standards, all electric vehicle charging stations that require payment to meet those standards by deadlines specified by the state board.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

AB 1437 (Chen R) Local government: redevelopment: revenues from property tax override rates.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires revenues equivalent to those that would have been allocated to each redevelopment agency, had the agency not been dissolved, to be allocated to the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund of each successor agency for making payments on the principal of and interest on loans, and moneys advanced to or indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires, from February 1, 2012, to July 1, 2012, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the county auditor-controller, after deducting administrative costs, to allocate property tax revenues in each Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund in a specified manner. Existing law requires certain revenues attributable to a property tax rate approved by the voters of a city, county, city and county, or special district to make payments in support of pension programs or in support of capital projects and programs related to the State Water Project to be allocated to, and when collected to be paid into, the fund of that taxing entity instead of the Redevelopment Property Tax Fund of each successor agency, unless the revenues are pledged as security for the payment of any indebtedness, as provided. Existing law requires all allocations of revenues derived from the imposition of that property tax rate made by any county auditor-controller prior to July 1, 2015, to be deemed correct, and prohibits any city, county, county auditor-controller, successor agency, or affected taxing entity from being subject to any claim, as specified. This bill would additionally require certain revenues attributable to a property tax rate approved by the voters of a city, county, city and county, or special district to make payments in support of a mobile intensive care program in the City of Brea called "Paramedics" to be allocated to, and when collected to be paid into, the fund of that taxing entity instead of the Redevelopment Property Tax Fund of each successor agency, unless the revenues are pledged as security for the payment of any indebtedness, as provided. The bill would require all allocations of revenues derived from the imposition of that property tax rate made by any county auditor-controller prior to January 1, 2020, to be deemed correct, and would prohibit any city, county, county auditor-controller, successor agency, or affected taxing entity from being subject to any claim, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

AB 1453 (Chiu D) Property tax: welfare exemptions: rental housing and related facilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a welfare exemption for property that meets certain requirements, including that it is used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and is owned and operated by certain nonprofit entities. Existing property tax law establishes a partial welfare exemption for property that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities that is owned and operated by an eligible nonprofit entity, including a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is an eligible nonprofit corporation or eligible limited liability company, or a veterans organization, as provided. This bill would authorize the partial welfare exemption to apply to property that is owned and operated by a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is an S corporation that qualifies as a nonprofit corporation, and the property is eligible for, and receives, federal low-income housing credits and federal historic tax credits. The bill would require that,

with respect to property located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco, any outstanding tax, interest, or penalty that was levied or imposed between the period of January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2020 upon property that satisfies the criteria described above for a partial welfare exemption be canceled, and any amount previously paid be refunded, provided that the owner of that property certifies that the property satisfied those criteria at the time the tax was levied. By imposing new duties upon local officials with respect to property taxation, and by expanding the crime of perjury by requiring the property owner to make a certification under oath, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1468](#) (McCarty D) Opioid Prevention and Rehabilitation Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. Existing law requires the department, subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act of 2016, to award naloxone grant funding to local health departments, local government agencies, or other specified entities, in order to reduce the rate of fatal overdose from opioid drugs, including heroin and prescription opioids. This bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require a manufacturer or wholesaler, as defined, that sells or distributes opioid drugs in this state to submit to the department a report, including specified information, that details all opioid drugs sold or distributed in this state during the preceding fiscal year, except as specified. The bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require the department, in consultation with the board, to calculate the ratable share of a manufacturer or wholesaler, which is the individual portion of the collective sum of \$50,000,000 or a lesser amount, as specified, to be paid by the manufacturers and wholesalers, based on the information reported, without double-counting the opioid drug if both a manufacturer and a wholesaler sold or distributed the drug in this state. The bill would subject the manufacturer and wholesaler to specified civil penalties for failing to comply with the reporting or payment requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 1471](#) (Gray D) State-mandated local costs: preventable loss revenue.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/14/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under the California Constitution, whenever the Legislature or a state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local agency the state is required to provide a subvention of funds to reimburse the local agency, with specified exceptions, including if, among other things, a statute or executive order imposes duties that are necessary to implement, or are expressly included in, a ballot measure approved by the voters in a statewide or local election. Existing law establishes a procedure for local agencies to file a test claim for reimbursement of these costs with the Commission on State Mandates. This bill would provide that reimbursement to an underprivileged or disadvantaged local agency for preventable lost revenue sustained as a result of the delayed implementation of a state action shall be provided pursuant to the same procedures described above. The bill would exempt this provision from the exceptions to the requirement that the state provide a subvention of funds to local agencies.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[AB 1477](#) (Gloria D) Unfair Practices Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The Unfair Practices Act makes various practices unlawful and provides that any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition is liable for a civil penalty. That act specifies who is authorized to bring an action to enforce it, including a city attorney of any city having a population in excess of 750,000. That act requires 1/2 of the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered and the other 1/2 to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered if the action was brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor. This bill would instead require the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city whose attorney brought the action if the action is brought by a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, unless a county agency participated in the prelitigation investigation of the action, in which case the bill would require 1/2 of the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered, and 1/2 to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. The bill would provide that those provisions do not apply to a penalty collected by the Los Angeles City Attorney's office on or before January 1, 2021, and would further require that on or before January 1, 2021, 1/2 of a penalty collected by the Los Angeles City Attorney's office be paid to the treasurer of the County of Los Angeles. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management

[AB 1525](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Cannabis: financial institutions.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 4/23/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of licenses issued for microbusinesses, transportation, storage, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the bureau, to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the distribution chain, as provided. This bill would provide that an entity, as defined, that receives deposits, extends credit, conducts fund transfers, transports cash or financial instruments on behalf of a financial institution, or provides other financial services, including public accounting, as provided, for a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity does not commit a crime under any California law solely by virtue of receiving deposits, extending credit, conducting fund transfers, transporting cash or other financial instruments, or providing other financial services for the person. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to share application, licensee and regulatory information, including information in the track and trace program, with financial institutions, as defined. The bill would require a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity to sign a waiver allowing licensing authorities to transmit that specified information to financial institutions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1530](#) (Cooley D) Unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants: local jurisdiction restrictions on cannabis delivery.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/9/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 3/21/2019-A. B.&P.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 (CUA), provides that a patient or a patient's primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates marijuana for personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician is not subject to conviction for offenses relating to possession and cultivation of marijuana. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to engage in specified activities related to the personal use of cannabis or cannabis products, subject to certain restrictions, as specified. AUMA also authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis

activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, makes the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, possession, and sale of cannabis a crime, except as provided. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to create and administer a program of grants to be made on a competitive basis to cities, counties, and joint powers authorities to establish or expand an enforcement program against unauthorized cannabis activity, as defined, and provide consumer education about the difference between licensed or legal cannabis activity and unlicensed or illegal cannabis activity. The bill would require the board to create an evaluation design for unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants that assesses the effectiveness of the grant programs in reducing cannabis-related crime and increasing public knowledge of cannabis regulation and, commencing January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature based on the evaluation design. The bill would authorize the board to use up to 2.5% of the money appropriated for this program for administration of the grant program and the development of the evaluation component. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[AB 1542](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) **Income taxes: Worker Training Program Tax Credit.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified employer in an amount equal to 30% of the expenditures paid or direct costs incurred for the implementation of an eligible worker training program, as defined, by the qualified employer during the taxable year, not to exceed a specified amount. The bill would also require the Franchise Tax Board to provide a report to the Legislature regarding the credits, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 1629](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Low-income housing tax credits.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee in state government to allocate the federal and state low-income housing tax credits. Existing law requires the committee to adopt a qualified allocation plan, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the committee to adopt a qualified allocation plan.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1634](#) ([Gloria D](#)) **Mental health: community-based services.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act of 2013, requires funds appropriated by the Legislature to the California Health Facilities Financing Authority for the purposes of the act be made available to selected counties or counties acting jointly and used to, among other things, expand local resources for the development, capital, equipment acquisition, and applicable program startup or expansion costs to increase capacity for specified client assistance and services, and to provide a complete continuum of crisis services for children and youth 21 years of age and under, regardless of where they live in the state. The act authorizes the authority to consider making grant awards to private nonprofit

corporations and public agencies in an area or region of the state if a county, or counties acting jointly, affirmatively supports this designation and collaboration in lieu of a county government directly receiving grant funds. This bill would delete that limitation and authorize the authority to consider making grant awards to private nonprofit corporations and public agencies in an area or region of the state.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

AB 1639 (Gray D) Tobacco products.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/21/2019

Status: 9/3/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 9/3/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products, as defined, to a person under 21 years of age. The STAKE Act requires a person engaged in the retail sale of tobacco products to check the identification of a tobacco purchaser to establish the purchaser's age if the purchaser reasonably appears to be under 21 years of age. This bill would, among other things, require a person engaged in the retail sale of tobacco products to use age verification software or an age verification device to establish the age of a tobacco purchaser. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

AB 1698 (Wicks D) Infrastructure investment and financing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. The act authorizes the bank to provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as public development or economic development facilities and to finance transition costs of an electrical corporation, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to establish and provide initial funding for the Resilient Activities and Development Agency and the California Resourcient Infrastructure Corporation, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

AB 1701 (Cervantes D) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: economic development facilities: redevelopment agencies.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/18/2019-Referred to Coms. on J., E.D., & E. and L. GOV.

Location: 3/18/2019-A. J., E.D. & E.

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities. Existing law authorizes the I-Bank to consider a project for conduit financing for economic development facilities upon a filing of an application with the I-Bank by an appropriate participating party. The act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund (I-Bank fund), a continuously appropriated fund, for support of the I-Bank and for expenditure for the purposes stated in the act. This bill would require the I-Bank to establish criteria, priorities, and guidelines for receiving and reviewing applications to enter into a development agreement with a redevelopment agency in which the redevelopment agency would agree to commit a portion of property tax increment to finance a project for economic development facilities in a low-income census tract, including an Opportunity Zone designated by the United States Treasury. This bill would allow the I-Bank to accept those applications and would authorize the I-Bank to issue either tax-exempt or taxable

revenue bonds to provide financing for those projects. The bill would require the I-Bank, in order to use this financing method, to determine that the redevelopment agency has demonstrated its ability to support the upward mobility of local residents and inclusive economic growth within the project area, as specified. By expanding the I-Bank's authority to finance additional projects, and thereby expanding the I-Bank's authority to expend funds in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1717](#) (Friedman D) Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA). The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives to preliminary approval from CalHFA, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish a maximum amount of program funding, and a maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management

[AB 1734](#) (Chiu D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: rental housing: moderate income housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Under existing property tax law, property that meets these requirements that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities is entitled to a partial exemption, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units, in any year that any of certain criteria apply. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would provide a similar exemption for qualified property, as defined, that meets the requirements of the welfare exemption and that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving moderate-income households, as defined, represents of the total number of residential units. The bill would require the owner of the property to certify specified information under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1743](#) (Bloom D) Local government: properties eligible to claim or receiving a welfare exemption.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 665, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. The act requires properties or entities of the state, federal, or local governments, except as otherwise provided, to be exempt from the special tax. This bill would also require property receiving a welfare exemption, as specified, to be exempt from the special tax. The bill would require this exemption to apply to taxes imposed by an ordinance adopted on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[AB 1759](#) (Salas D) Health care workers: rural and underserved areas.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to act as the coordinating agency to develop a strategic plan that would assist rural California to prepare for health care reform. This bill would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, upon an express appropriation for the purpose of increasing the health care workforce in rural and underserved areas, to allocate the appropriated funds to support programs that effect that purpose, including programs to recruit and train students from areas with a large disparity in patient-to-doctor ratios to practice in community health centers in the area from which each student was recruited and to expand and strengthen programs to recruit and prepare students from underrepresented and low-income backgrounds for health careers. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 1783](#) (Rivas, Robert D) H-2A worker housing: state funding: streamlined approval process for agricultural employee housing development.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing federal law governing immigration authorizes the importation of an alien as a nonimmigrant agricultural worker, known as an H-2A worker, if specified requirements are met, including that the employer furnish housing, as provided. This bill would prohibit the provision of state funding, as defined, for the purposes of funding predevelopment of, developing, or operating any housing used to comply with the federal law requirement to furnish housing to H-2A workers and would require an employer, as defined, or other recipient of state funding who utilizes state funding for these purposes to reimburse the state or state agency that provided the funding in an amount equal to the amount of that state funding expended for those purposes. The bill would exempt from these provisions any contract or other enforceable agreement pursuant to which the state or a state agency provides funding that was entered into prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would also make various conforming changes to other laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing, Human Resources

[SB 9](#) (Beall D) Income taxes: low-income housing credits: allocation: sale of credits.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 5/30/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing projects. This bill would delete the January 1, 2020, date with respect to both of these provisions, thereby requiring the allocation of credits among partners in accordance with the partnership agreement and authorizing the sale of a credit, as described above, indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

SB 21 (Dodd D) Alcoholic beverages: brewpub-restaurant licenses.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 362, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law establishes specified types of alcoholic beverage licenses and prescribes the rights and duties of the respective licensees. Existing law authorizes the issuance of a brewpub-restaurant license to a person that manufactures not less than 200 barrels and not more than 5,000 barrels of beer annually on the licensed premises, subject to specified conditions. Existing law specifies that a brewpub-restaurant license does not authorize the brewpub-restaurant licensee to sell, furnish, or exchange any alcoholic beverages with any licensed beer manufacturer regardless of any other licenses held by the licensed beer manufacturer. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 32 (Nielsen R) Recreational vehicle donation: registration fee and tax exemptions: state of emergency.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/16/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency under conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state, as specified. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to waive otherwise applicable sales and use taxes and vehicle registration fees, upon the donation and transfer of ownership of a recreational vehicle, as defined, if the Governor has proclaimed a state of emergency, and the donee of the recreational vehicle is a person who has suffered a total loss of his or her residence as a result of the event that precipitated the state of emergency. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

SB 65 (Pan D) Health care coverage: financial assistance.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/9/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various healthcare coverage market reforms. Among other things, the PPACA requires each state to establish an

American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers and requires that state entity to meet certain other requirements. Existing law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange), also known as Covered California, for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under the PPACA. Until January 1, 2023, existing law requires the Exchange, among other duties, to administer an individual market assistance program to provide health care coverage financial assistance to California residents with household incomes at or below 600% of the federal poverty level. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, require the board of the Exchange to develop and prepare one or more reports to be issued at least quarterly and to be made publicly available within 30 days following the end of each quarter for the purpose of informing the California Health and Human Services Agency, the Legislature, and the public about the enrollment process for the individual market assistance program. The bill would require the reports to contain specified information, including, among other things, the number of applications received for the program, the disposition of those applications, and the total number of grievances and appeals filed by applicants and enrollees.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 128 (Beall D) Public contracts: Best Value Construction Contracting for Counties Pilot Program.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 501, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a pilot program to allow the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Solano, and Yuba to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Existing law also authorizes these counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Existing law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before January 1, 2020. Existing law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill would authorize the County of Santa Clara and the County of Monterey to utilize this pilot program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2025. The bill, instead, would require the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit the report described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2024. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

SB 144 (Mitchell D) Criminal fees.

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and diversion programs, collecting restitution orders, processing arrests and citations, administering drug testing, and incarcerating inmates. This bill would repeal the authority to collect most of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of most court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 162](#) (Galgiani D) State Board of Equalization: oversight of local voter approved bonds.

Introduced: 1/24/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 6/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution establishes the State Board of Equalization and vests the board with various powers, duties, and responsibilities related to the administration of taxes imposed on property, insurance, and alcoholic beverages. Existing law authorizes local entities to issue bonds for various purposes. This bill would require, by January 1, 2022, and January 1 of each year thereafter, a local agency to transmit specified data related to the issuance of any bonds by that local agency pursuant to the authorization of any local bond act, as defined, to the State Board of Equalization, including the amount of debt authorized by the local bond act. The bill would require, by December 31, 2022, and by December 31 of each year thereafter, the board to aggregate the data received in a report to the Legislature and make the report available on the board's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[SB 175](#) (Pan D) Health care coverage: minimum essential coverage.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/29/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides for the regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing law establishes the California Health Trust Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund for these purposes. This bill would create the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate to require a California resident to ensure that the resident, and any dependent of the resident, is covered under minimum essential coverage, as defined, for each month beginning on January 1, 2020, except as specified. The bill would require the Exchange to grant exemptions from the mandate for reason of hardship or religious conscience, and would require the Exchange to establish a process for determining eligibility for an exemption. The bill would impose the Individual Shared Responsibility Penalty for the failure to maintain minimum essential coverage, as determined and collected by the Franchise Tax Board, in collaboration with the Exchange, as specified. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to provide specified information to the Exchange regarding individuals who do not maintain minimum essential coverage, and would require the Exchange to conduct annual outreach and enrollment efforts with those individuals. The bill would require an applicable entity, as defined, that provides minimum essential coverage to an individual to file specified returns to the Franchise Tax Board regarding that coverage, as prescribed. The bill would also expand the purposes of the California Health Trust Fund to include the Exchange's operational costs of the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate and the Affordable Care Access Plus Program. By expanding the purposes of a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 193](#) (Nielsen R) Nitrous oxide: retail sales.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the possession of nitrous oxide with the intent to inhale it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also prohibits the sale of nitrous oxide to any person under 18

years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. Existing law requires a seller of nitrous oxide to keep a record of persons who purchase nitrous oxide from it and also to provide certain written warnings to the purchaser. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for a retailer of tobacco or tobacco-related products, as defined, to sell, or offer for sale, nitrous oxide, as specified. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

SB 196 (Beall D) Property taxes: community land trust.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 669, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, the California Constitution defines "full cash value" as the assessor's fair market value valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law generally defines this "full cash value" of property as the property's "fair market value" and defines these terms to mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could take advantage of the exigencies of the other, and both the buyer and the seller have knowledge of all of the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used, and of the enforceable restrictions upon those uses and purposes. Existing property tax law requires the assessor to consider the effect of certain enforceable restrictions, including, among others, a contract that is a 99-year ground lease between a community land trust, as defined, and the qualified owner, as defined, of an owner-occupied single-family dwelling or an owner-occupied unit in a multifamily dwelling, that subjects a single-family dwelling or unit in a multifamily dwelling and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated to affordability restrictions, as defined. This bill would require, when valuing property subject to the enforceable restriction described above, that the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit be rebuttably presumed to include both the dwelling or unit and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated, and would authorize this presumption to be overcome if the assessor establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that all or a portion of the value of the leased land is not reflected in the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit. The bill would require corrections of base year values and declines in value owing to the restrictions on properties assessed pursuant to these provisions to apply to all lien dates occurring after September 27, 2016. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

SB 214 (Dodd D) Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/21/2019-August 21 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. This bill would require the department to implement and administer the California Community Transitions (CCT) program, as authorized under federal law and pursuant to the terms of the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, to help an eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary move to a qualified residence, as defined, after residing in an institutional health facility for a period of 90 days or longer. The bill would require CCT program services to be provided by a lead organization, as defined, which would coordinate and ensure the delivery of all services necessary to implement the program. The bill would specify the functions of the lead organization, the services to be offered under the

CCT program, and the targeted populations for those services. The bill would specify that the CCT program is voluntary, and that eligibility to participate in the program would be determined by CCT lead organizations in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the department to use federal funds made available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration to implement the CCT program, and if the demonstration is not reauthorized or sufficient funds are unavailable, to fund and administer the program in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial participation. The bill would also authorize the department to seek enhanced and complementary funding. The bill would be operative only upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for the purposes of the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 234](#) (Skinner D) Family daycare homes.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 244, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, the State Department of Social Services licenses and regulates family daycare homes. Under existing law, a small family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 8 children, is considered a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to either classify a large family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 14 children, as residential use of the property or to provide a process for applying for a permit to use the property as a large family daycare home. This bill would instead require a large family daycare home to be treated as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 245](#) (Chang R) Public animal shelters: adoptions: veterans.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 205, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law governs the operation of animal shelters by, among other things, setting a minimum holding period for stray dogs and cats and requiring animal shelters to ensure that dogs and cats, if adopted, are spayed or neutered. This bill would prohibit a public animal shelter from charging an adoption fee for a dog or cat if the person adopting the dog or cat presents to the public animal shelter a current and valid driver's license or identification card with the word "VETERAN" printed on its face pursuant to the above-described provision. The bill also would authorize a public animal shelter to limit the number of dogs and cats adopted from that public animal shelter by an eligible veteran to one dog and cat each 6-month period. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Parks Rec and Marine

[SB 246](#) (Wieckowski D) Oil and gas severance tax.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 2/12/2019-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 14.

Location: 2/11/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would impose an oil and gas severance tax of upon any operator for the privilege of severing oil or gas from the earth or water in this state at specified rates, calculated as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management

[SB 254](#) (Hertzberg D) California Earthquake Authority.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member board. Under existing law, the CEA is authorized to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Existing law establishes a capital structure for the CEA, with several sources of financing. Existing law generally makes all moneys and invested assets held in the California Earthquake Authority Fund, subject to specified restrictions, "available capital," which is the first source of financing used to pay earthquake claims and claim expenses. Under existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Fund is a continuously appropriated fund.This bill would require the CEA to pay an annual contingent capital expense into the Mitigation and Contingent Capital Expense Reserve Fund equal to 2% of the amount of claim-paying capacity available to and actually relied upon by the authority for the preceding calendar year that is based upon and supported by the authority's ability to impose the assessment authorized above. Under the bill, money in the fund would be periodically disbursed, in amounts to be determined by the board, to the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, the High Seismic Risk Zone Mitigation Fund, which would be created by the bill, and a fund designated by the authority for accrual of a new layer of claim-paying capacity.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[SB 260](#) (Hurtado D) Automatic health care coverage enrollment.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 845, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Existing law requires an entity making eligibility determinations for an insurance affordability program to ensure that an eligible applicant and recipient meets all program eligibility requirements and complies with all necessary requests for information. Under existing law, if an individual is ineligible for an insurance affordability program for a reason other than income eligibility, that individual is to be referred to the county health coverage program in the individual's county of residence.This bill would require the Exchange, beginning no later than July 1, 2021, to enroll an individual in the lowest cost silver plan or another plan, as specified, upon receiving the individual's electronic account from an insurance affordability program. The bill would require enrollment to occur before coverage through the insurance affordability program is terminated, and would prohibit the premium due date from being sooner than the last day of the first month of enrollment. The bill would require the Exchange to provide an individual who is automatically enrolled in the lowest cost silver plan with a notice that includes specified information, including the individual's right to select another available plan or to not enroll in the plan.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 266](#) (Leyva D) Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes a

public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. PERS is administered by its board of administration, which is responsible for correcting errors and omissions in the administration of the system and the payment of benefits. Existing law requires the board to correct all actions taken as a result of errors or omissions of the state or a contracting agency, in accordance with certain procedures. This bill would establish new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation. The bill would require that contributions made on the disallowed compensation, for active members, be credited against future contributions on behalf of the state, school employer, or contracting agency that reported the disallowed compensation and would require that the state, school employer, or contracting agency return to the member any contributions paid by the member or on the member's behalf. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[SB 290](#) (Dodd D) Natural disasters: insurance and related alternative risk transfer products: Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/14/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, vests the Governor with various powers and duties related to that act, including coordinating the State Emergency Plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency in this state. Existing law authorizes the Governor to expend any appropriation for support of the California Emergency Services Act to carry out its provisions. This bill would authorize the Governor to purchase insurance, reinsurance, insurance linked securities, or other related alternative risk transfer products for the State of California to help mitigate against costs incurred by the state in response to a mudslide, wildfire, or flood. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, or another agency designated by the Governor, to work with the Treasurer and the Insurance Commissioner to determine the appropriate product to be purchased by the state pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services, or the Governor's designee, the Treasurer, and the Insurance Commissioner to consult with the working group described above when implementing these provisions. The bill would continuously appropriate moneys in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties to the Director of Finance, and would authorize the Director of Finance to allocate funds from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties to the Governor, for these purposes, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Financial Management

[SB 294](#) (Hill D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: low income housing.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, existing law partially exempts from property taxation property used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, if specified criteria are met, including, except in the case of a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is a nonprofit corporation eligible for the exemption, that 90% or more of the occupants of the property are lower income households whose rents do not exceed the rent limits prescribed by a specified law. Existing law limits the total exemption amount allowed to a taxpayer, with respect to a single property or multiple properties for any fiscal year on the sole basis of the application of this criterion, to \$20,000,000 of tax. This bill, for claims filed for fiscal years 2020–21 through 2030–31, inclusive, would decrease the percentage of occupants that are lower income households required to qualify for exemption under these provisions from

90% to 50%. The bill, with respect to lien dates occurring on and after January 1, 2020, would also increase the total exemption amount allowed from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in assessed value. The bill would require any outstanding qualified ad valorem property tax in excess of the \$20,000,000 limitation, and related interest or penalty, which was levied or imposed on and after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, with respect to qualified property for which a qualified claim was filed, to be canceled to the extent that the amount canceled does not result in a total assessed value exemption amount in excess of \$100,000,000 being allowed to a qualified taxpayer with respect to a single property or multiple properties for any fiscal year. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2020, prohibit an escape assessment from being levied on qualified property if that amount would be subject to cancellation pursuant to this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 329](#) (Mitchell D) Discrimination: housing: source of income.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 600, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits housing discrimination, including discrimination through public or private land use practices, decisions, or authorizations, based on specified personal characteristics, including source of income. Existing law defines the term "source of income" for purposes of the provisions relating to discrimination in housing accommodations described above, to mean lawful, verifiable income paid directly to a tenant or paid to a representative of a tenant. Existing law specifies that for the purposes of this definition, a landlord is not considered a representative of a tenant. This bill would instead define the term for purposes of those provisions, to mean verifiable income paid directly to a tenant or to a representative of a tenant, or paid to a housing owner or landlord on behalf of a tenant, including federal, state, or local public assistance and housing subsidies, as specified. The bill would also specify that for the purposes of this definition, a housing owner is not considered a representative of a tenant. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 337](#) (Skinner D) Child support.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires each county to provide cash assistance and other social services to needy families through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program using federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, state, and county funds. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, or when the Department of Child Support Services provides the Legislature with a specified notification, whichever date is later, increase that amount to \$100 for a family with one child and \$200 for a family with 2 or more children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 341](#) (Morrell R) Public employment and retirement.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 3/27/2019-March 27 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.) Reconsideration granted.

Location: 3/27/2019-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Board to provide annual reports to the Legislature and the Governor with regard to investment returns on assets of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System, respectively. As part of these reports, the boards are required to calculate and report on the rate of return on investments based on different assumptions. This bill would require the Board of

Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to report a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate equal to the yield on a 10-year United States Treasury note in the year prior to the report. The bill would require the Teachers' Retirement Board to provide a description of the discount rate the board uses for reporting liabilities, a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate that is 2% below the long-term rate of return assumed by the board, and a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate equal to the yield on a 10-year United States Treasury note in the year prior to the report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, PERS

[SB 352](#) ([Dodd D](#)) Alcoholic beverage licensees: on-sale general licenses for bona fide eating places.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The act also provides for a limitation on the amount of on-sale general licenses that may be issued by the department based on the population of the county in which the licensed premises are located, as provided. This bill would authorize the department to issue up to 10 additional new original on-sale general licenses for bona fide public eating places in the first calendar year following the year in which the county reaches the limit on on-sale general licenses, subject to specified provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[SB 357](#) ([Borgeas R](#)) Death: notification: consumer credit reporting agencies.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the State Department of Public Health and provides that the head of that department is the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Existing law requires the state registrar to establish registration districts within the state for the purpose of registering births and deaths. Existing law requires that a death be registered with the local registrar of births and deaths in the district in which the death was officially pronounced or the body was found, within 8 calendar days after death. Existing law requires the department to implement an electronic death registration system for the creation, storage, and transfer of death registration information. Existing state and federal law define and regulate credit reporting agencies, which provide reports bearing on a consumer's creditworthiness. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to negotiate with a credit reporting agency, as defined, that wishes to receive notices of death from the department. If the department and agency reach a mutually acceptable agreement in this regard, the bill would require the department, within 14 days of a death registration with the electronic death registration system, to provide notice of an individual's death to the credit reporting agency for the purpose of placing a warning in the decedent's credit report, as specified. The bill would require the department to furnish the necessary information in its possession to properly identify the individual. The bill would authorize the department to provide the notification in the manner it deems most economical and efficient, including electronically.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management

[SB 361](#) ([Mitchell D](#)) Medi-Cal: Health Homes Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law authorizes the department to create the Health Homes Program (program) for enrollees with chronic conditions, as authorized under federal law. Existing law conditions the implementation of the program on federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. Existing law prohibits the implementation of the program if additional General Fund moneys are used to fund the administration and costs of services, unless the department projects that the implementation of the program would not result in any net increase in ongoing General Fund costs for the Medi-Cal program. Existing law requires the nonfederal share for the program to be provided by funds from specified entities, including local governments. This bill would remove the prohibition on the use of General Fund moneys for the implementation of the program. The bill would limit the above restriction on sources for the nonfederal share only to the first 8 quarters of implementation of each phase of the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 364 (Stone R) Property taxation: senior and disabled veterans.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 6/18/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

(1)The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value, as defined, of that property, and provides that the full cash value base may be adjusted each year by the inflationary rate not to exceed 2% for any given year. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to, on an annual basis beginning January 1, 2021, and until January 1, 2031, review the effectiveness of these tax benefits, as provided, and to submit a report of their review to the Legislature. The bill would require, for these purposes, each county assessor to make information available to the State Board of Equalization upon request. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

SB 367 (Hueso D) State Coastal Conservancy: grants: educational projects and programs.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 701, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to fund and undertake plans and feasibility studies and to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these purposes. This bill would additionally authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance, and award grants for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

SB 375 (Durazo D) Victims of crime: application for compensation.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 592, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Existing law requires an application for compensation to be filed within 3 years of the date of the crime, 3 years after the victim attains 21 years of age, or 3 years from the discovery that an injury or death had been sustained as a direct result of the crime,

whichever is later. This bill would extend the time to file an application for compensation from 3 years to 7 years under each of these circumstances. The bill would also make a conforming change and delete an obsolete provision. By extending the application timeframes authorizing certain uses of continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 451](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 703, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow to a taxpayer that receives a tax credit allocation a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, in an amount, determined in modified conformity with a specified section of the Internal Revenue Code, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence. The bill would provide for a 20% credit, or 25% credit, of qualified rehabilitation expenditures if the structure meets specified criteria, for rehabilitation of a certified historic structure or a qualified residence, as provided, within the state to be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, in conjunction with the Office of Historic Preservation, as provided. The bill would authorize both of these agencies to charge a reasonable fee not to exceed a specified amount for costs incurred in carrying out certain responsibilities related to the tax credit. The aggregate amount of credit would be \$50,000,000 per calendar year, plus unused allocation tax credit for the preceding year, \$10,000,000 of which would be set aside for rehabilitation projects for qualified residences and for rehabilitation projects with qualified rehabilitation expenditures of less than \$1,000,000, as specified. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to, on an annual basis, collaborate with the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the Office of Historic Preservation to review the effectiveness of the tax credit, as provided. The bill would also provide that the credit amount is \$0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

[SB 455](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Financial Empowerment Fund: unbanked and underbanked populations.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 478, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Business Oversight, which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of regulations on the activities of various financial entities, including commercial banks, industrial banks, trust companies, credit unions, and savings and loan associations. Existing law requires specified fees, reimbursements, assessments, and other moneys collected by the Division of Corporations within the department to be deposited into the State Corporations Fund for specified purposes. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, require the department to provide grants of up to \$100,000 to specified nonprofits for financial education and financial empowerment programs and services to unbanked and underbanked populations in the state, and would authorize the department to award up to \$1,000,000 in grant moneys per fiscal year. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$4,000,000 plus reasonable administrative costs, as estimated by the department, from the State Corporations Fund to the Financial Empowerment Fund, established in the State Treasury by the bill, and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the department for purposes of the program.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

[SB 521](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Income and corporation taxes: credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving Section 8 assistance.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/14/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 3% of the amount of rent or lease payments in the form of certain federal housing assistance vouchers per qualified property, defined as a dwelling or unit rented or leased to persons receiving certain federal assistance. The bill would require the taxpayer, to be eligible for the credit, to obtain verification from the appropriate local housing authority, as defined, that the property for which a credit is claimed satisfies the definition of qualified property and to provide a copy of the verification to the Franchise Tax Board. This bill would limit the credit to 5 qualified properties per taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would also provide that the credit amount is \$0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

SB 531 (Glazer D) Local agencies: retailers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose a local sales and use tax in accordance with that law for tangible personal property sold at retail in the county or city, or purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in the county or city. That law requires the county or city to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the administration of the taxes and requires the department to transmit those taxes to the city or county. That law provides that for the purpose of a local sales tax adopted pursuant to that law, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless otherwise specified. This bill would additionally prohibit, on or after January 1, 2020, a local agency from entering into any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management

SB 532 (Portantino D) Redevelopment: City of Glendale: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those

requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the successor agency in the City of Glendale to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, as defined, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill, if the remaining bond proceeds are used for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the successor agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[SB 555](#) ([Mitchell D](#)) Jails and juvenile facilities: communications, information, and commissary services: contracts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law allows the sheriff of each county to operate a store in connection with the county jail to sell confectionary, tobacco, postage and writing materials, and toilet articles to inmates of the jail. Existing law allows the sheriff to fix the sale prices of the articles offered for sale at the store. Existing law requires profits from the store to be deposited in the inmate welfare fund and requires the fund to be used primarily for the benefit, education, and welfare of inmates. This bill would require the items in the store be offered at the cost paid to the vendor supplying the article. The bill would rename the inmate welfare fund the incarcerated peoples' welfare fund and would require money in the fund to be expended solely for the benefit, education, and welfare of inmates. The bill would require articles offered for sale at the store to only be available for purchase by incarcerated people and not staff of the jail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 562](#) ([Morrell R](#)) Property taxation: exemption: principal residence: veterans and their unmarried surviving spouses.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 6/19/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

Existing property tax law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, provides a disabled veteran's property tax exemption for the principal place of residence of a veteran, the veteran's spouse, or the veteran and veteran's spouse jointly, and the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran, as provided, if the veteran is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of 2 or more limbs, or is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service, or if the veteran has, as a result of a service-connected injury or disease, died while on active duty in military service. Existing law exempts that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed \$100,000, or \$150,000 if the household income of the claimant does not exceed \$40,000, as adjusted for inflation, as specified. This bill, for the 2020–21 fiscal year to the 2029–30 fiscal year, inclusive, would increase these exemption amounts to \$200,000, or \$250,000 if the household income of the claimant does not exceed \$65,000, as adjusted for inflation. The bill would require county assessors to report to the State Board of Equalization on the use of the increased property tax exemption and for the board to consolidate this information in a report to the Legislature. By adding to the duties of county assessors in this regard, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 573](#) ([Chang R](#)) Homeless Emergency Aid program: funding.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Homeless Emergency Aid program, administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency in coordination with the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, for the purpose of providing localities with one-time flexible block grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges. Subject to appropriation by the Legislature, existing law requires the agency to distribute funds, in accordance with specified formulae, to administrative entities and to cities that meet certain requirements, including that the city or the jurisdictions represented by the administrative entity, as applicable, have declared a shelter crisis pursuant to specified law. Existing law requires that applications be submitted by December 31, 2018, and provides for an allocation of funds in up to 3 rounds. Existing law requires award recipients to expend program funds on one-time uses that address homelessness, including, but not limited to, prevention, criminal justice diversion programs to homeless individuals with mental health needs, and emergency aid, and to submit a report to the agency by January 1, 2020, pertaining to contract expenditures, the number of homeless individuals served by program funds, and progress toward state and local homelessness goals. This bill would, upon appropriation, make funding available to the agency to be used to provide an allocation of funds to administrative entities under the program. The bill would specify an allocation formula based on the homeless point-in-time count for each administrative entity and require administrative entities to apply for funding in a manner similar to existing provisions of the program. The bill would require that funds allocated pursuant to these provisions be used to fund programs and provide other assistance that prioritizes meeting the needs of veterans and homeless youth, as defined. The bill would require an administrative entity to report to the agency by January 1 of the year following the year in which it received an allocation pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the agency to monitor expenditures and activities of an administrative entity that receives an allocation and to request the repayment of funds allocated from an administrative entity, or pursue any other remedies available to it by law for failure to comply with program requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 582 (Beall D) Youth mental health and substance use disorder services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act of 2013. Existing law provides that funds appropriated by the Legislature to the California Health Facilities Financing Authority and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission for the purposes of the act be made available through a grant program to selected counties or counties acting jointly, except as otherwise provided, and be used to provide, among other things, a complete continuum of crisis services for children and youth 21 years of age and under regardless of where they live in the state. This bill would require the commission, when making grant funds available on and after July 1, 2021, to allocate at least 1/2 of those funds to youth services, as specified, if moneys are appropriated for this purpose. The bill would require this funding to be made available to support prevention, early intervention, and direct services, as determined by the commission. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to consider specified criteria when determining grant recipients. The bill would authorize the commission to allocate the funds towards other purposes if there is an inadequate number of qualified applicants, as specified. The bill would require the commission to provide a status report to the fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature, as specified, no later than March 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 595 (Bradford D) Cannabis: state licensing fee waivers: needs-based applicants and licensees: local equity applicants and licensees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 852, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA requires a licensing authority to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees, based upon the cost of enforcing MAUCRSA, as specified. This bill would require a state licensing authority, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop and implement a program to provide a deferral or waiver for an application fee, a licensing fee, or a renewal fee for a needs-based applicant or needs-based licensee. The bill would require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of deferrals of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the deferral of fees for local equity applicants and licensees, and would require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of waivers of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the waiver of fees for local equity applicants and licensees. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. The bill would condition its operation upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for purposes of this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

[SB 598](#) (Moorlach R) Open Financial Statements Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law, the Financial Information System for California (FISCAL) Act, establishes the FISCAL system, a single integrated financial management system for the state, and requires the Department of FISCAL to maintain and operate that system upon its full implementation and final acceptance. Existing law requires various state and local agencies to provide financial reports, as provided. This bill would enact the Open Financial Statements Act. The bill would establish the Open Financial Statement Commission, consisting of 9 members, in the Treasurer's office. The bill would authorize the commission to contract, through an open and competitive request for proposal process, with vendors possessing the necessary software and financial data standards development expertise to build one or more taxonomies suitable for public agency financial filings and create a software tool that enables a public agency to easily create machine readable documents consistent with these taxonomies, if necessary. The bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2021, to report to the Legislature and make recommendations regarding how and whether to transition financial reporting by state and local agencies to a machine readable format. The bill would repeal the Open Financial Statements Act as of January 1, 2025.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Financial Management

[SB 614](#) (Rubio D) Teacher credentialing: reading instruction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other duties, establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law requires the commission to develop, adopt, and administer a reading instruction competence assessment consisting of one or more instruments to measure an individual's knowledge, skill, and ability relative to effective reading instruction, as provided. Existing law requires the requirements for the issuance of the preliminary multiple subject teaching credential to include successful passage of one of specified components of the reading instruction competence assessment. This bill would repeal those requirements, and other requirements relating to the reading instruction competence assessment, and would provide that the reading instruction competence assessment is not required for the issuance of a teaching credential, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 637 (McGuire D) Personal income taxes: voluntary contributions: Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 327, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law allows an individual, until specified conditions are met, or until January 1, 2022, to designate on the individual's personal income tax return that a specified amount in excess of the individual's tax liability be contributed to the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Fund. Existing law requires that money contributed to the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be allocated to, among others, the Department of Food and Agriculture to, among other things, through the distribution of competitive grants, distribute up to \$250,000 to a city, county, or city and county animal control agency or shelter, as specified, for the purpose of supporting spay and neuter activities by that entity to prevent and eliminate cat and dog homelessness. Existing law requires that contributions to the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Fund equal or exceed a \$250,000 minimum contribution amount for a calendar year, which is required to be adjusted for inflation, in order to continue appearing on the tax return. This bill would rename the fund as the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund and continuously appropriate those funds to be allocated as required by existing law. This bill would additionally permit a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals affiliate or a humane society affiliate that is under contract to provide all animal control services for a local public agency to receive funds from the distribution of up to \$250,000 described above, from contributions received on and after January 1, 2020. The bill also would require the department to report on its internet website specified information regarding, among other things, the process for awarding money. The bill would repeal the provisions related to the fund on January 1, 2023, or on a specified earlier date if conditions relating to the minimum contribution amount are not met, and would delete the provisions requiring the minimum contribution amount to be adjusted for inflation. By continuously appropriating the funds described above, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Homelessness

SB 669 (Caballero D) Water quality: Safe Drinking Water Fund.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the state board to administer the fund to assist community water systems in disadvantaged communities that are chronically noncompliant relative to the federal and state drinking water standards and do not have the financial capacity to pay for operation and maintenance costs to comply with those standards, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests, transfers by the Legislature from the General Fund and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funding from authorized general obligation bond acts, and net revenue from the Safe Drinking Water Trust that this bill would create. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants. The bill by July 1, 2021, and by July 1 of each year thereafter, would require the state board to adopt, working with a multistakeholder advisory group, after a public workshop and a public hearing, an annual fund implementation plan. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make publicly available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an annual update to a specified needs analysis. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

AB 19 (Waldron R) Forestry and fire protection: grant program: counties and local fire districts: street and road vegetation management.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 3/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/21/2019-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to develop, implement, and administer various forest improvement and fire prevention programs in the state. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to classify lands within state responsibility areas, as defined, into fire hazard severity zones and to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided, and requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving certain recommendations from the director. This bill would require the department to establish a grant program to provide grants to county road maintenance departments and local fire districts to enable those departments and districts to purchase vegetation management equipment to be used to manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfires on those roads or streets maintained by a county road maintenance department or local fire district that are located in very high fire hazard severity zones, as described. The bill would prescribe requirements for a county road maintenance department or local fire district to be eligible to receive a grant under the program, and would require the department to consider specified information in determining the award of grants. The bill would require the department, by May 1, 2021, to provide a report to the Assembly Committee on Budget and the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, containing specified information about the grant program. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$25,000,000 from the General Fund to the department to be used to provide grants under the program, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Public Works

AB 38 (Wood D) Fire safety: low-cost retrofits: regional capacity review: wildfire mitigation.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 391, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to designate specified areas as very high fire hazard severity zones and requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to take specified measures to protect that building or structure from wildfires. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2021, and in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the Forest Management Task Force, to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to improve forest health, fire resilience, and safety, as specified. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to make the review publicly available on its internet website. On or after July 1, 2021, the bill would require a seller of real property located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to provide specified documentation to the buyer that the real property is in compliance with the wildfire protection measures described above or a local vegetation management ordinance, or enter into an agreement with the buyer pursuant to which the buyer will obtain documentation of compliance, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

AB 41 (Gallagher R) Disaster relief: Camp Fire.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The California Disaster Assistance Act provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state

share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would provide that the state share is up to 100% of total state eligible costs connected with the Camp Fire that started on November 8, 2018, in the County of Butte. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

AB 144 (Aguiar-Curry D) Public resources management: organic waste.

Introduced: 12/13/2018

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law declares that a thriving in-state forest products sector provides public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, and economic development for rural communities. Existing law establishes the Forest Management Task Force pursuant to a specified executive order issued by the Governor, and requires the task force or its successor entity, on or before July 1, 2020, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the siting of additional wood product manufacturing facilities in the state. Existing law specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities be, among other things, located in, or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires, as described, and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of 5% below the state's median household income. This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state's median household income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Fire Department

AB 298 (Mathis R) Housing: home purchase assistance program: first responders: Legislative Analyst: study and report.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the California Housing Finance Agency and provides that the primary purpose of the agency is to meet the housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. Existing law requires the California Housing Finance Agency administer the Roberti-Greene Home Purchase Assistance Program, to provide home purchase assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Existing law authorizes the agency, pursuant to specified objectives, to create its own home purchase assistance programs, home purchase assistance products, or both, on terms and conditions as the agency deems prudent. Existing law requires the agency to provide to the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst an annual report containing information concerning all units produced, assisted, or insured using agency funds. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study, and present the findings thereof to the Legislature, to inform the creation of a low-interest loan program for first responders. The bill would require the report to be submitted on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the report to include a recommendation as to which state department is best suited to administer the program, an estimation of the amount of funding that would be necessary to conduct the program, and recommendations for qualifications for participation in the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 338 (Chu D) Manufactured housing: smoke alarms: emergency preparedness.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 299, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) to enforce various laws pertaining to the structural, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing, or electrical systems and installations or equipment of a manufactured home, mobilehome, special purpose commercial coach, or commercial coach. Under existing law, a knowing violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor offense, as specified. The act, on or after January 1, 2009, requires all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold to have a smoke alarm that meets certain requirements installed in each room designed for sleeping. The act also requires, for manufactured homes and multifamily manufactured homes manufactured before September 16, 2002, that specified information regarding the smoke alarm be provided to the purchaser. This bill would, instead, require all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold on or after January 1, 2020, or rented pursuant to a rental agreement entered into on or after January 1, 2020, to have installed in each room designed for sleeping a smoke alarm that is operable on the date of rental or transfer of title, is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and has been approved and listed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The bill also would require that specified information regarding all smoke alarms installed in the used manufactured home, used mobilehome, or used multifamily manufactured home be provided to the purchaser or renter thereof. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[AB 394](#) ([Obernolte R](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA egress route projects undertaken by a public agency that are specifically recommended by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection that improve the fire safety of an existing subdivision if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[AB 486](#) ([Limón D](#)) Disaster preparedness: local government: animal wildfire evacuation plan.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies, is required to jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies. Existing law requires the office to approve and adopt, and incorporate the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) program developed under the oversight of the Department of Food and Agriculture into the standardized emergency management system. This bill would require a city or county that requires a kennel license or permit to operate a kennel within its jurisdiction, to require, as a condition for obtaining the kennel license or permit, that the kennel owner create and submit to the city or county an animal natural disaster evacuation plan for any kennel covered by the license or permit. By imposing a new duty on local government, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Fire Department

[AB 740](#) (Burke D) Property insurance: fire hazard severity zones.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/3/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.

Location: 9/3/2019-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

Under existing law, the California FAIR Plan Association is a joint reinsurance association formed by state insurers licensed to write and engaged in writing basic property insurance within this state to assist persons in securing basic property insurance and to formulate and administer a program and FAIR Plan for the equitable apportionment among insurers of basic property insurance. Existing law requires each insurer to participate in the writings, expenses, and profits and losses of the association in the proportion that its premiums written bear to the aggregate premiums written by all insurers in the program, as specified, but requires the plan to provide for a method for insurers who voluntarily write basic property insurance on risks located in areas designated as brush hazard areas to be proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the plan. This bill would add to the insurers that are proportionately relieved of the liability to participate in the FAIR Plan those voluntarily writing basic property insurance on risks in high or very high fire hazard severity zones, as determined and mapped by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The bill would also revise the similar provision relating to areas designated as brush hazard areas by making it specifically applicable to areas so designated at the time coverage begins. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 747](#) (Levine D) Planning and zoning: general plan: safety element.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 681, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law requires this general plan to include certain mandatory elements, including a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic hazards, flooding, wildland and urban fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies. That law requires the safety element to address, among other things, evacuation routes related to identified fire and geologic hazards. This bill, upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2022, or beginning on or before January 1, 2022, if a local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, would require the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. The bill would authorize a city or county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives to use that information in the safety element to comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference that other plan or document in the safety element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[AB 868](#) (Bigelow R) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law provides that electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission pursuant to the Public Utilities Act, except as specified. This bill would require each electrical

corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to adopt protocols for when deenergization will be undertaken and for providing notice and other steps to be taken to minimize any adverse effects from deenergization, as specified. The bill would require that the electrical corporation, in developing the protocols, consult with persons and institutions that are reasonably likely to be affected by a deenergization, including local schools, water suppliers, wastewater agencies, disability rights advocates, consumer groups, fire departments, law enforcement agencies, local government officials, local elected officials, hospitals, and communications providers. The bill would require an electrical corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to maintain an internet website, or maintain a dedicated web page identified and accessible from its general internet website, that is devoted to public safety as it relates to the utility services provided by the electrical corporation, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

AB 932 (Low D) Workers' compensation: off-duty firefighters.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law grants workers' compensation benefits to a firefighter, or the firefighter's dependents, if the firefighter is injured, dies, or is disabled by proceeding to or engaging in a fire-suppression or rescue operation, or the protection of life or property, anywhere in California, but is not acting under the immediate supervision of the employer. This bill would expand the scope of this provision to apply when a firefighter engages in a fire-suppression or rescue operation, or the protection or preservation of life or property, outside of this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

AB 1049 (Grayson D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: all volunteer fire department: equipment.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state of, state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would provide an exemption from those taxes for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, equipment that is purchased for exclusive use by an all volunteer fire department for firefighting.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department

AB 1067 (Bigelow R) Public lands: Department of Parks and Recreation: wildfire management plan: fire hazard severity zones.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation controls the state park system, which is made up of units. Existing law also gives the department authority over, among other areas, state vehicular recreation areas, as provided, and makes the Director of Parks and Recreation responsible for planning and for the orderly development and operation of the California Recreational Trails System. Existing law requires the department to administer, protect, develop, and interpret the property under its jurisdiction

for the use and enjoyment of the public. This bill would require the Director of Parks and Recreation, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and implement a wildfire management plan for all property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation that is located within a fire hazard severity zone, as provided. The bill would require the wildfire management plan to outline the department's fire prevention goals and future projects for prescribed fire, defensible space, fire resilient restoration projects, and the fire hardening of the department's structures, among other things. The bill would require the department to post the wildfire management plan on its internet website. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

AB 1116 (Grayson D) Firefighters: peer support.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Existing law provides that a person has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication with specified persons, except in specified circumstances. This bill would enact the California Firefighter Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Act. The bill would authorize the state or a local or regional public fire agency to establish a Peer Support and Crisis Referral Program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a "peer support team" as a team composed of emergency service personnel, as defined, hospital staff, clergy, and educators who have completed a peer support training course, as specified. The bill would provide that an emergency service personnel, whether or not a party to an action, has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the emergency service personnel and a peer support team member, crisis hotline staff member, or crisis referral service, except under limited circumstances, including, among others, when disclosure is reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime, or when disclosure is required as part of a mandated reporter obligation. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team member providing peer support services as a member of a peer support team and the public fire agency that employs them are not liable for damages, as specified, relating to an act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

AB 1151 (Daly D) Fire damages: civil actions: pecuniary damages and ecological and environmental damages.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides that, in a civil action by a public agency to recover damages caused by a fire, pecuniary damages must be quantifiable and not unreasonable in relation to the prefire fair market value of the property, taking into consideration the ecological and environmental value of the property to the public. Existing law additionally authorizes a public agency to recover ecological and environmental damages caused by the fire, as provided. This bill would instead provide that in a civil action seeking damages caused by a fire, pecuniary damages must be quantifiable and not unreasonable in relation to the prefire fair market value of the damaged property or the prefire market value of similar property. The bill would require that recoverable pecuniary damages be calculated pursuant to specified categories that include property damages, as provided, and short-term costs, as provided, and would also authorize the award of environmental and ecological damages. The bill would provide that a plaintiff who claims environmental damages of any kind under these provisions shall not seek to enhance any pecuniary or environmental damages recovered under these provisions, except as specified. The bill would provide that

its provisions are not intended to limit or change the ability of a public agency to recover costs arising from a fire as provided in other specified provisions of law. The bill would expressly provide that its provisions shall apply only to a civil action filed on or after January 1, 2020.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Fire Department

AB 1211 (**Reyes D**) **Firefighters.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, which is within the Department of Industrial Relations, in collaboration with the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee, to develop a statewide firefighter preapprenticeship program designed to recruit candidates from underrepresented groups. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide a career pathway to individuals with previous criminal convictions who have demonstrated rehabilitation and desire to work as firefighters. The bill would provide Legislative findings in support of the measure.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department

AB 1231 (**Boerner Horvath D**) **Emergency services.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, among other things, to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians (EMT) at various levels, including EMT-I, EMT-II, and EMT-P. Existing law requires each county that develops an emergency medical services program to designate a local emergency medical services agency to have primary responsibility for administration of emergency medical services in the county. This bill would require response time requirements in any contract for ground emergency medical transportation entered into, amended, or renewed, by a state or local entity on and after January 1, 2020, to be consistent with performance standards established by the International Academies of Emergency Dispatch. By increasing the duties of local entities, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Police Department

AB 1280 (**Grayson D**) **Crimes: deceptive recordings.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/23/2019-A. PUB. S.

Summary:

Existing law creates a civil cause of action for using the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of another person, without their consent, in any manner, for the purpose of advertising, selling, or soliciting goods or services. Existing law also creates a civil cause of action for capturing or attempting to capture, in a manner that is offensive to a reasonable person, any type of image or recording of a person engaging in a private, personal, or familial activity. Existing law prohibits the distribution of an intimate image, as described, of an identifiable person that was taken under circumstances in which the person agreed or understood that the image was to remain private. This bill would define a "deepfake" as a recording that has been created or altered in a manner that it would falsely appear to a reasonable observer to be an authentic record of the actual speech or conduct of the individual depicted in the recording. The bill would criminally prohibit a person from preparing, producing, or developing, without the depicted individual's consent, a deepfake that depicts an individual engaging in sexual conduct, under specified circumstances involving the distribution, exhibition, or exchange of the deepfake. This bill would also criminally prohibit a person from preparing, producing, or developing, without the depicted individual's consent, a deepfake with the intent that the deepfake coerce or deceive any voter into voting for or against a candidate or

measure in an election that is occurring within 60 days, under specified circumstances involving the distribution, exhibition, or exchange of the deepfake. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services

[AB 1298](#) ([Mullin D](#)) **Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-From committee: Be re-referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 5). Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. W., P. & W.

Summary:

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program. The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[AB 1388](#) ([Flora R](#)) **Forestry: forest health: fire prevention: grants: funding.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/1/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/28/2019-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state's forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year and until the 2030–31 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$500,000,000 from the General Fund annually to the Natural Resources Agency for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified, including for healthy forest projects in or adjacent to state responsibility areas, or on federal lands pursuant to Good Neighbor Authority agreements entered into with the federal government. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with the department, to establish and administer the Small Landowner Vegetation Management Assistance Program for the purpose of providing grants and loans to qualified organizations, as defined, for forest health and fire prevention projects. The bill would require the agency to allocate some of the money specified above for purposes of this program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department

[AB 1400](#) ([Kamlager-Dove D](#)) **Employment safety: firefighting equipment: mechanics.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 717, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system and of the state's activities to prevent industrial injuries and occupational diseases. This bill would require the commission, in partnership with the County of Los Angeles and relevant labor organizations, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a

study to the Legislature, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on the risk of exposure to carcinogenic materials and incidence of occupational cancer in mechanics who repair and clean firefighting vehicles.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

AB 1432 (Dahle R) Water shortage emergencies: declarations: wildfires.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 6/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing body of a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition if the supplier makes certain findings. Existing law requires a public water supply that declares the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage to adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit. Existing law requires the declaration to be made only after a public hearing except in the event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency. This bill would additionally authorize a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition without holding a public hearing in the event of a wildfire.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Water Department

AB 1609 (Chen R) Public utilities: fireproofing programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to construct, maintain, and operate their electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to prepare annually a wildfire mitigation plan. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to direct each electrical corporation and gas corporation to file an application for programs to provide financial assistance to owners of residential properties in fire-prone areas within their respective service territories to install improvements to reduce or eliminate wildfire impacts on those properties or to purchase emergency equipment or supplies for use in case of a deenergization event. The bill would require that the programs be funded through voluntary contributions from customers of the corporations. The bill would require the governing board of a local publicly owned electric or gas utility to implement analogous programs to provide financial assistance to owners of residential properties in fire-prone areas within the service territory of the utility. Because this bill would impose additional duties on the governing boards of local publicly owned electric or gas utilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

AB 1631 (Gray D) Fire protection: volunteer firefighters: training.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Fire Service Training and Education Program in the office of the State Fire Marshal and requires the State Fire Marshal to make fire service training and education programs, including training and education in the use of heavy rescue equipment, available on a voluntary basis to fire departments that rely extensively on volunteers. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to employ at least 5 traveling training officers and any necessary equipment to provide weekend and evening training classes year-round, as specified, to volunteer fire departments and those fire departments consisting of a combination of volunteer, partly paid, or fully paid members. The bill would also authorize

firefighters to receive 100% reimbursement of actual costs from the State Fire Marshal for attending training classes at a local community college if the State Fire Marshal is unable to provide training classes. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations implementing these provisions. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to report annually to the Legislature on the effectiveness of the program. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[SB 45](#) ([Allen D](#)) **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/10/2019-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/25/2019-S. APPR.

Summary:

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. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,189,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

[SB 133](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) **Wildfires: detection.**

Introduced: 1/14/2019

Status: 1/24/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/14/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create and fund a program for installing remote infrared cameras that can help in detecting wildfires.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

[SB 182](#) ([Jackson D](#)) **Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.**

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after January 1, 2020, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse. The bill would also require the planning agency to review and, if

necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to retrofit updates applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

SB 190 (Dodd D) Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 404, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires a person, as defined, who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or occupied structure in, upon, or adjoining specified types of land areas within a very high fire hazard severity zone to maintain defensible space around the structure, as specified.This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill would set forth required components of the program. The bill would require the model defensible space program to be updated when the guidance documents specified above are substantially updated, as provided.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

SB 209 (Dodd D) Office of Emergency Services: Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 405, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services. Among other things, existing law requires the office to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) comprised of representatives of specified state and federal agencies and with a primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks.This bill would require the office and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, comprised of representatives from specified state and other entities. The bill would require the center to serve as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting, weather information, and threat intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination and to coordinate wildfire threat intelligence and data sharing, as provided. The bill would also require the center to, among other things, develop a statewide wildfire forecast and threat intelligence strategy, as provided, and protect and safeguard sensitive information. The bill would make various findings and declarations in this regard.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department

SB 247 (Dodd D) Wildland fire prevention: vegetation management.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 406, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Wildfire Safety Division within the Public Utilities Commission to, among other things, oversee and enforce electrical corporations' compliance with wildfire safety requirements. Existing

law requires the division to approve or deny each wildfire mitigation plan and plan updates submitted by an electrical corporation. This bill would require an electrical corporation, within one month of the completion of a substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements in its wildfire mitigation plan, to notify the division of the completion. The bill would require the division to audit the completed work and would require the audit to specify any failure of the electrical corporation to fully comply with the vegetation management requirements. The bill would require the division to provide the audit to the electrical corporation and to provide the electrical corporation a reasonable time period to correct and eliminate deficiencies specified in the audit. The bill would authorize the division to engage an independent evaluator to conduct the audit. Within one year after the expiration of the time period to correct and eliminate deficiencies, the bill would require the independent evaluator to issue a report to the electrical corporation, the division, and the Safety and Enforcement Division of the commission specifically describing any failure of the electrical corporation to substantially comply with the substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Fire Department

[SB 272](#) (Morrell R) Fire Protection District Law of 1987.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Fire Protection District Law of 1987 provides for the formation and administration of fire protection districts. That law provides that a district may be formed by adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of any county or city that contains territory proposed to be included in the district. That law provides that whenever a district board determines that it is in the public interest to provide different services, to provide different levels of service, or to raise additional revenues within specific areas of the district, it may form one or more service zones by adopting a resolution that includes specified information, fixing the date, time, and place for public hearing on the formation of the zone, publishing notice, as specified, hearing and considering any protests to the formation of the zone at the hearing, and, at the conclusion of the hearing, adopting a resolution ordering the formation of the zone. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Fire Department

[SB 542](#) (Stern D) Workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 390, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers' compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the member is in the service of the department or unit, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard. This bill would provide, only until January 1, 2025, that in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" also includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests itself during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit. The bill would apply to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020. The bill would prohibit compensation from being paid for a claim of injury unless the member has performed services for the department or unit for at least 6 months, unless the injury is caused by a sudden and extraordinary employment condition.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Human Resources, Police Department

Harbor Department

[AB 1575](#) (O'Donnell D) Intermodal chassis.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/14/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an ocean marine terminal that receives and dispatches intermodal chassis, as defined, to conduct an intermodal roadability inspection program in lieu of other provisions that require every operator of certain types of vehicles to cause the vehicle to be inspected at least every 90 days, or more often to ensure safe operation. Existing law establishes criteria for an ocean marine terminal to meet in order to be eligible to conduct the inspection program, including, among others, that more than 1,000 chassis are based at the ocean marine terminal. Existing law specifies what is required to be inspected on the chassis, including, among other things, the brake system components, suspension systems, and vehicle connecting devices. Existing law requires the signature, under penalty of perjury, of the ocean marine terminal operator or an authorized representative that the inspection has been performed. Existing law requires records of inspections of those intermodal chassis be kept at the relevant ocean marine terminal for 90 days. Existing law establishes a terminal inspection program administered by the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides that following a terminal inspection in which the department determines that an operator of an ocean marine terminal has failed to comply with the requirements of the intermodal roadability inspection program, the department shall conduct a reinspection within 120 days. Existing law generally provides that a violation of the Vehicle Code is a criminal offense. This bill would require, rather than authorize an ocean marine terminal to conduct the inspection program and would delete the conditions for inspection, and thus would require an inspection to be conducted on any chassis based at the ocean marine terminal. The bill would require a chassis to be inspected whether it is leased, owned, or rented, and would include frame damage on the chassis as a component to be inspected. The bill would require the signature certifying that the inspection has been completed to be made by the ocean marine terminal operator or an authorized mechanic representative. The bill would require defects noted on the chassis to be repaired within 10 days after the inspection and prior to leaving the terminal. The bill would require inspection records to be retained at the relevant terminal for 2 years, and reinspections to be performed within 30 days. By creating new crimes, and by expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Harbor Department

[SB 231](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Local emergencies: port districts.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was G.O. on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or a designated official, to declare a local emergency, as defined, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist within the territorial limits of a city, county, or city and county. Existing law requires the governing body to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. Existing law establishes various types of districts charged with specified duties within the Harbors and Navigation Code, including harbor improvement districts, harbor districts, port districts, river port districts, and small craft harbor districts. This bill would revise the definition of a local emergency to include conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a district established under the Harbors and Navigation Code and would authorize a port district to declare a local emergency on the same basis as a city, county, or city and county. The bill would require review of a local emergency by the governing body, as described above, to occur at least once every 30, rather than 60, days. The bill would also provide legislative findings in support of these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Harbor Department

Health and Human Services

[AB 4](#) ([Arambula D](#)) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/6/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Federal law prohibits payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals of all ages, if otherwise eligible for those benefits, but for their immigration status, and would delete provisions delaying eligibility and enrollment until the director makes the determination described above. The bill would require the department to provide, indefinitely, the above-described monthly updates to the legislative committees. The bill would expand the requirements of the eligibility and enrollment plan, such as ensuring that an individual maintains their primary care provider without disruption, as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate with the counties and designated public hospitals to maximize federal financial participation and to work with designated public hospitals to mitigate any financial losses related to the implementation of these requirements. The bill would condition the implementation of its provisions on an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other measure for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 8 (Chu D) Pupil health: mental health professionals.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 7/8/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 6/12/2019-S. HEALTH

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for the work. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. Existing law requires, subject to sufficient funds being provided, the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Health Care Services and appropriate stakeholders, to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop guidelines for the use of telehealth technology in public schools, including charter schools, to provide mental health and behavioral health services to pupils on school campuses. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to have at least one mental health professional, as defined, for every 600 pupils generally accessible to pupils on campus during school hours. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school with fewer than 600 pupils to have at least one mental health professional generally accessible to pupils on campus during school hours, to employ at least one mental health professional to serve multiple schools, or to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a county agency or community-based organization for at least one mental health professional employed by the agency or organization to provide services to pupils. The bill would encourage a school subject to the bill's provisions with pupils who are eligible to receive Medi-Cal benefits to seek reimbursement for costs of implementing the bill's provisions, as specified. By imposing additional requirements on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

AB 14 (Rivas, Luz D) Multifamily Housing Program: homeless youths: homeless families.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/17/2019-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/17/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Multifamily Housing Program under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide a standardized set of program rules and features

applicable to all housing types, based on the existing California Housing Rehabilitation Program. Among other things, the program provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to fund projects for the development and construction of new, and rehabilitation or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing, transitional or rental housing developments. Existing law establishes the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund within the State Treasury and continuously appropriates money in that fund to the department for specified purposes relating to housing rehabilitation, including the Multifamily Housing Program. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the total assistance provided under the Multifamily Housing Program be awarded to units restricted to senior citizens, which is known as the total assistance calculation. This bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund into the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund to be expended under the Multifamily Housing Program to fund housing for homeless youths and homeless families in accordance with certain requirements, including that the department prioritize loans to housing projects in disadvantaged communities, as defined, and that unspecified amounts be set aside for both certain homeless youths and certain homeless families. This bill would exclude expenditures under its provisions from the total assistance calculation described above. This bill also would authorize the department to monitor the expenditures and activities of loan recipients and request the repayment of funds from a recipient of a loan for failure to comply with program requirements, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 22 (Burke D) Housing: safe and clean shelter for children.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and reviewing local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every child has the right to safe and clean shelter and that no child should be without safe and clean shelter by 2025. The bill would require the agency, the department, and every other state agency, to consider this policy when establishing, adopting, or revising any policy, regulation, or grant criterion pertinent to safe and clean shelter for children.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 45 (Stone, Mark D) Inmates: medical care: fees.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 2/20/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 570, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to charge a \$5 fee for each inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate confined in the state prison, except under specified circumstances, and requires that the moneys received be expended to reimburse the department for direct provision of inmate health care services. Existing law also authorizes a sheriff, chief or director of corrections, or chief of police to charge a \$3 fee for each inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate confined in a county or city jail, except as specified, and requires that the moneys received be transferred to the county or city general fund. Existing law also authorizes a county or city to recover from an inmate or a person legally responsible for the inmate's care the costs of necessary medical care rendered to the inmate, under certain conditions. This bill would instead prohibit the secretary or a sheriff, chief or director of corrections, or chief of police from charging a fee for an inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate of the state prison or a county or city jail, and would make a conforming change. The bill would also prohibit those officials from charging an inmate of the state prison or a city or county jail a fee for durable medical equipment or medical supplies, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 53](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) Rental housing unlawful housing practices: applications: criminal records.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, generally prohibits housing discrimination with respect to the personal characteristics of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information. This bill would make it an unlawful housing practice for the owner of a rental housing accommodation to inquire about, or require an applicant for a rental housing accommodation to disclose, a criminal record during the initial application assessment phase, as defined, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would permit an owner of a rental housing accommodation, after the successful completion of the initial application assessment phase, to request a criminal background check of the applicant and consider an applicant's criminal record in deciding whether to rent or lease to the applicant. The bill would require the owner of a rental housing accommodation who is considering denying an application to rent or lease on the basis of the applicant's criminal record, to, within 5 days of receiving the information that is the basis of the possible denial, provide the applicant with a written statement listing the reasons for the possible denial before making a final decision. If, within 2 days of receipt of the written statement of the possible denial, the applicant provides the owner notice of evidence demonstrating the inaccuracy of the item or items within the applicant's criminal record or evidence of rehabilitation or other mitigating factors, as specified, the bill would require the owner to reconsider their decision for a specified time, and would require the owner to provide written notification to the applicant of the owner's final decision to deny the application. The bill would prohibit the owner of the rental housing accommodation from requiring in an application for a rental housing accommodation or as otherwise part of the application process disclosure of, or, if such information is received, denying a dwelling based in whole or in part on specified information or occurrences, including, among others, arrests that did not result in conviction, convictions that have been voided, and juvenile justice determinations. The bill would also require an owner of a rental housing accommodation that uses criminal records as part of the screening criteria to evaluate an applicant to include a notice, as provided, in the application for tenancy of a rental housing accommodation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 55](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) Department of Veterans Affairs: veterans' services.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/6/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/3/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to disburse funds, appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting county veterans service officers pursuant to the annual Budget Act, on a pro rata basis, to counties that have established and maintain a county veterans service officer in accordance with the staffing level and workload of each county veterans service officer under a formula based upon performance developed by the department. This bill would define a workload unit for purposes of these provisions to mean a specific claim activity that is used to allocate subvention funds to counties, which is approved by the department, and performed by county veterans service officers. The bill would appropriate on an annual basis the sum of \$11,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be available for allocation to counties to fund the activities of county veterans service officers, as specified. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 58](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 334, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and state advocates or other members of the public or state agencies at the Governor's discretion. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative from the State Department of Education to be a member of the council. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 67](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless integrated data warehouse.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, create a statewide data system or warehouse that collects local data through homeless management information systems, with the ultimate goal of matching data on homelessness programs to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create a state homeless integrated data warehouse, in coordination with state and local partners, including the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to develop a composite portrayal of the homeless population in the state and the services provided to this population or to those at risk of becoming homeless. The bill would require that the information compiled for the database include the data necessary, if available, to make certain findings, including, among other things, the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, their access to benefits, and the stated reasons for their homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with other state agencies to draft and carry out a strategy to integrate information to provide longitudinal, cost-based studies with relevant data, as specified. The bill would require the database to comply with all relevant state and federal laws regarding privacy and personally identifying information and would direct participating local agencies to enter into data-sharing agreements and collaborate with the department, as specified. The bill would specify that these provisions would become operative if the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds, including funds from private donations if available, to the department for these purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 122](#) (Grayson D) Multidisciplinary teams: human trafficking and domestic violence.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 1/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team and a human trafficking multidisciplinary personnel team consisting of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of domestic violence or human trafficking cases and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to domestic violence or human trafficking. Existing law authorizes members of those multidisciplinary personnel teams to disclose to one another information and records that may be confidential but that are relevant to the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of those crimes. Existing law prohibits members of those teams from disclosing confidential information obtained from an individual to one another unless the member has obtained that individual's informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure, as specified. This bill would remove the prohibition on disclosing confidential information without the individual's informed, written, and reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure with regards to information obtained from a minor.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 139](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Emergency and Transitional Housing Act of 2019.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 335, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to contain specified information and analysis, including an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of those needs, including the identification of a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. Existing law authorizes a local government to impose only those development and management standards that apply to residential or commercial development within the same zone, however, a local government may impose specified objective standards, including standards for off-street parking based on demonstrated need, as specified. This bill would instead authorize a local government to apply a written objective standard that provides sufficient parking to accommodate the staff working in the emergency shelter, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 163 (**Garcia, Cristina D**) **Services for unaccompanied undocumented minors: facilities liaison.**

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, including group homes and foster family agencies, by the State Department of Social Services. This bill would require the department to create a facilities liaison position within its immigration services unit to, among other duties, assist state-licensed group homes, short-term residential therapeutic programs (STRTPs), foster family agencies, and resource families that serve undocumented immigrant youth in connecting with appropriate supports and services, including, but not limited to, legal services, mental health assessments and services, and public benefits, as specified. The bill would, when appropriate, require the facilities liaison to assist in arranging a meeting for identified unaccompanied undocumented minors with a qualified organization that has received a grant to provide legal services. The bill would require the department to develop and issue guidance to counties, licensees, and other providers regarding the provision of services to undocumented immigrant youth and their caregivers. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 167 (**Rubio, Blanca D**) **Childcare and development services: infants and toddlers: state funding.**

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, establishes a system of childcare and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer general childcare and development programs, as specified. This bill would create the California Partnership for Infants and Toddlers, and would provide that a state grant to support the partnership shall be made available and distributed, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to qualifying childcare and development programs and family childcare home education networks that serve infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age at a supplemental grant amount of \$4,000 annually per child. The bill would provide that a childcare and development program or family childcare home education network qualifies for that funding if it agrees to meet federal Head Start program performance standards and provide full-day, full-year childcare for infants and toddlers from birth to 3 years of age. The bill would impose requirements on a grantee as a condition of receiving a

grant. The bill would require the State Department of Education to provide technical assistance to grant applicants and grantees and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions as soon as reasonably possible. The bill would authorize the department to implement and administer the provisions through the issuance of guidance or other written directives until regulations are adopted.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 175](#) ([Gipson D](#)) Foster care: rights.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 416, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the out-of-home placement, including foster care placement, of children who are unable to remain in the custody and care of their parents, and imposes various requirements on the county child welfare agency in regard to arranging and overseeing the foster care placement. Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state that all minors and nonminors in foster care have specified rights, including, among others, the right to receive medical, dental, vision, and mental health services, the right to be placed in out-of-home care according to their gender identity, regardless of the gender or sex listed in their court or child welfare records, the right to review their own case plan and plan for permanent placement if the child is 12 years of age or older and in a permanent placement, and the right to attend Independent Living Program classes and activities if the child meets applicable age requirements. This bill would instead require all children and nonminor dependents in foster care to have these rights and would revise various rights, including providing the right to review their own case plan and plan for permanent placement to children 10 years of age or older regardless of whether they are in a permanent placement and the right to not be prevented from attending Independent Living Program classes by the caregiver as a punishment. The bill would include additional rights, including, among others, the right to be referred to by the child's preferred name and gender pronoun, the right to maintain the privacy of the child's sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, except as provided, and the right to have reasonable access to computer technology and the internet. To the extent that the bill would impose additional duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 189](#) ([Kamlager-Dove D](#)) Child abuse or neglect: mandated reporters: autism service personnel.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 674, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. This bill would add qualified autism service providers, qualified autism service professionals, and qualified autism service paraprofessionals, as defined, to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 194](#) ([Reyes D](#)) Childcare and development services.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on

6/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, provides that children from infancy to 13 years of age are eligible for federal and state subsidized child development services if their families meet at least one requirement in each of certain areas. The act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer general childcare and development programs with funds appropriated for these purposes, as provided. The act also requires the department to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for services provided throughout the state. This bill would provide that \$1,000,000,000 shall be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to immediately improve access to alternative payment programs and general childcare and development programs.

Position: Support

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 195](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Department of Housing and Community Development: housing bond programs.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 7/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would require the department to include in those annual reports specified information relating to grant-based programs administered by the department, including the amount of the original awards to recipients, the portions not yet disbursed to recipients, and an estimate of how many individuals could benefit from the remaining balance. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 277](#) ([McCarty D](#)) Parole: reintegration credits.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, except as otherwise exempted, a person completing a term of imprisonment in the state prison shall be released for a period of supervised parole. Existing law specifies the length of parole for various classifications of inmates. Under existing law, an inmate is released to the county of their residence before incarceration or, when the interest of public safety is best served, to another location specified by the Board of Parole Hearings. Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to establish and enforce rules and regulations governing parole. Existing regulations prohibit a parolee from traveling more than 50 miles from their residence without the approval of a parole agent. This bill would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole would be reduced through the successful completion of specified education, training, or treatment programs, or by participating in volunteer service, while adhering to the conditions of parole. The bill would make this program inapplicable to a person who is required to register as a sex offender. The bill would also increase the 50-mile travel restriction for a parolee who successfully participates in the program, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings to adopt regulations to carry out the program.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 298](#) ([Mathis R](#)) Housing: home purchase assistance program: first responders: Legislative Analyst: study and report.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/15/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the California Housing Finance Agency and provides that the primary purpose of the agency is to meet the housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. Existing law requires the California Housing Finance Agency administer the Roberti-Greene Home Purchase Assistance Program, to provide home purchase assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Existing law authorizes the agency, pursuant to specified objectives, to create its own home purchase assistance programs, home purchase assistance products, or both, on terms and conditions as the agency deems prudent. Existing law requires the agency to provide to the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst an annual report containing information concerning all units produced, assisted, or insured using agency funds. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study, and present the findings thereof to the Legislature, to inform the creation of a low-interest loan program for first responders. The bill would require the report to be submitted on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the report to include a recommendation as to which state department is best suited to administer the program, an estimation of the amount of funding that would be necessary to conduct the program, and recommendations for qualifications for participation in the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 302 (Berman D) Parking: homeless students.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and authorizes the governing board of a community college district to grant the use of college facilities or grounds for specified purposes. Existing law requires a community college campus that has shower facilities for student use to grant access, as specified, to those facilities to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid enrollment fees, and is in good standing with the community college district, and requires the community college to determine a plan of action to implement this requirement. This bill, until December 31, 2023, would require a community college campus that has parking facilities on campus to grant overnight access to those facilities, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid any enrollment fees that have not been waived, and is in good standing with the community college, for the purpose of sleeping in the student's vehicle overnight. The bill would require the governing board of the community college district, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, and with the participation of student representatives, to determine a plan of action to implement this requirement, as specified. The bill would require a community college district to develop a document that clearly and concisely describes the rules and procedures established pursuant to the bill's overnight parking requirements, provide the document to participating students, and make the document available at an overnight parking facility in paper form or post the document conspicuously on the internet website of the community college campus in which the facility is located. The bill would also grant a community college district immunity from civil liability for a district employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, overnight parking. The bill would limit this immunity by making the immunity inapplicable to gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other provisions of law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 306 (Ramos D) Mental Health Services Fund.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 1/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the

provision of mental health services, as specified. The act establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, which is continuously appropriated to, and administered by, the State Department of Health Care Services to fund specified county mental health programs. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 307](#) (Reyes D) Homeless youth: grant program.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 require the council to develop and administer a grant program to support young people experiencing homelessness and prevent and end homelessness. The program would be funded by a combination of funds provided to the council by the State Department of Health Care Services from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, funds appropriated by the Legislature, and gifts and donations made to the council for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 316](#) (Ramos D) Medi-Cal: benefits: beneficiaries with special dental care needs.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides for a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program, including certain dental services, and dental managed care plans. This bill would require the department to implement a special needs treatment and management benefit that would be provided for 4 visits in a 12-month period for a Medi-Cal dental program beneficiary with special dental care needs, as defined. The bill would require a Medi-Cal dental program provider to document specified information, including the need for additional time to treat a Medi-Cal dental program beneficiary with special dental care needs, for purposes of reimbursement. The bill would not limit the provision or scope of Medi-Cal benefits covered under existing law. The bill would require the department to seek any necessary approvals from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to implement the bill. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions, by various means, including plan or provider bulletins, without taking regulatory action, and would require the department, by July 1, 2022, to subsequently adopt regulations. The bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2020, to provide the Legislature with semiannual status reports to the Legislature until regulations have been adopted.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 318](#) (Chu D) Medi-Cal materials: readability.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would,

commencing January 1, 2020, require the field testing of all Medi-Cal beneficiary materials, and informing materials, as defined, that are translated into threshold languages and released by the department and managed care plans, respectively, except as specified. The bill would define "field testing" as a review of translations for accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and readability. The bill would also define a "managed care plan" for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 319](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Narcotic treatment: medication-assisted treatment: Drug Medi-Cal.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to license narcotic treatment programs to use narcotic replacement therapy and medication-assisted treatment in the treatment of addicted persons. Existing law specifies the medications a licensed narcotic treatment program may use for narcotic replacement therapy and medication-assisted treatment by licensed narcotic treatment programs. This bill would require the department to create reimbursement rates and rate billing codes for authorized medications that are provided by licensed narcotic treatment programs electing to provide noncontrolled medications approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for patients with a substance use disorder. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 324](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Childcare services: state-subsidized childcare: professional support stipends.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs that are intended to allow for maximum parental choice in childcare. Existing law requires that moneys in a specified item of the Budget Act of 2000 be allocated to local childcare and development planning councils based on the percentage of state-subsidized, center-based childcare funds received in the county in which the council is located, and requires that these funds be used to address the retention of qualified childcare employees in state-subsidized childcare centers. This bill would instead require these funds to be used to address the professional support of qualified childcare employees in state-subsidized childcare centers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 326](#) (Muratsuchi D) Vehicles: motorized carrying devices.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally regulates the operation of vehicles. Existing law prohibits a local authority from enacting any law on a matter covered by the existing state law regulating the operation of vehicles. Existing law regulates the operation of certain special vehicles, including electric personal assistive mobility devices and electrically motorized boards. Existing law authorizes a local government to regulate the operation on a sidewalk of certain other vehicles, including bicycles, roller skates, and electric carts. Existing law prohibits a person from obstructing a sidewalk. This bill would define a motorized carrying device to mean an electric-powered self-propelled device that does not transport a person, but is designed to transport a person's property, and is controlled by a person in the immediate vicinity of the device, either actively, or passively by means of wireless tethering. The bill would authorize the use of a motorized

carrying device, in accordance with specified rules, on sidewalks and crosswalks. A violation of those rules would be an infraction.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 329](#) (Rodriguez D) Hospitals: assaults and batteries.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines an assault as an unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another. Under existing law, an assault committed on school or park property is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Existing law defines a battery as any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. Under existing law, a battery committed on school property, park property, or the grounds of a public or private hospital is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would make an assault committed on the property of a public or private hospital punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 344](#) (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, several state agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible. This bill would establish the New Beginnings California Program in the Department of Community Services and Development and create the New Beginnings California Account for the purpose of providing matching grant funding to cities and local continuum of care programs to implement, expand, or continue employment programs for homeless individuals, as specified. The bill would define city for purposes of the bill to include a city, county, or a city and county. The bill would require qualifying employment programs to, among other things, connect program participants with employment and pay them an hourly wage that is at or above minimum wage. The bill would direct the department to apportion funds in the account, upon appropriation, to cities and local continuum of care programs with eligible employment programs, not to exceed \$50,000 annually per city or continuum of care program. The bill would authorize a maximum of 50 grants to be awarded annually and would require cities and local continuum of care programs to match any funds received from the program, as specified. The bill would be operative only to the extent that funding is provided in the annual Budget Act for the purposes of the bill.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 362](#) (Eggman D) Controlled substances: overdose prevention program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime to possess specified controlled substances or paraphernalia. Existing law makes it a crime to use or be under the influence of specified controlled substances. Existing law additionally makes it a crime to visit or be in any room where specified controlled substances are being

unlawfully used with knowledge that the activity is occurring, or to open or maintain a place for the purpose of giving away or using specified controlled substances. Existing law makes it a crime for a person to rent, lease, or make available for use any building or room for the purpose of storing or distributing any controlled substance. Existing law authorizes forfeiture of property used for specified crimes involving controlled substances. This bill would, until January 1, 2026, authorize the City and County of San Francisco to approve entities to operate overdose prevention programs for persons 18 years of age or older that satisfy specified requirements, including, among other things, providing a hygienic space supervised by health care professionals, as defined, where people who use drugs can consume preobtained drugs, providing sterile consumption supplies, and providing access or referrals to substance use disorder treatment. The bill would require the City and County of San Francisco, prior to authorizing an overdose prevention program in its jurisdiction, to provide local law enforcement officials, local public health officials, and the public with an opportunity to comment in a public meeting. The bill would require any entity operating a program to provide an annual report to the city and county, as specified. The bill would exempt a person from, among other things, civil liability, professional discipline, or existing criminal sanctions, solely for actions, conduct, or omissions in compliance with an overdose prevention program for adults authorized by the city and county. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 367](#) (Flora R) Presence at care facilities: conviction of crimes.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the State Department of Social Services from authorizing individuals who have been convicted of certain crimes from working or otherwise being present at a community care facility, a residential care facility for persons with a chronic, life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. The act requires the department to perform criminal background investigations of individuals as part of its licensing and regulatory oversight of these facilities. This bill would enumerate additional crimes that prohibit the department from authorizing an individual from working or otherwise being present at these facilities, including, among other crimes, the willful and unlawful use of personal identifying information.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 388](#) (Limón D) Alzheimer's disease.

Introduced: 2/5/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes any postsecondary higher educational institution with a medical center to establish diagnostic and treatment centers for Alzheimer's disease, and requires the State Department of Public Health to administer grants to the postsecondary higher educational institutions that establish a center pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 406](#) (Limón D) Disability compensation: paid family leave: application in non-English languages.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 9/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 386, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act requires a state agency that finds specific factors to exist to distribute certain written materials in the appropriate non-English language through its statewide and local offices or facilities to non-English-speaking persons, or, as an alternative, to furnish translation aids, translation guides, or provide assistance, through use of a qualified bilingual person, at its statewide and

local offices or facilities in completing English forms or questionnaires and in understanding English forms, letters, or notices. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, would require the department to distribute the application for family temporary disability insurance benefits, in addition to the application in English, in all non-English languages spoken by a substantial number of non-English-speaking applicants, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 414](#) (Bonta D) Health care coverage: minimum essential coverage.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 801, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. PPACA generally requires individuals, and any dependents of the individual, to maintain minimum essential coverage, as defined, and, if an individual fails to maintain minimum essential coverage, PPACA imposes on the individual taxpayer a penalty. This provision is referred to as the individual mandate. This bill, on or before March 1, 2022, and annually on or before March 1 thereafter, would require the Franchise Tax Board to report to the Legislature on specified information regarding the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate, the Individual Shared Responsibility Penalty, and state financial subsidies paid for health care coverage. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 432](#) (Quirk D) Released waste: certification of local officers.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a party responsible for the release of waste requiring remedial action to request a local officer, as defined, to supervise the remedial action. Existing law authorizes the local officer to enter into a remedial action agreement with the responsible party to supervise the remedial action, as specified, and governs the duties of the local officer and the terms of the agreement. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. Existing law also establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to enforce hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the board, in cooperation with the department, to develop and implement a certification program for local officers who enter into remedial action agreements. The bill would establish the criteria for certification, and procedures for the review and revocation of that certification. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would authorize only a local officer who is certified by the board pursuant to that program, or by the department, as specified, to enter into a remedial action agreement. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 438](#) (Frazier D) Regional center services: holidays.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. Existing law prohibits a regional center from

compensating designated programs and transportation vendor services for providing any service to a consumer on 11 specified holidays, including July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and the 4 business days between December 25 and January 1. This bill would repeal that prohibition, thereby allowing a regional center to compensate those designated programs and transportation vendor services for providing services on any of those 11 holidays.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 447](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Care facilities: criminal record clearances.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate designated types of care facilities. The department is required to investigate the criminal record of certain individuals who provide services to the residents and clients of a community care facility, a residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. Violations of the licensing requirements for these different types of care facilities are crimes. This bill would expand who is required to comply with the requirement for obtaining a criminal record clearance by including individuals who are otherwise associated at the facility and would expand a requirement for the department to maintain criminal record clearances of individuals in its active files. The bill would require, until an automated information system for tracking changes in facility associations is available, the department to permit a licensee who operates more than one of the same kind of care facility to coordinate the criminal record clearances for individuals associated with its facilities, and a licensee to update the department regarding individuals associated with its facilities, as specified. By expanding the requirements for these different licensees, this bill would expand the crimes for a failure to comply with those requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 451](#) ([Arambula D](#)) Health care facilities: treatment of psychiatric emergency medical conditions.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires emergency services and care to be provided, as specified, at a licensed health facility that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care. Existing law requires emergency services and care, including screening, examination, and evaluation to determine if a psychiatric emergency medical condition exists and the care and treatment necessary to relieve or eliminate the psychiatric emergency medical condition, to be provided to any person requesting the services or care. A knowing and intentional violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a psychiatric unit within a general acute care hospital, a psychiatric health facility, or an acute psychiatric hospital that has accepted a person for the purpose of determining the existence of a psychiatric medical emergency condition, to provide emergency services and care to treat that person, regardless of whether the facility operates an emergency department, provided that specified criteria are met. These requirements would not apply to a state psychiatric hospital. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[AB 465](#) ([Eggman D](#)) Firearm relinquishment: persons under protective orders.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition while the protective order is in effect. Existing law requires a court, upon issuing a protective order, to order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in the respondent's immediate control and makes a violation of that order a crime. Existing law requires the respondent, upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours of being served with the order, to surrender or sell the firearm, as specified, and file with the court a receipt showing the firearm was surrendered or sold. This bill would require a court, when issuing a protective order, to determine whether the restrained person has possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the requirement to relinquish that firearm or ammunition. The bill would require the court, upon making this determination, to set a review hearing, as specified, to determine whether the person continues to possess or control a firearm or ammunition in violation of the provisions described above. (2)Existing law requires a family court to determine the best interest of the child for the purpose of deciding child custody in specified proceedings, including proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. In making that determination, existing law requires the court to consider specified factors, including whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is restrained by a protective order or restraining order and has complied with that order. This bill would require the court to also consider whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is, or has been, in possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the law. (3)Existing law authorizes a court with jurisdiction over specified criminal matters to issue a protective order and requires a person who is the subject of the protective order to relinquish any owned or possessed firearms. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue a protective order as a condition of probation for domestic violence offenses. This bill would require a court, when it issues a protective order pursuant to these provisions against a defendant charged with, or convicted of, a crime of domestic violence, to consider all relevant evidence to determine if there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm. The bill would require the court, if it determines that there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm, to set a review hearing to determine whether the defendant has complied with the requirement to relinquish that possession or control, as specified. The bill would require the court, if the court finds that the defendant possesses or controls a firearm, to consider whether bail or release on own recognizance is appropriate and would authorize the court, if the defendant is not present, to issue a bench warrant, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 477](#) (Cervantes D) Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 6/3/2019

Status: 9/4/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 218, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/4/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes cities, cities and counties, and counties to create disaster councils, by ordinance, to develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters specific to that jurisdiction, or state of war emergency. This bill would require a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the access and functional needs population, as defined, in the next regular update to its emergency plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services

[AB 492](#) (Nazarian D) Property tax assistance: eligibility.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Gonsalves-Deukmejian-Petris Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Law authorizes individuals who meets specified criteria, including that they either be 62 years of age or older or blind or disabled, as defined, to file with the Franchise Tax Board a claim for assistance. That law authorizes assistance in an amount equal to a percentage, determined as provided, of either the property taxes accrued and paid by the claimant on their residential dwelling or, with respect to a claimant renting their residence, the applicable statutory property tax equivalent. That law prohibits assistance if the claimant's gross household income exceeds \$35,251, adjusted as provided. That law requires a claim for assistance under these provisions, and a specified additional declaration applicable in the case of assistance used to pay delinquent property taxes, to be under penalty of perjury. This bill, until December 1, 2025, would recast these provisions as the Gonsalves-Deukmejian-Petris Property Tax Assistance Law and authorize any individual, without regard to age, blindness, or disability, who otherwise meets the above-described criteria to file a claim for assistance. The bill would decrease the maximum gross household income for a claimant to qualify for assistance from \$35,251 to \$30,000, adjusted as provided, until December 1, 2025, and would thereafter repeal this requirement. The bill would also make various conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 512](#) (Ting D) Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with mental health plans, and requires mental health plans to be governed by various guidelines, including a requirement that a mental health plan assess the cultural competency needs of the program. Existing law requires mental health plan reviews to be conducted by an external quality review organization (EQRO) on an annual basis, and requires those reviews to include specific data for Medi-Cal eligible minor and nonminor dependents in foster care, such as the number of Medi-Cal eligible minor and nonminor dependents in foster care served each year. This bill would require each mental health plan to prepare a cultural competence plan to address specified matters, including mental health disparities in access, utilization, and outcomes by various categories, such as race, ethnicity, and immigration status. The bill would require a mental health plan to convene a committee for the purpose of reviewing and approving the cultural competence plan, to annually update its cultural competence plan and progress, to post this material on its internet website, and to submit its cultural competence plan to the department every 3 years for technical assistance and implementation feedback. The bill would require the department to develop at least 8 statewide mental health disparities reduction targets, to post the cultural competence plan submitted by each mental health plan to its internet website, and to consult with the Office of Health Equity to review and implement county assessments and statewide performance on mental health disparities reductions. The bill would require the department to direct the EQRO to develop a protocol for monitoring performance of each mental health plan, and to report on identified matters, including statewide progress related to the mental health disparities reduction targets. The bill would require the EQRO to publish specified information in the annual detailed technical report, such as recommendations for statewide strategies to reduce mental health disparities. The bill would require the mental health plan to meet specified mental health disparities reduction targets or make year-over-year improvements toward meeting the targets.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 515](#) (Mathis R) Medi-Cal: unrecovered payments: interest rate.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health

Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to establish administrative appeal processes to review grievances or complaints arising from the findings of an audit or examination. Under existing law, if recovery of a disallowed payment has been made by the department, a provider who prevails in an appeal of that payment is entitled to interest at the rate equal to the monthly average received on investments in the Surplus Money Investment Fund, or simple interest at the rate of 7% per annum, whichever is higher. Under existing law, with exceptions, interest at that same rate is assessed against any unrecovered overpayment due to the department. In the case of an assessment against any unrecovered overpayment due to the department, this bill would authorize the department to reduce the interest rate as part of a repayment agreement entered into with the provider, after taking into account specified factors, including the importance of the provider to the health care safety net in the community and the impact of the repayment amounts on the fiscal solvency of the provider.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 521](#) ([Berman D](#)) **Physicians and surgeons: firearms: training.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 5/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 728, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes and funds various research centers and programs in conjunction with the University of California. Under existing law the University of California has the authority to establish and administer a Firearm Violence Research Center to research firearm violence. The bill would, upon adoption of a specified resolution by the Regents of the University of California, require the center to develop multifaceted education and training programs for medical and mental health providers on the prevention of firearm-related injury and death, as specified. The bill would, upon adoption of that resolution, require the university to report, on or before December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, specified information regarding the activities of, and financial details relating to, the program. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 534](#) ([Mayes R](#)) **Social services: access to food.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), administered in California as CalFresh, under which each county distributes nutrition assistance benefits provided by the federal government to eligible households. Existing state law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) acceptance system. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Education, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop a plan to end hunger. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to serve as the lead agency for the development of the plan. The bill would require the plan to be distributed to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2021, and would establish criteria for the plan, including that the plan establish a budget of \$11,500,000, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or other measure, for the Department of Food and Agriculture to support local food hub efforts. The bill would also require the plan to request the Regents of the University of California, and direct the Trustees of the California State University and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, to develop systems that allow EBT cards to be used on their respective campuses, and present a report to the Assembly Select Committee on Campus Climate on the progress that has been made, by July 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 537](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Medi-Cal managed care: quality improvement and value-based financial incentive program.**

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, one of the methods by which Medi-Cal services are provided is pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system and geographic managed care. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2022, a Medi-Cal managed care plan to meet a minimum performance level (MPL) that improves the quality of health care and reduces health disparities for enrollees, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish both a quality assessment and performance improvement program and a value-based financial incentive program to ensure that a Medi-Cal managed care plan achieves an MPL. The bill would, among other things, require the department to establish a public stakeholder process in the planning, development, and ongoing oversight of the programs. The bill would require the department to annually and publicly report the results of the quality assessment and performance improvement program on the department's internet website. The bill would require the department to utilize the results of the quality improvement and value-based financial incentive program to inform a publicly reported Quality Rating System for Medi-Cal managed care plans, subject to federal approval.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 549](#) ([Diep R](#)) Alcoholism and drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law gives the department sole authority in state government to establish the appropriate minimum qualifications of the licensee or designated administrator, and the staff of a provider of alcoholism and drug abuse recovery services. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 565](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) Public health workforce planning: loan forgiveness, loan repayment, and scholarship programs.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 6/24/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program (program) in the California Physician Corps Program within the Health Professions Education Foundation, which provides financial incentives, including repayment of educational loans, to a physician and surgeon who practices in a medically underserved area, as defined. Existing law establishes the Medically Underserved Account for Physicians, a continuously appropriated account, within the Health Professions Education Fund, to primarily provide funding for the ongoing operations of the program. This bill also would define "practice setting" to include a program or facility operated by, or contracted to, a county mental health plan. By expanding the group of persons eligible for financial incentives payable from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 567](#) ([Calderon D](#)) Long-term care insurance.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 746, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation of long-term care insurance by the Insurance Commissioner and prescribes various requirements and conditions governing the delivery of individual or group long-term care insurance in the state. Existing law establishes the California Partnership for Long-Term Care Program to link private long-term care insurance and health care service plan contracts that cover long-term care with the In-Home Supportive Services program and Medi-Cal and to provide Medi-Cal benefits to certain individuals who have income and resources above the eligibility levels for receipt of medical assistance, but who have purchased certified private long-term care insurance policies. This bill would establish the Long Term Care Insurance Task Force in the Department of Insurance, chaired by the Insurance Commissioner or the commissioner's designee, and composed of specified stakeholders and representatives of government agencies to examine the components necessary to design and implement a statewide long-term care insurance program. The bill would require the task force to recommend options for establishing this program and to comment on their respective degrees of feasibility in a report submitted to the commissioner, the Governor, and the Legislature by July 1, 2021. The bill would require the department to produce, no later than July 1, 2022, an actuarial report of those recommendations, to be shared with and approved by the task force. If approved, the bill would require the report to be submitted to the Legislature.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 568](#) ([Reyes D](#)) California Care Corps Act.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to, among other things, maintain or enter into contracts directly with nonprofit caregiver resource centers to provide direct services to caregivers of cognitively impaired adults, as defined, throughout the state. This bill would establish, until July, 1, 2026, a pilot program, administered by the Chief Service Officer of California Volunteers, under which nonprofit entities known as Care Corps Grantees that would contract with the officer would select, train, and place volunteers to provide care to persons who are at least 65 years of age, who have Alzheimer's disease or related dementia, and who have difficulty with self-care or living independently. The bill would establish selection criteria for prospective volunteers and specified training requirements. The bill would require the Care Corps Grantees to provide a stipend and an educational award, as specified, to volunteers. The bill would require the officer to appoint an advisory council and would require the officer and the advisory council to evaluate the program, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 577](#) ([Eggman D](#)) Health care coverage: maternal mental health.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 776, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. This bill would, for purposes of an individual who presents written documentation of being diagnosed with a maternal mental health condition, as defined, from the individual's treating health care provider, require completion of covered services for that condition, not exceeding 12 months, as specified. By expanding the duties of health care service plans, the bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 633](#) (Voepel R) Health facilities.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate health facilities. Existing law defines a health facility as a facility, place, or building that is organized, maintained, and operated for the diagnosis, care, prevention, and treatment of human illness, to which a person is admitted for a stay of 24 hours or longer, including a general acute care hospital, an acute psychiatric hospital, and a skilled nursing facility, among others. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation requiring health facilities to evaluate their safety and sanitation practices.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 648](#) (Nazarian D) Wellness programs.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacted various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA sets forth various requirements related to wellness programs, which encompass programs of health promotion or disease prevention. This bill would prohibit health care service plans and insurers from sharing any personal information or data collected through a wellness program, and would prohibit health care service plans or insurers from taking any adverse action, as defined, against an enrollee or member, or insured ("individual"), if the action of the health care service plans or insurers is in response to a matter related to a wellness program, such as an individual's election to not participate in a wellness program. The bill would establish and impose upon health care service plans and insurers various requirements related to a wellness programs, such as requiring a health care service plan or insurer to provide an individual information concerning its policies and practices pertaining to wellness programs, as specified. The bill would require a health care service plan or insurer, for purposes of administering and operating a wellness program, to limit its collection, dissemination, retention, and use of any personal information of an individual to only information that is reasonably necessary to operate a wellness program, and would extend various requirements, to the extent that they are applicable, to any entity that the health care service plan or insurer contracts with for purposes of administering or operating a wellness program on their behalf. The bill would authorize the commissioner to assess penalties on an insurer for any violation of these provisions, as specified. The bill would authorize the director and commissioner to adopt regulations to conform to federal law in the event that the provisions conflict with federal law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 656](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Office of Healthy and Safe Communities.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing establishes the State Department of Public Health, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, vested with certain duties, powers, functions, jurisdiction, and responsibilities over specified health programs, including, among others, a reporting system to collect data on violent deaths. This bill would create the Office of Healthy and Safe Communities (OHSC) under the direction of the State Department of Public Health, to provide a comprehensive violence prevention strategy. The bill would require the department to oversee the OHSC and would require the Governor to appoint the Director of the OHSC. The bill would set forth the duties of the OHSC, including the duty to develop, implement, and monitor a California vision and plan for violence prevention, safety, and healing. The bill would require the

director to strengthen the professionalization of community violence intervention and prevention as a licensed occupation and facilitate the coordination and alignment of programming across statewide departments and agencies, among other duties. The bill would also require the director to assemble an advisory committee to inform and guide the execution of the duties of the OHSC. The bill would require the advisory committee to be selected by the President pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly and would specify the composition of the advisory committee. The bill would make the implementation of its provisions contingent on appropriate funding as determined by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature or other sources.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 667](#) (Muratsuchi D) Medi-Cal.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive healthcare services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. Under existing law, healthcare, as administered under the Medi-Cal program, is considered a component of public social services. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 678](#) (Flora R) Medi-Cal: podiatric services.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/8/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 433, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including podiatric services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program. This bill would repeal these provisions, and would instead prohibit the requirement of prior authorization for podiatric services provided by a doctor of podiatric medicine if a physician and surgeon rendering the same services would not be required to provide prior authorization. The bill would clarify that a doctor of podiatric medicine acting within their scope of practice and providing specified services is subject to the same Medi-Cal billing and services policies as required for a physician and surgeon, including a maximum numerical service limitation in any one calendar month. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 680](#) (Chu D) Public safety dispatchers: mental health training.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires specified categories of law enforcement officers to meet training standards pursuant to courses of training certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Existing law also requires the commission to adopt rules establishing minimum standards relating to the recruitment and training of local public safety dispatchers having a primary responsibility for providing dispatching services for local law enforcement agencies. Existing law requires the commission to adopt certain mental health training to better prepare law enforcement officers to recognize, deescalate, and appropriately respond to persons with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or substance use disorders, consisting of 15 hours, and a continuing training course, consisting of 3 consecutive hours, relating to behavioral health and law enforcement interaction with those persons. This bill would additionally require the commission, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop mental health training courses for state and local public safety

dispatchers, incorporated in the dispatchers' basic training course and as a continuing training course, that cover specified topics, including recognizing indicators of mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or substance use disorders, and conflict resolution and deescalation techniques. The bill would require the commission to develop these courses in consultation with specified groups and individuals.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 682](#) ([Eggman D](#)) Health facilities: residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Department of Public Health licenses and regulates health facilities, defined to include, among others, acute psychiatric hospitals. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with specified entities, to develop and submit a proposal to solicit a grant under the federal 21st Century Cures Act to develop a real-time, Internet-based database to collect, aggregate, and display information about the availability of beds in inpatient psychiatric facilities, crisis stabilization units, residential community mental health facilities, and licensed residential alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities for treatment purposes. The bill would require a database created using grant funds received as a result of the submission of that proposal to have the capacity to collect data and enable a specified search to identify beds that are appropriate for the treatment of individuals and to include specified information, including, among other things, the contact information for the facility's designated employee and information on beds. The bill would require the department to confer with specified stakeholders to inform the development of the proposal and to submit an evaluation to the federal Health and Human Services Secretary and to the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 683](#) ([Carrillo D](#)) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires Medi-Cal benefits to be provided to individuals eligible for services pursuant to prescribed standards, including a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) eligibility standard. Existing law prohibits the use of an asset or resources test for individuals whose financial eligibility for Medi-Cal is determined based on the application of MAGI. Existing federal law authorizes a state to establish a non-MAGI standard for specified individuals. This bill would require the department to disregard, commencing July 1, 2020, specified assets and resources, such as motor vehicles and life insurance policies, in determining the Medi-Cal eligibility for an applicant or beneficiary whose eligibility is not determined using MAGI, subject to federal approval and federal financial participation. The bill would prohibit, by January 1, 2020, the department from using an asset and resource test to make a Medi-Cal eligibility determination for an applicant or beneficiary who is enrolled in the Medicare Shared Savings Program. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by means of various instructions and would require the department to issue related updated and simplified notices and forms by June 1, 2020, to consult with interested parties and appropriate stakeholders in implementing these changes, and to adopt regulations by January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 704](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on

4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law authorizes those facilities to provide incidental medical services to a resident of the facility if those medical services are provided by, or under supervision of, a licensed physician and surgeon who is knowledgeable about addiction medicine. This bill would require a person hired by an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility who has frequent contact with clients of an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility to be subject to a criminal record review, as specified, and would exempt clients from this requirement. The bill would require the department to conduct this review, and allow the department to approve or deny a person's involvement in the provision of services based on the results of that review. The bill would prohibit the department from automatically denying that involvement due to a drug-related conviction, except in extraordinary circumstances.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 715](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **Richard Paul Hemann Parkinson's Disease Program.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 806, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Richard Paul Hemann Parkinson's Disease Program, which, among other things, requires the State Department of Public Health to collect data on the incidence of Parkinson's disease in California, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital, facility, physician and surgeon, or other health care provider diagnosing or providing treatment to Parkinson's disease patients to report each case of Parkinson's disease to the department, as prescribed. Existing law conditions the implementation of the program on the availability of funds and repeals the program on January 1, 2020. This bill would extend the program until January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 718](#) ([Eggman D](#)) **Dependent children: documents.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 438, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge certain children to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law prohibits the court from terminating dependency jurisdiction over a nonminor who has reached 18 years of age until a hearing is conducted and the county welfare department has submitted a report verifying that specified information, documents, and services have been provided to the nonminor. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to, among other things, require the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain of the above-described information, documents, and services, and additional financial literacy information, to the child. By increasing the reporting duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

[AB 731](#) ([Kalra D](#)) **Health care coverage: rate review.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 807, Statutes

of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer offering a contract or policy in the individual or small group market to file specified information, including total earned premiums and total incurred claims for each contract or policy form, with the appropriate department at least 120 days before implementing a rate change. Existing law requires a health plan that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups in the state to disclose actual trend experience information in lieu of disclosing specified annual medical trend factor assumptions and projected trends, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care to conduct an annual public meeting regarding large group rates. This bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would expand those requirements to apply to large group health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies, and would impose additional rate filing requirements on large group contracts and policies. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would require a plan or insurer to disclose with a rate filing specified information by geographic region for individual, grandfathered group, and nongrandfathered group contracts and policies, including the price paid compared to the price paid by the Medicare Program for the same services in each benefit category. The bill would eliminate separate reporting and disclosure requirements for a health plan that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups in the state. On and after July 1, 2020, the bill would require a health care service plan that fails to file specified information to disclose other information by market and by geographic region. If a plan or insurer fails to provide all the information required, the bill would specify that the filing is an unjustified rate on and after July 1, 2020. The bill would authorize a large group contract holder that has experience-rated or blended coverage and meets specified criteria to apply to the Department of Managed Health Care or Department of Insurance, as appropriate, within 60 days of receiving notice of a rate change to review a rate change and determine if it is unreasonable or not justified, and would require the appropriate department to use reasonable efforts to complete the review within 60 days of receiving all the information required to make a determination. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care to conduct a public meeting regarding large group rates in every even-numbered year. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 737](#) ([Eggman D](#)) Residential care facilities for the elderly: licensing and regulation.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 180, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. The act requires any person seeking a license for a residential care facility for the elderly to file an application with the department, as specified. The act requires an application to include specific information, including the name of any person who holds a beneficial ownership interest of 10% or more in a facility, and generally any other information the department requires for the proper administration and enforcement of the act. This bill would clarify that the application requirements described above apply to entities and agents signing on behalf of entities and that an applicant is required to provide or cause to be provided, at the department's request, any additional information related to consideration of the application regarding any entity that is an applicant or holds a beneficial ownership interest of 10% or more.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 752](#) ([Gabriel D](#)) Public transit: transit stations: lactation rooms.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the airport manager of an airport operated by a city, county, city and county, or airport district that conducts commercial operations and that has more than one million enplanements a year, or upon new terminal construction or the replacement, expansion, or renovation of an existing terminal, to provide a room or other location at each airport terminal behind the airport security screening area for members of the public to express breast milk in private. This bill would require specific multimodal transit stations, and multimodal transit stations that meet certain criteria, that begin construction or a renovation on or after January 1, 2021, to include a lactation room. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 763](#) (Gray D) Medi-Cal specialty mental health services.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including specialty mental health services, and Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment services for an individual under 21 years of age. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, one of the methods by which Medi-Cal services are provided is pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including mental health plans that provide specialty mental health services. Existing law requires the department to ensure that Medi-Cal managed care contracts include a process for screening, referral, and coordination with mental health plans of specialty mental health services. Existing law requires the department to convene a steering committee to provide advice on the transition and continuing development of the Medi-Cal mental health managed care systems, and to ensure that the mental health plans comply with various standards, such as maintaining a system of outreach to enable Medi-Cal beneficiaries and providers to participate in and access Medi-Cal specialty mental health services under the mental health plans. This bill would require, on or before March 31, 2020, the department to convene a stakeholder workgroup, including representatives from the County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California, to identify all forms currently used by mental health plan contractors for purposes of determining eligibility and reimbursement for specialty mental health services that are provided under Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Program, and to develop standard forms. The bill would also authorize the department and the workgroup to develop a list of department-approved nonstandard forms. The bill would require the standard forms to be completed by January 1, 2021. The bill would require representatives from the department and the workgroup to provide, on or before July 1, 2021, regional trainings for mental health plans and their provider networks on the standard forms. The bill would require mental health plan contractors to distribute the training material and standard forms to their provider networks, and, to commence, by July 1, 2021, exclusively using the standard forms, unless they use department-approved nonstandard forms.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 764](#) (Bonta D) Sugar-sweetened beverages: nonsale distribution incentives.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which, among other things, administers various programs to prevent disease and promote health. Existing law also regulates certain advertising and promotion practices related to specific products, including by prohibiting the nonsale distribution of smokeless tobacco or cigarettes in designated places and the giving away of premiums, gifts, or free goods in connection with the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages, except as specified. This bill would regulate promotion and marketing activities related to sugar-sweetened beverages, as defined, by prohibiting a beverage company, as defined, manufacturer, or distributor, as defined, from giving or

offering incentives or other financial support to compensate distributors or retailers for the cost of promotional offers, coupons, or other incentives offered to consumers for branded products of the beverage company. The bill would exempt from that prohibition contracts between a beverage company, manufacturer, or distributor and a theme or amusement park, zoo, other attraction, or professional sports stadium that include nonfood promotions. The bill would authorize local governments and the Attorney General to impose civil penalties for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would state that these provisions do not preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to promotional and marketing activities for sugar-sweetened beverages that are not inconsistent with these requirements, including ordinances that impose additional or more restrictive requirements on those activities.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[AB 766](#) (Chiu D) Unsealed beverage container portion cap.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which, among other things, administers various programs that prevent disease and promote health. This bill would prohibit a retailer from selling, offering for sale, or otherwise providing to a consumer an unsealed beverage container, as defined, that is able to contain more than 16 fluid ounces, except for an unsealed beverage container designated for the consumption of water. The bill would define retailer to mean any person, firm, corporation, or business that sells, offers for sale, or otherwise provides a sugar-sweetened beverage to a consumer. This bill would make a violation of this prohibition punishable as an infraction, or a civil penalty in an action brought by the Attorney General, or a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney, of \$200 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation, and \$1,000 for each subsequent violation. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

[AB 774](#) (Reyes D) Health facilities: reporting.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires an organization that operates, conducts, owns, or maintains a health facility and its officers to file various reports with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, including for hospitals only, a Hospital Discharge Abstract Data Record that includes specified information, including the source of the patient's admission. Existing law also requires hospitals to file an Emergency Care Data Record for each patient encounter in a hospital emergency department with the office. Existing law requires the record to contain specified patient and health data information, including the service date. This bill would additionally require the Hospital Discharge Abstract Data Record to note, when the source of admission is an emergency department, the service date and time and the date and time of release from emergency care. The bill would further require the Emergency Care Data Record to include the date and time of service and date and time of release from emergency care. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 776](#) (Kalra D) Education data: pupil identifiers: early childhood education programs.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, which is maintained by

the State Department of Education and consists of pupil data regarding demographics, program participation, enrollment, and statewide assessments. Existing law requires a local educational agency to retain individual pupil records for pupils who take certain state assessments, including, among other records, a unique pupil identification number, as provided. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the California Health and Human Services Agency, no later than January 1, 2021, to establish a process by which early childhood education information for children enrolled in state or federally funded center-based childcare and development programs is linked to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, as provided. The bill would authorize a local educational agency to request a statewide pupil identifier for children enrolled in early childhood education programs under their purview that are state or federally funded childcare and development programs and would require those pupil identifiers to be submitted to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. The bill would require a local educational agency that requests statewide pupil identifiers to maintain the pupil identifiers as required by the department on behalf of an applicant or contracting agency, as defined, that is not a local educational agency and that is operating a state or federally funded childcare and development program within the county in the jurisdiction of the local educational agency. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 781](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) **Medi-Cal: family respite care.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 7/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 64, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides that pediatric day health care is a covered benefit under the Medi-Cal program and that pediatric day health care does not include inpatient long-term care or family respite care. This bill would specify that pediatric day health care services may be provided at any time of the day and on any day of the week, so long as the total number of authorized hours is not exceeded. The bill would also authorize pediatric day health care services to be covered for up to 23 hours per calendar day.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 788](#) ([Mayes R](#)) **Health care coverage.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to create a process by which the options for achieving universal health care coverage can be thoroughly examined. Existing law requires the Secretary of California Health and Human Services to report to the Legislature on the options for achieving health care coverage, including specified information. This bill would delete the December 1, 2001, report due date and would repeal the reporting requirement on January 1, 2023. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 823](#) ([Arambula D](#)) **Developmental services.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act makes the State Department of Developmental Services responsible for providing various services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities, and for ensuring the appropriateness and quality of those services and supports. Pursuant to that law, the department contracts with regional centers to provide services and supports to persons with

developmental disabilities. This bill would expressly include mobile crisis services and paid employment for service providers as a means for which the department is authorized to establish guidelines for the usage of community placement funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 826](#) (Reyes D) Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screenings, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to foster youth placed in a group home or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 844](#) (Irwin D) Health facilities: mandated hospital services and activities.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/5/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until July 1, 2020, requests that the University of California to establish the California Health Benefit Review Program to assess legislation proposing to mandate a benefit or service of a health care service plan or health insurer or proposing to repeal an existing mandated benefit or service of a health care service plan or health insurer. Under existing law, specified members of the Legislature are authorized to request analysis of that legislation by the university. Existing law requests that the university provide that analysis to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature not later than 60 days after receiving a request for the analysis. This bill would establish an independent, nonpartisan body to advise the Governor and Legislature on the financial impact of proposed mandated hospital services and activities. The bill would require the chair of a policy or fiscal committee that will consider a bill proposing mandated hospital services or activities to ensure that the bill is forwarded to the body to estimate its financial impacts, and would require a bill's author to prepare detailed background information regarding the proposal. The bill would require the body to prepare an analysis estimating the costs of the proposed legislation and analyzing specified information, including the results of research demonstrating the efficacy of the proposed mandated service or activity compared to alternatives, to provide that analysis to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees not later than 60 days after receiving the request, and to post that analysis on the internet. The bill would authorize the body to engage professional consultants and to execute contracts and interagency agreements in order to assess legislation and prepare analyses. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 876](#) (Flora R) Health care coverage.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/20/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. PPACA also enacted various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires group health plans and group health insurance issuers that offer coverage of dependent children to make that coverage available for children until they reach 26 years of age. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation requiring health care service plans and health insurance policies that offer coverage for dependents to make that coverage available to any person who is related to and living in the same household as the enrollee or insured. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 910](#) (Wood D) General acute care hospitals: consolidated licensing.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate general acute care hospitals. Existing law generally requires the department to issue a single consolidated license to a general acute care hospital that meets the requirements for licensure and includes more than one physical plant maintained and operated on separate premises located not more than 15 miles apart. If an applicant provides evidence satisfactory to the department that it can comply with all the requirements for licensure and provide quality care and adequate supervision, existing law authorizes the Director of Public Health, also known as the State Public Health Officer, to issue a single consolidated license to a general acute care hospital that operates 2 or more physical plants located more than 15 miles apart under specified circumstances, including that one or more of the physical plants is located in a rural area or provides only outpatient services. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to report to the Legislature the name, location, and license identification of every general acute care hospital operating under a single consolidated license that operates 2 or more physical plants located more than 15 miles apart. The bill would further require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, to update the report, as specified. The bill would also make technical changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 914](#) (Holden D) Medi-Cal: inmates: eligibility.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires Medi-Cal benefits of an individual who is an inmate of a public institution to be suspended effective the date the individual becomes an inmate of a public institution. Existing law requires the suspension to end on the date that the individual is no longer an inmate of a public institution or one year from the date they become an inmate of a public institution, whichever is sooner. Existing law generally requires a county to redetermine a Medi-Cal beneficiary's eligibility to receive Medi-Cal benefits every 12 months and whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances that may affect their eligibility for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would, commencing October 1, 2020, and subject to federal approval, for individuals under 26 years of age, instead require the suspension of Medi-Cal eligibility to end either on the date that the individual is no longer an inmate of the public institution or is no longer otherwise eligible for benefits under the Medi-Cal program, whichever is sooner, and would require the department, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop and implement a simplified annual redetermination of eligibility for individuals under 26 years of age whose eligibility is suspended pursuant to these provisions. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations, and the bill would expand Medi-Cal annual redetermination of eligibility for certain inmates of public institutions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other

existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 919](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Alcoholism and drug abuse recovery or treatment programs.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 811, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services and authorizes the department to enforce those provisions. Existing law prohibits specified persons, programs, or entities, such as an alcoholism or drug abuse treatment facility or a person employed by, or working for, an alcohol or other drug program, from giving or receiving anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of those provisions, and authorizes the department to assess various penalties upon a person, program, or entity that is found in violation of those provisions. This bill would require laboratories or certified outpatient treatment programs that lease, manage, or own housing that is offered to individuals using the laboratory or outpatient treatment services to maintain separate housing contracts stating that payment for the housing is the patient's responsibility and does not depend on insurance benefits. The bill would require alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities to only offer discounted postdischarge housing and specified transportation services under certain conditions, including that the patient enters into a repayment plan for any subsidized rent. The bill would provide that violations of those provisions are punishable by the sanctions described above. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 920](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Substance abuse recovery or treatment providers.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to license and regulate alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults. Existing law authorizes the department to certify qualified alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment programs, as prescribed. Under existing law, the department regulates the quality of these programs, taking into consideration the significance of community-based programs to alcohol and other drug abuse recovery and the need to encourage opportunities for low-income and special needs populations to receive alcohol and other drug abuse recovery or treatment services. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2021, require an outpatient alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment program that provides those services to the public and is not otherwise licensed under existing law to be licensed by the department, except as specified. The bill would require the department to develop regulations to establish program licensure standards and would integrate existing quality assurance provisions into the licensure requirements. The bill would require the department to charge a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of administering the licensing program and issuing a license under these provisions. The bill would prohibit the practice or operation of an outpatient alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment program without obtaining a current valid license and would impose specified penalties for violations of that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 929](#) (Rivas, Luz D) California Health Benefit Exchange: data collection.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 812, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law prescribes the duties of the board of the Exchange, including requiring a health plan seeking certification as a qualified health plan to submit specified data to the board. This bill would require the board, if it requires or has previously required a qualified health plan to report on cost reduction efforts, quality improvements, or disparity reductions, to make public plan-specific data on cost reduction efforts, quality improvements, and disparity reductions. The bill would require the board to post that data and information to the internet website of the Exchange no less than annually and in a way that demonstrates the compliance and performance of a health plan, but protects the personal information of an enrollee. The bill would require a qualified health plan to provide enrollee data and other information on quality measures to the board, as specified, and would require information to be provided by product type. The bill would exempt Exchange records that reveal specified claims and rate data from disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The bill would delete an existing requirement that the portion of a contract or amendment containing rates of payment be open to inspection 3 years after the contract or amendment is open to inspection. The bill would also require the board to engage in health oversight activities relating to Exchange operations, including audits, investigations, evaluations, analyses, data collection through routine reporting, and any other activities for oversight of the Exchange, including qualified health plan contracts with health care service plans and health insurers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch**Group:** Health and Human Services**[AB 942](#) ([Weber D](#)) CalFresh: Restaurant Meals Program.****Introduced:** 2/20/2019**Last Amended:** 9/6/2019**Status:** 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 814, Statutes of 2019.**Location:** 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED**Summary:**

Existing federal law provides for the federal 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 federal law authorizes eligible counties to participate in the Restaurant Meals Program (RMP), which allows eligible recipients to purchase meals at qualified restaurants. This bill, the Access to Safe Food Choices and Food Security Act of 2019, would require the department, to the extent permitted by federal law and in consultation with various stakeholders, to establish a statewide RMP. The bill would require the department to implement these provisions on or before September 1, 2020, and make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services**[AB 960](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) CalWORKs: homeless assistance.****Introduced:** 2/21/2019**Last Amended:** 8/30/2019**Status:** 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 444, Statutes of 2019.**Location:** 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of federal, state, and county funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would remove the requirement that a person in the business of renting properties have a history of renting properties in order to receive payments. The bill would additionally authorize payments to a housing provider with which the families requesting assistance have executed a valid lease, sublease, or shared housing agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing**[AB 962](#) ([Burke D](#)) Hospitals: procurement contracts.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 815, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate health care facilities, including hospitals. Existing law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, which is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health relating to health planning and research development. This bill would require a licensed hospital with operating expenses of \$50,000,000 or more, and a licensed hospital with operating expenses of \$25,000,000 or more that is part of a hospital system, to annually submit a report to the office on its minority, women, LGBT, and disabled veteran business enterprise procurement efforts, as specified. The bill would require the reports to be submitted by July 1, 2021, and then updated annually thereafter. The bill would impose specified civil penalties for a failure to submit a report. The bill would require the office to maintain a link on the office's internet website that provides public access to the content of those reports, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 977](#) ([Stone, Mark D](#)) **Medi-Cal: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services, such as screening services, vision services, and other necessary services to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services, whether or not the services are covered under the state plan, for any individual under 21 years of age. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions. This bill would require the department to conduct a review of a report published by the California State Auditor concerning EPSDT services, to develop and publish a report on the department's findings and response, and to solicit comments from the public regarding the department's report. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 984](#) ([Lackey R](#)) **Personal income taxes: voluntary contributions: Suicide Prevention Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 445, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an individual to contribute amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified funds. Existing law sets forth general administrative provisions applicable to voluntary contributions, which, among other things, repeal funds that fail to meet a minimum contribution amount of \$250,000 in a given taxable year. This bill would allow a taxpayer to designate an amount in excess of personal income tax liability to be transferred into the Suicide Prevention Voluntary Contribution Fund, which the bill would create. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to revise the tax return to include a space for this fund when another voluntary contribution designation is removed or space becomes available. The bill would require the fund to meet an annual minimum contribution amount of \$250,000, as specified. The bill would require moneys transferred to the Suicide Prevention Voluntary Contribution Fund to be continuously appropriated and allocated to the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to award grants and provide disbursements to crisis centers located in the state that are active members of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline for the purpose of providing suicide prevention services and to reimburse the commission, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Controller for related administrative costs, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

AB 987 (Rivas, Robert D) CalWORKs: special diet and food preparation allowance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/8/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires each county to provide cash assistance and other social services to needy families through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program using federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grant program, state, and county funds. Existing law specifies the amounts of cash aid to be paid each month to CalWORKs recipients, including a recurring special needs allowance of up to \$10 per month for each eligible recipient. Under existing law, recurring special needs includes special diets upon the recommendation of a physician for circumstances other than pregnancy, and unusual costs of transportation, laundry, housekeeping services, telephone, and utilities. This bill would include food preparation within the list of unusual costs for purposes of the recurring special needs allowance. The bill would provide that the reasons for which a county shall grant a recurring special needs allowance for a special diet include, but are not limited to, verified lack of access to potable water and a child recipient having an elevated blood lead level, as specified. The bill would prohibit a county from requiring the recommendation of a physician regarding a special diet if there is a verified lack of access to potable water, and would authorize a county to waive the requirement if the county has reason to believe that there is a lack of access to potable water. The bill would, commencing on December 1, 2023, or on the date that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation for this purpose, whichever date is later, require the recurring special allowance for special diets to be provided in the form of a supplemental food benefit and prohibit the special diets allowance from being considered income for the purposes of determining eligibility or amount of aid for any state or local means-tested public benefit program. By increasing the administrative duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

AB 990 (Gallagher R) Medi-Cal managed care plans: financial incentives.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/28/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, one of the methods by which Medi-Cal services are provided is pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans. Existing law authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care contractor to offer nonmonetary incentives to promote good health practices by its Medi-Cal enrollees. This bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan contract entered into, or amended, on or after January 1, 2021, to require the contracting Medi-Cal managed care plan to offer financial incentives to its existing enrollees for the purpose of promoting participation in preventive health or wellness activities, as specified, for a value of at least \$100 annually per participating enrollee. The bill would require the Medi-Cal managed care plan to annually evaluate its financial incentive programs and to submit an annual report to the department. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature detailing those financial incentive programs, as specified. The bill would require that its provisions be implemented only if all necessary federal approvals have been obtained, and only to the extent permitted by federal law. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2026.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

AB 993 (Nazarian D) Health care coverage: HIV specialists.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

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. A willful violation of the act is a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care to adopt regulations to ensure that enrollees have access to needed health care services in a timely manner. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care to develop indicators of timeliness of access to care, including waiting times for appointments with physicians, including primary care and specialty physicians. Existing law requires health care service plans to report annually to the Department of Managed Health Care on compliance with the standards developed pursuant to these provisions. Existing law also requires the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate regulations applicable to health insurers that contract with providers for alternative rates to ensure that insureds have the opportunity to access needed health care services in a timely manner. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy that is issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020, to permit an HIV specialist, as defined, to be an eligible primary care provider, as defined, if the provider requests primary care provider status and meets the plan's or the health insurer's eligibility criteria for all specialists seeking primary care provider status. The bill would provide that these provisions do not apply to a health insurance policy that does not require an insured to obtain a referral from the primary care physician prior to seeking covered health care services from a specialist. The bill would provide that these provisions do not include an HIV specialist as a primary care physician for the purposes of network adequacy requirements. Because a willful violation of these requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 995 (Garcia, Cristina D) Hazardous waste.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1001 (Ting D) Child care: strategic planning councils.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the county board of supervisors and the county superintendent of schools to select members for the local child care and development planning council, known as a local planning council, for that county. Existing law provides requirements for the makeup of a local planning council. Existing law requires a local planning council, by May 30 of each year, and upon approval by the county board of

supervisors and the county superintendent of schools, to submit to the State Department of Education the local priorities it has identified that reflect all child care needs in the county, and requires the local planning council, in order to identify those local priorities, to do certain things, including, among others, encourage public input in the development of the priorities, collaborate with specified entities to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs, and conduct an assessment of child care needs in the county at least once every 5 years. Existing law defines "child care" for purposes of these provisions to mean all licensed child care and development services and license-exempt child care for all children up to and including 12 years of age, as provided. This bill would rename "local planning council" to "strategic planning council" and would revise the definition of "child care" to include early childhood education services. The bill would revise the makeup requirements for strategic planning councils, as provided. The bill would authorize a county board of supervisors and a county superintendent of schools to merge the strategic planning council with the Quality Rating and Improvement System local consortia or with another strategic planning council in a contiguous county under certain conditions, as provided. The bill would repeal all of the requirements imposed on strategic planning councils in order for the strategic planning council to identify local priorities, except those listed above, as provided. The bill would require the needs assessment to be due by May 30 of each year in which it is due, and would require a strategic planning council, beginning in 2021, to use the needs assessment template developed by the department in collaboration with the strategic planning councils. The bill would require specified state and local entities to provide to the department the information necessary for a strategic planning council to complete the needs assessment, and would require the department to share data and information necessary to complete the needs assessment with strategic planning councils and counties implementing individualized county child care subsidy plans. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services

AB 1014 (O'Donnell D) Health facilities: notices.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to inspect and license health facilities, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital that provides emergency medical services to, as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days prior to a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services, provide notice of the intended change to the department, other specified entities, and the public. Existing law also requires a health facility to provide public notice, as specified, not less than 30 days prior to closing the facility, eliminating a supplemental service, as defined, or relocating the provision of supplemental services to a different campus. This bill would require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would require a health facility to provide at least 180 days notice, as specified, prior to closing the facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

AB 1022 (Wicks D) California Antihunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law establishes 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. This bill would require the department to establish the California Antihunger Response and Employment Training (CARET) program to provide benefits to a person who has been determined ineligible for CalFresh benefits, or for whom CalFresh benefits have been discontinued, as a result of the ABAWD time limit, and who also is ineligible for a percentage exemption, as specified. The bill would require that the person receive the same amount of benefits under the CARET program that they would have received under the CalFresh program if the ABAWD time limit did not make them ineligible. The bill would also make a CARET program recipient eligible for CalFresh E&T program benefits, and would make a CalFresh E&T provider serving a CARET

recipient eligible to draw down a state-funded reimbursement in the same amount that the provider would have been eligible to receive for allowable CalFresh E&T services for a CalFresh recipient. The bill would require the issuance of CARET benefits through a state-administered and state-funded electronic benefits transfer system, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1031](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive medically necessary health care services, including Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) for an individual under 21 years of age, subject to utilization controls and consistent with federal requirements. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would repeal those inoperative provisions and would enact the Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2019, with similar provisions to, in part, require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to establish community-based nonresidential and residential treatment and recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and drug use among youth under 21 years of age. The bill would additionally require the department, in collaboration with counties and providers of substance use disorder services, to establish through regulation criteria for participation, programmatic requirements, treatment standards, and terms and conditions for funding. The bill would require the criteria to also include consideration of indicators of drug and alcohol use among youth. The bill would require the department's regulations for these programs to describe a continuum of care to identify, treat, and support recovery from substance misuse for youth under 21 years of age, as specified. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during budget hearings regarding the status of the implementation of the program, and to annually report to the Legislature specified utilization data. The bill would additionally require the department to update its Medi-Cal billing codes to include specified services, based on whether those services are medically necessary. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1034](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Health and care facilities: emergency and disaster plan.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, including residential facilities, adult day programs, foster family homes, community treatment facilities, and others, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for persons with life-threatening illness and child daycare facilities by the department. Existing law makes violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would require community care facilities, including a resource family, certified or licensed foster family home, or a small family home, residential care facilities for persons with a life-threatening illness, and child daycare facilities, to have an emergency and disaster plan that includes specified requirements, including plans for transportation needs and evacuation procedures. The bill would require that community care facilities that serve adults and residential care facilities for persons with life-threatening illness to provide specified training to staff, to conduct quarterly drills, and to review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The bill would require applicants for new community care facilities licenses, for facilities that will serve adults, and licenses for residential care facilities for persons with life-threatening illness to provide the emergency and disaster plan with the original application and would require a review of the plans by the department upon inspection. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1037](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital: clinics: licensure and regulation: exemption.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensure of clinics, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, specified types of clinics are exempted from these licensing provisions, including clinics conducted, operated, or maintained as outpatient departments of hospitals, and clinics operated by nonprofit corporations that satisfy requirements regarding medical research and the receipt of charitable contributions and bequests. This bill would expand the licensing exemption to include any clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation that provides health care services within any zip code that is located within six miles of the physical location of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital, is located in the Los Angeles County Service Planning Area 6, and meets specified requirements, such as serving indigent and uninsured individuals pursuant to a charity care policy and participating in a graduate medical education program that is administered by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital. The bill would, by July 1, 2022, require each clinic that is exempt from clinic licensing provisions pursuant to this exemption to report to the Legislature on specified topics, including a community needs assessment for physicians and surgeons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1042](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Medi-Cal: beneficiary maintenance needs: home upkeep allowances: transitional needs funds.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements. This bill would establish eligibility and other requirements for providing the home upkeep allowance or a transitional needs fund to Medi-Cal patients residing in a long-term care facility. The bill would prescribe general and specific requirements for both facility residents who intend to leave the facility and return to an existing home, who would receive the home upkeep allowance, and for residents who do not have a home but intend to leave the facility and establish a new home, who could establish a transitional needs fund for the purpose of meeting the transitional costs of establishing a home. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1055](#) ([Levine D](#)) **Publicly funded technology projects.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law imposes various requirements governing public works and public purchases, including, among other things, protection of infrastructure, preferences, emergency conservation, access to buildings, and contract requirements. The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of the legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend. This bill would require a public agency undertaking a publicly funded major technology project that is estimated to cost \$100,000,000 or more to form an oversight committee subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act or the Bagley-

Keene Open Meeting Act, as applicable, and to develop and use risk management plans throughout the course of the project. The bill would require the oversight committee to be composed of specified members selected by the public agency undertaking the project. The bill would require the oversight committee to act as the authority for critical decisions regarding the project and to have sufficient staff to support decisionmaking. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1058](#) ([Salas D](#)) **Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/25/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides for various benefits under the Medi-Cal program, including substance use disorder treatment and mental health services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, and the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program. This bill would require the department to engage, commencing no later than January 15, 2020, in a stakeholder process to develop recommendations for addressing legal and administrative barriers to the delivery of integrated behavioral health services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries with cooccurring substance use disorders and mental health conditions who access services through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, and the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program. The bill would require the stakeholder group to include specified individuals, such as behavioral health subject-matter experts and representatives from county behavioral health departments, and would require the stakeholder group to complete various tasks, including reviewing departmental policies and procedures on the department's implementation and operation of administrative and oversight responsibilities for the 3 programs and reporting recommendations to the Legislature by September 15, 2020. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1059](#) ([Burke D](#)) **Child poverty.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs that provide cash assistance and other benefits relating to health care, food, and housing, among other things, to qualified low-income families and individuals, including, among others, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, the California Earned Income Tax Credit, Medi-Cal, CalFresh, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program), and the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program. This bill would extend the operation of the task force to January 1, 2022. The bill would require the task force to examine the feasibility of developing and codifying the California Poverty Measure, as established by the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality and the Public Policy Institute of California. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[AB 1063](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) **Healthcare coverage: waivers.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA authorizes a state to apply to the United States Department of Health and Human Services for a state innovation waiver of any or all PPACA requirements, if certain criteria are met, including that the state has enacted a law that provides for state actions under a waiver. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. This bill would require express statutory authority to request a state innovation waiver from the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1073](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Immigration enforcement activities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Values Act prohibits a California law enforcement agency from detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), assisting federal immigration authorities with certain activities, inquiring into an individual's immigration status, or engaging in other specified activities relating to a person's immigration status. The act required the Attorney General to publish, by October 1, 2018, model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, courthouses, specified state facilities related to labor protections and benefits, and shelters. The act requires some specified entities, and encourages other entities, to comply with the model policies. This bill would specifically authorize the Attorney General to enter into a memorandum of understanding with ICE to establish appropriate limitations on immigration enforcement activities at the locations described above and other specified locations that provide or relate to victim services.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1088](#) ([Wood D](#)) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 450, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to exercise its option under federal law to implement a program for aged and disabled persons, as described. Existing law requires an individual under these provisions to satisfy certain financial eligibility requirements. Existing law requires the department, to the extent required by federal law, to implement for Medi-Cal recipients who are qualified Medicare beneficiaries, the payment of Medicare premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance for elderly and disabled persons whose income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 200% of a specified Supplemental Security Income program standard. This bill would require the department to seek a Medicaid state plan amendment or waiver to implement an income disregard that would allow an aged, blind, or disabled individual who becomes ineligible for Medi-Cal benefits because of the state's payment of the individual's Medicare Part B premiums to remain eligible for the Medi-Cal program if their income and resources otherwise meet all eligibility requirements. The bill would authorize the department to implement this provision by provider bulletins or similar instructions until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by July 1, 2021, and to provide a status report to the Legislature on a semiannual basis until regulations have been adopted.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1098](#) (O'Donnell D) Substance use disorders: youth programs.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, as Proposition 64, requires, among other things, the Controller, by July 15 of each fiscal year beginning in the 2018–19 fiscal year, to disburse 60% of the funds deposited in the California Cannabis Tax Fund during the prior fiscal year into the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, to be disbursed to the State Department of Health Care Services for programs for youth that are designed to educate about and to prevent substance use disorders and to prevent harm from substance use. This bill would set forth procedures for the implementation and administration of programs funded by the above-described account, including the identification of targeted outcomes, the establishment of a technical advisory committee, solicitation of input from relevant stakeholders, statewide assessments, required information to be provided by applicants for program funding, and progress reports to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1107](#) (Chu D) Workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 5/16/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires each employer to establish a utilization review process to review and approve, modify, or deny treatment recommendations and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision. Existing law also establishes the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (appeals board) to exercise all judicial powers vested in it, including workers' compensation proceedings for the recovery of compensation. This bill would exclude a final determination of the administrative director pursuant to independent medical review from the latter provision regarding conclusive evidence that medical treatment was unreasonably delayed or denied. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1113](#) (Chiu D) Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law designates 8 agencies in state government and requires the secretary of an agency to be generally responsible for the sound fiscal management of each department, office, or other unit within the agency. Existing law further requires the secretary of an agency to, among other duties, continually seek to improve the organization structure, the operating policies, and the management information systems of each department, office, or other unit. This bill would establish the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs as an agency within state government, to be headed by a secretary who is appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to incorporate future and existing programs created to assist immigrants and refugees into the office. The bill would transfer the property of any office, agency, or department that relates to functions transferred to the Office of

Immigrant and Refugee Affairs by these provisions to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, and would transfer the unencumbered balance of any appropriation and any other funds that were available for use in connection with any function transferred to the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs. The bill would create the Immigrant and Refugee Integration Fund in the state treasury, and make the moneys available in the fund available to the secretary of the office to administer the duties of the office. This bill would establish the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, which includes, among other duties, establishing a permanent structure within the state to serve immigrants, assisting other state agencies in evaluating their programs for accessibility and effectiveness in providing services to immigrants and refugees, and recommending policy and budget mechanisms for meeting immigrant and refugee integration goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1117](#) (Grayson D) Peace officers: peer support.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 621, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Existing law provides that a person has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication with specified persons, except in specified circumstances. This bill would enact the Law Enforcement Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Program. The bill would authorize a local or regional law enforcement agency to establish a peer support and crisis referral program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a "peer support team" as a team composed of law enforcement personnel, as defined, who have completed a peer support training course, as specified. The bill would provide that a law enforcement personnel, whether or not a party to an action, has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the emergency service personnel and a peer support team member, crisis hotline staff member, or crisis referral service, except under limited circumstances, including, among others, in a criminal proceeding, when disclosure is reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime, or when disclosure is consented to in writing. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team member providing peer support services as a member of a peer support team and the law enforcement agency that employs them are not liable for damages, as specified, relating to an act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would prohibit a peer support team member from providing peer support services in specified circumstances.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 1118](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Land use: livability issues for older adults.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 820, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, Executive Order N-14-19, requires the California Health and Human Services Agency to develop and issue a Master Plan for Aging and to convene a Master Plan for Aging Stakeholder Advisory Committee, as specified. The order requires the committee to report to the Governor on or before March 1, 2020, on topics related to promoting healthy aging and preparing the state to meet the needs of an aging population, including, among others, the growth and sustainability of state long-term care programs and infrastructure. This bill would require the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, in developing the Master Plan for Aging, to consider applying, on behalf of the State of California, to join the AARP Network of Age-Friendly States and Communities.

Position: Support

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 1122 (Irwin D) Health data: County of Ventura: super user pilot project.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would authorize the County of Ventura to conduct a 3-year super user pilot project, to predict which Medi-Cal beneficiaries are likely to become "super users," who are persons whose complex, unaddressed health issues result in frequent encounters with health care providers, in particular, emergency departments, and to develop and implement interventions for likely "super users." The bill would require certain county and state entities to provide the county with specified data, upon request, for purposes of the pilot project, including to obtain a historical perspective of its super users. The bill would require the data provisions to be implemented in accordance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would terminate the pilot project on December 31, 2022, and would require the county to report the results of the pilot project, including specified information, to relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature by July 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1126 (O'Donnell D) Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, among other things, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the administration of various parts of the MHSA. The MHSA authorizes the commission to, among other things, establish technical advisory committees, assist in providing technical assistance to accomplish the purposes of the MHSA, and employ all other strategies necessary or convenient to enable it to perform its duties. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with, and further the purposes of, the MHSA, and also permits the Legislature to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by a majority vote. This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2021, to establish technical assistance centers and one or more clearinghouses to support counties in addressing mental health issues of statewide concern, with a focus on school mental health and reducing unemployment and criminal justice involvement due to untreated mental health issues. The bill would also require the commission to develop a fiscal transparency and accountability strategy, a program transparency and accountability strategy for local government mental health programs, and an outcome transparency and accountability strategy for local government mental health programs in order to support public understanding of mental health funding, access to mental health services, and outcomes achieved by publicly funded or supported mental health programs. The bill would give the commission access to data, information, policies, procedures, and practices held or maintained by state and local agencies in order to develop these strategies and would require the commission to comply with applicable privacy and confidentiality laws with respect to this data. By requiring local agencies to provide access to the commission, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

AB 1127 (Rivas, Luz D) Interdistrict attendance: prohibition on transfers by a school district of residence.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 781, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing boards of 2 or more school districts to enter into an agreement, for a term not to exceed 5 school years, for the interdistrict attendance of pupils who are residents of the school districts. Existing law, regardless of whether there is an interdistrict attendance agreement or permit, prohibits a school district of residence from prohibiting the transfer of a pupil who is a child of an active military duty parent to the school district of proposed enrollment if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. This bill would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a victim of an act of bullying, as provided. The bill would prohibit a school district of residence, regardless of whether there is an agreement or permit, from prohibiting the interdistrict transfer of a victim of an act of bullying if there is no available school for an intradistrict transfer and the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. By requiring school districts to approve intradistrict transfers for victims of bullying, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[AB 1128](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 821, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law establishes the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), which provides specified services for older individuals at a PACE center, defined, in part, as a facility that includes a primary care clinic, so that they may continue living in the community. Federal law authorizes states to implement the PACE program as a Medicaid state option. This bill would exempt from licensure by the State Department of Public Health a primary care clinic, an adult day health care center, or a home health agency, that is approved by the State Department of Health Care Services to operate exclusively as part of a PACE organization or that provides services to individuals who are being assessed for eligibility to enroll in the PACE program for not more than 60 calendar days after an individual submits an application for enrollment. The bill would instead subject those entities to oversight and regulation by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require those entities to comply with the operating standards described in their respective provisions, except as modified by the State Department of Health Care Services, to meet the needs of PACE participants or those individuals being assessed. The bill would require those entities to apply for licensure with the State Department of Public Health if they provide services to any other individuals, as specified. The bill would repeal related provisions as part of conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1136](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) California Department of Community Living.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act establishes, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, the California Department of Aging. Under the act, the department is required to provide programs and strategies to support the state's older population, persons with disabilities, and their caregivers. This bill would establish the California Department of Community Living within the California Health and Human Services Agency to consolidate leadership on issues and programs serving California's older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers. The bill would prescribe the duties of the department, including assisting older adults and people with disabilities in connecting to specified services including care coordination, health insurance counseling, peer-based programs, and community transition services. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1152](#) ([Holden D](#)) Vital records.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes the duties of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics (State Registrar) and local registrars of births and deaths with respect to the registration of certificates of live birth, fetal death, or death, and marriage licenses. Existing law requires each local registrar of births and deaths to transmit a copy of each original birth certificate and death certificate to the county recorder for the special county record, and, at the same time, forward the original certificates to the State Registrar. Existing law requires a local registrar of births and deaths, after 2 years from the date of registration and with the approval of, and under the supervision of, the State Registrar, to dispose of the local registrar's copies of the records, under specified conditions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services

AB 1174 (Wood D) Health care: anesthesia services.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or policy of health insurance to cover services provided at an in-network health facility by a noncontracting health professional with the same cost sharing as if the services were provided by a contracting health professional. Existing law creates the Managed Care Administrative Fines and Penalties Fund, into which certain health care service plans' fines and penalties are deposited. This bill would require a health care service plan, its delegated entity, or a health insurer to notify the Department of Managed Health Care or the Insurance Commissioner before the expiration or plan-, entity-, or insurer-initiated termination of a contract pursuant to which anesthesia services are provided. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care or the Insurance Commissioner to issue a finding that, at the expiration or termination of an anesthesia services contract initiated by a health care service plan, its delegated entity, or a health insurer, contracts are required to be in place with individual health professionals who are licensed by the state to deliver or furnish anesthesia services so that specified requirements are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1175 (Wood D) Medi-Cal: mental health services.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including specialty mental health services and nonspecialty mental health services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require a county mental health plan and a Medi-Cal managed care plan to provide, on a monthly basis, to the respective Medi-Cal managed care plan and county mental health plan a list that identifies specified information, including the contact information of the patient and provider, relating to the members of the respective plans who are receiving, or have received, any specialty mental health services. The bill would require the department to consult with specified subject matter experts, including Medi-Cal beneficiary advocates, to develop implementing guidance to assist plans in meeting these requirements. The bill would require the department to implement, by July 1, 2020, these provisions by any of various means, including plan letters, that direct county mental health plans and Medi-Cal managed care plans to exchange the required information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1206](#) (Choi R) Income tax credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving housing services or assistance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019
Last Amended: 4/10/2019
Status: 4/11/2019-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
Location: 3/11/2019-A. REV. & TAX
Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, under both laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that owns qualified property, as defined, in an amount equal to \$500 for each qualified property owned by the taxpayer, not to exceed \$5,000 per taxable year. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1221](#) (Cooley D) Children's advocacy centers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019
Last Amended: 5/30/2019
Status: 9/19/2019-Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.
Location: 7/30/2019-A. VETOED
Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the law enforcement agencies and the county welfare or probation department of each county develop and implement cooperative arrangements in order to coordinate existing duties in connection with the investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect cases. Existing law requires a local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over a reported case of child abuse to report to the county welfare or probation department that it is investigating the case, and requires the county welfare department or probation department, in certain cases, to evaluate what action or actions would be in the best interest of the child and to submit its findings to the district attorney, as specified. This bill would authorize a county, in order to implement a multidisciplinary response to investigate reports involving child physical or sexual abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment, to use a children's advocacy center that includes representatives from specified disciplines and provides dedicated child-focused settings for interviews and other services. The bill would authorize members of a multidisciplinary team associated with a children's advocacy center to share with each other information in their possession concerning the child, the family of the child, and the person who is the subject of the abuse or neglect investigation, as specified. The bill would exempt a member of a multidisciplinary team and a child forensic interviewer or other provider of a children's advocacy center from civil or criminal liability for providing services to children or nonoffending family members.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 1226](#) (Holden D) State highways: property leases: assessment.

Introduced: 2/21/2019
Last Amended: 6/12/2019
Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)
Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR
Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease to public or private entities areas above or below state highways. Existing law authorizes the department, in certain cases, to make the land or airspace within the right-of-way of a highway available to a public entity for specified transit-related purposes. This bill would provide examples of "airspace" and "areas above or below state highways" for purposes of those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1229](#) (Wicks D) End Foster Youth Student Hunger in California Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which nutrition assistance benefits are distributed to eligible individuals by the counties. Existing law establishes eligibility and benefit level requirements for receipt of CalFresh benefits. This bill, the End Foster Youth Student Hunger in California Act of 2019, would require the Student Aid Commission to report to the Legislature, no later than July 1, 2020, the amount of funding and the authority it would need to establish a Transition Age Foster Youth Meal Plan Program. The bill would also require the commission to identify the proposed amount, and method of issuance, of a benefit under that program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1235](#) (Chu D) Youth homelessness prevention centers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of runaway and homeless youth shelters by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires these shelters to offer short-term, 24-hour, nonmedical care and supervision and personal services to homeless youth and runaway youth, as those terms are defined, who voluntarily enter the shelter. Existing law defines "short-term" to mean no more than 21 consecutive days. This bill would rename these facilities "youth homelessness prevention centers," and would expand the categories of youth for which the center is required to provide services to also include youth at risk of homelessness and youth exhibiting status offender behavior, as those terms are defined by the bill. The bill would expand the definition of "short-term" to mean no more than 90 consecutive days, and would make technical, conforming changes to related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1275](#) (Santiago D) Mental health services: county pilot program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a community support system to, among other things, conduct active outreach to persons who are mentally disabled and homeless to secure and maintain income, housing, food, and clothing. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature, when funds are made available, that counties ensure the delivery of long-range services and community support assistance to these persons. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish a 3-year pilot project to include the County of Los Angeles and up to 9 additional counties in which each participating county would be required to establish an outreach team, comprised of county employees, to provide outreach services to individuals with a history of mental illness or substance use disorders who are unable to provide for urgently needed medical care and who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The bill would require an outreach team to facilitate early intervention and treatment for these individuals in the least restrictive environment and to provide intensive outreach, case management, and linkage to services, including housing and treatment services. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during the course of the pilot project, as specified. The bill would only become operative upon appropriation by the Legislature for the specific implementation and administration of the pilot program.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

AB 1280 (Grayson D) Crimes: deceptive recordings.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Location: 4/23/2019-A. PUB. S.

Summary:

Existing law creates a civil cause of action for using the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of another person, without their consent, in any manner, for the purpose of advertising, selling, or soliciting goods or services. Existing law also creates a civil cause of action for capturing or attempting to capture, in a manner that is offensive to a reasonable person, any type of image or recording of a person engaging in a private, personal, or familial activity. Existing law prohibits the distribution of an intimate image, as described, of an identifiable person that was taken under circumstances in which the person agreed or understood that the image was to remain private. This bill would define a "deepfake" as a recording that has been created or altered in a manner that it would falsely appear to a reasonable observer to be an authentic record of the actual speech or conduct of the individual depicted in the recording. The bill would criminally prohibit a person from preparing, producing, or developing, without the depicted individual's consent, a deepfake that depicts an individual engaging in sexual conduct, under specified circumstances involving the distribution, exhibition, or exchange of the deepfake. This bill would also criminally prohibit a person from preparing, producing, or developing, without the depicted individual's consent, a deepfake with the intent that the deepfake coerce or deceive any voter into voting for or against a candidate or measure in an election that is occurring within 60 days, under specified circumstances involving the distribution, exhibition, or exchange of the deepfake. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services

AB 1287 (Nazarian D) Universal assessments: No Wrong Door system.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 825, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, including, among others, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, provides various programs to assist older adults and people with disabilities. These programs include the Aging and Disability Resource Connection program established to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would require the master plan for aging developed pursuant to that executive order to consider the efficacy of utilizing a No Wrong Door System. The bill would specify the purpose of the No Wrong Door system as assisting older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers in obtaining accurate information and timely referrals to appropriate community services and supports. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1295 (Quirk-Silva D) Temporary housing and supportive services program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests in the State Department of Developmental Services jurisdiction over various state hospitals, referred to as developmental centers, for the provision of care to persons with developmental disabilities. Existing law prohibits the admission of a person to a developmental center except under certain circumstances, including when the person is experiencing an acute crisis and is committed by a court to the acute crisis center at the Fairview Developmental Center or the Sonoma Developmental Center. Existing law requires the State Department of Developmental Services, on or before October 1, 2015, to submit to the Legislature a plan or plans to close one or more developmental centers, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1309](#) ([Bauer-Kahan D](#)) Health care coverage: enrollment periods.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 828, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA requires an American Health Benefit Exchange to provide for an annual open enrollment period for the individual market for policy years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, to begin on November 1 and extend through December 15 of the calendar year preceding the benefit year. Existing federal law establishes special enrollment periods during which a qualified individual may enroll in a qualified health plan when specified triggering events occur, such as when the qualified individual loses minimum essential coverage, as defined. Existing federal regulatory authority authorizes a state to establish additional special enrollment periods to supplement these special enrollment periods provided for under federal law under certain circumstances. This bill would additionally require a health care service plan and a health insurer, for policy years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, to provide a special enrollment period to allow individuals to enroll in individual health benefit plans through the Exchange from December 16 of the preceding calendar year, to January 31 of the benefit year, inclusive. The bill would also additionally require, with respect to individual health benefit plans offered outside of the Exchange, that the annual open enrollment period for policy years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, extend from November 1 of the preceding calendar year, to January 31 of the benefit year, inclusive. This bill would specify February 1 as the effective date of coverage for enrollment in an individual health benefit plan that occurs from December 16 to January 31, inclusive. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1352](#) ([Waldron R](#)) Community mental health services: mental health boards.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 460, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Bronzan-McCorquodale Act, governs the organization and financing of community mental health services for persons with mental disorders in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. Existing law generally requires each community mental health service to have a mental health board consisting of 10 to 15 members who are appointed by the governing body, and encourages counties to appoint individuals who have experience with and knowledge of the mental health system. Existing law specifies the duties of mental health boards, including, among other things, reviewing specified county agreements. Existing law requires a local mental health board to develop bylaws to be approved by the governing body to establish the specific number of members on the mental health board and to ensure that the composition of the mental health board represents the demographics of the county as a whole. This bill would state that a mental health board serves in an advisory role to the governing body, and would require the board to review and evaluate the local public mental health system and advise the governing body on community mental health services delivered by the local mental health agency or local behavioral health agency, as applicable. The bill would revise the duties of mental health boards by, among other things, authorizing the local mental health boards to make recommendations to the governing body regarding concerns with the above-described county agreements. By imposing new duties on county mental health boards, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would encourage governing bodies to provide a budget for the local mental health board that is sufficient to facilitate the purpose, duties, and responsibilities of the local mental health board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1379](#) ([Quirk D](#)) Continuing care contracts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HUM. S. on 5/29/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law regulates continuing care contracts and imposes certain reporting and reserve requirements on continuing care communities. Existing law establishes the Continuing Care Provider Fee Fund, which consists of specified fees from continuing care providers and which is continuously appropriated to the State Department of Social Services to oversee the continuing care provider program. Existing law requires the department to adjust the fees to reduce the amounts collected when the balance of the fund is projected to exceed \$500,000 for the next budget year. This bill would rename the fund as the CCRC Oversight Fund. The bill would also remove the requirement that the department reduce the amounts collected when the fund is projected to reach \$500,000 and would, instead, require the department to, as needed, adjust the fees on continuing care providers to ensure that the balance in the fund is adequate to fund the reasonable regulatory costs of the program for the year and does not exceed an amount adequate to fund those costs. By authorizing additional amounts to be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require the approved budget for the Continuing Care Contracts Section to be posted on the department's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1405 (Gloria D) Permanent supportive housing for parolees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a supportive housing program, known as the Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program, that provides wraparound services to mentally ill parolees at risk of homelessness using funding appropriated for that purpose. This bill would require the department to enter into contracts with contractors who provide short-term housing to parolees through an adult day reporting center or through the department's Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) to provide permanent housing for individuals exiting prison who are at risk of homelessness and to parolees experiencing homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to draft and establish guidelines, requests for proposals, and amended or new scopes of work for contractors offering the permanent housing. The bill would also require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to design and implement an independent evaluation of all programs providing short-term or long-term housing to parolees, as specified. The bill would require the evaluation to be submitted to the chairs of specified legislative committees of the Senate and Assembly on or before January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 1419 (Kamlager-Dove D) Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing of, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally

except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic," as well as cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

AB 1436 (Stone, Mark D) CalWORKs: eligibility: income exemptions.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Existing law continuously appropriates money from the General Fund to pay for a share of aid grant costs under the CalWORKs program. Existing law exempts certain income from the calculation of the family's income for purposes of determining eligibility for the CalWORKs program, including disability-based unearned income, in accordance with specified provisions, depending upon whether or not that income exceeds \$225. This bill would incrementally increase the above amounts of exempted income on an annual basis, commencing on January 1, 2020. The bill would declare that no appropriation would be made for purposes of the bill pursuant to the provision continuously appropriating funds for the CalWORKs program. Because the bill would result in an increase in CalWORKs eligibility, thus increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill also would delete an obsolete provision of existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1443 (Maienschein D) Mental health: technical assistance centers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 7/8/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, among other things, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the administration of various parts of the act. The act authorizes the commission to, among other things, establish technical advisory committees and assist in providing technical assistance to accomplish the purposes of the act. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with, and further the purposes of, the MHSA, and also permits the Legislature to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by a majority vote. This bill would require, subject to available funding, the commission to establish one or more technical assistance centers to support counties in addressing mental health issues, as determined by the commission, that are of statewide concern and establish, with stakeholder input, which mental health issues are of statewide concern. The bill would require costs incurred as a result of complying with those provisions to be paid using funds allocated to the commission from the Mental Health Services Fund. The bill would state the finding and declaration of the Legislature that this change is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1450 (Lackey R) Child abuse reporting: cross-reporting among local agencies.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a county probation or welfare department to immediately, or as soon as practicably

possible, report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to the agency given responsibility for investigation of child welfare cases, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect, as specified. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the law enforcement agencies and the county welfare or probation department of each county develop and implement cooperative arrangements in order to coordinate existing duties in connection with the investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect cases. Existing law requires a local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over a reported case of child abuse to report to the county welfare or probation department that it is investigating the case, and requires the county welfare department or probation department, in certain cases, to evaluate what action or actions would be in the best interest of the child and to submit its findings to the district attorney, as specified. This bill would, no later than January 1, 2030, require each county to establish a private and secure online database for cross-reporting substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. The bill would require each county to develop a process for a person to petition to have the person's name removed from the database if the report regarding the individual is unsubstantiated. The bill would require each database to be implemented with policies to oversee the sharing of information, including, but not limited to, cross-reporting among the county welfare department, the district attorney's office, and local law enforcement agencies, to ensure that each agency carries out its mandated investigative response to reports of child abuse or neglect. The bill would require unsubstantiated reports to be purged from the database. The bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding reporting child abuse and neglect. By imposing new duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

AB 1474 (Wicks D) Community mental health services: vocational rehabilitation systems.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to encourage the establishment in each county of a system of community vocational rehabilitation and employment services for persons with serious psychiatric disabilities and authorizes counties to implement the community vocational rehabilitation system with existing county allocations and funds available from the Department of Rehabilitation and other state and federal agencies. Existing law sets forth the principles that should guide the development of community vocational rehabilitation systems, including that staffing patterns at all levels should reflect the cultural, linguistic, ethnic, racial, disability, sexual, and other social characteristics of the community the program serves. This bill would revise the principles regarding staffing patterns to also state that they should reflect the age and other demographic or social characteristics of the community the program serves.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1495 (O'Donnell D) Hospitals: seismic safety.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, establishes a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals. Existing law requires all hospitals with buildings subject to a seismic compliance deadline of January 1, 2020, and that are seeking an extension for their buildings to submit an application to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development by April 1, 2019, that specifies the seismic compliance method each building will use. Once an extension is granted, existing law requires the hospital and the office to identify major milestones to determine whether the hospital is making adequate progress toward meeting the new seismic compliance deadline and imposes assessments for failure to meet those milestones. Existing law authorizes an extension to be granted for a seismic compliance plan based on a replacement plan, a retrofit plan, or a rebuild plan, as those terms are defined. Existing law prohibits an extension from being granted under these provisions for seismic compliance based upon a removal plan, as defined. This bill would specify that if a hospital submitted a seismic compliance plan based on a removal plan, but also submitted a timely seismic compliance plan or

plans based on one or more of the other methods of seismic compliance, the extension may be granted for the seismic compliance plan or plans based on the methods other than the removal plan.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1524 (Chiu D) Medi-Cal: provider enrollment.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law also establishes the Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment (Family PACT) Program to provide comprehensive clinical family planning services to individuals who meet specified income requirements. Existing law provides for a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program, including services provided under the Family PACT Program. This bill would require the department, within 30 calendar days of receiving confirmation of certification for enrollment as a Medi-Cal provider for an applicant that is a specified clinic or student health center, to provide specified written notice to the applicant informing the applicant that its Medi-Cal enrollment is approved, and to enroll the applicant retroactive to the date of certification. The bill would also impose similar requirements upon the department with respect to an application for enrollment into the Family PACT Program from a specified clinic or student health center, and would make the effective date of enrollment into the Family PACT Program the later of the date the department receives confirmation of enrollment as a Medi-Cal provider, or the date the applicant meets all Family PACT provider enrollment requirements. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1546 (Kiley R) Pupil health: mental health.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/23/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including mental health services that are provided through county mental health plans. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides that Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services, which includes screening services and other necessary services to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services, whether or not the services are covered under the state plan, is covered under the Medi-Cal program for any individual under 21 years of age pursuant to federal law. This bill would authorize a county mental health plan to contract with a local educational agency (LEA) to provide EPSDT services, including mental health assessments, and mental health, social work, and counseling services, to Medi-Cal eligible pupils. The bill would require the department to permit an LEA to make claims for federal financial participation directly to the department for EPSDT services, to examine methodologies for increasing LEA participation in the Medi-Cal program, and to seek federal approval to implement these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1557 (Chiu D) Medication-Assisted Treatment Drug Reimbursement Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law consolidated within the State Department of Health Care Services all substance use disorder functions and programs, including the duties to review and execute contracts for drug and alcohol services submitted for funds allocated or administered by the department, to review and license narcotic treatment programs, and to develop and implement, in partnership with the counties, alcohol and other drug prevention strategies. Existing law requires licensed narcotic treatment programs to use specified narcotic replacement therapy and medication-assisted treatment, including buprenorphine products and methadone, in the treatment of addicted persons. This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, require the department to establish a 3-year pilot program for the City and County of San Francisco that meets specified requirements, including that the City and County of San Francisco has an identified substance use disorder treatment program in its jail system, to receive funding to support medication-assisted treatment, including methadone, of eligible inmates confined in the city and county jail. The bill would require the City and County of San Francisco, as a pilot program participant, to provide an annual report to the department that addresses specified matters, including the number of persons participating in the jail system's medication-assisted treatment program. The bill would require the department to submit, by July 1, 2023, to the Legislature an evaluation of the pilot program and the outcomes achieved. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

AB 1611 (Chiu D) Emergency hospital services: costs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, requires the Department of Managed Health Care to license and regulate health care service plans and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires the Department of Insurance to regulate health insurers. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer offering a contract or policy to provide coverage for emergency services. Existing law prohibits a hospital from transferring a person needing emergency services and care to another hospital for any nonmedical reason unless prescribed conditions are met and makes a willful violation of this requirement a crime. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020, to provide that if an enrollee or insured receives covered emergency services from a noncontracting hospital, except as specified, the enrollee or insured is prohibited from paying more than the same cost sharing that the enrollee or insured would pay for the same covered services received from a contracting hospital. The bill would require a health care service plan or insurer to pay a noncontracting hospital for emergency services rendered to an enrollee or insured pursuant to a specified formula, would require a noncontracting hospital to bill, collect, and make refunds in a specified manner, and would provide a dispute resolution procedure if any party is dissatisfied with payment. The bill would require health care service plans and insurers to document cost savings pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the duties of health care services plans and hospitals, this bill would expand existing crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1630 (Irwin D) Medical billing task force.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to perform various functions and duties with respect to health facilities, health professions development, and health policy and planning. Existing law requires OSHPD to consult with the Insurance Commissioner, the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care, and others to adopt a California uniform billing form format for professional health care services and a California uniform billing form format for institutional provider services. Existing law requires OSHPD to adopt the California uniform billing form formats to be used in all health care payment programs it administers, including Medi-Cal. This bill would require OSHPD, in consultation with the Insurance Commissioner, to establish a medical billing task force on or before April 1, 2020. The bill would require the task force to, among other things, engage interested parties in the

development of a system to improve the readability of medical bills and create a standard medical billing form. The bill would require OSHPD, on or before December 1, 2020, to submit a report to the Legislature on the task force's efforts.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[AB 1634](#) ([Gloria D](#)) **Mental health: community-based services.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act of 2013, requires funds appropriated by the Legislature to the California Health Facilities Financing Authority for the purposes of the act be made available to selected counties or counties acting jointly and used to, among other things, expand local resources for the development, capital, equipment acquisition, and applicable program startup or expansion costs to increase capacity for specified client assistance and services, and to provide a complete continuum of crisis services for children and youth 21 years of age and under, regardless of where they live in the state. The act authorizes the authority to consider making grant awards to private nonprofit corporations and public agencies in an area or region of the state if a county, or counties acting jointly, affirmatively supports this designation and collaboration in lieu of a county government directly receiving grant funds. This bill would delete that limitation and authorize the authority to consider making grant awards to private nonprofit corporations and public agencies in an area or region of the state.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 1640](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Local government finance: budget reserves.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within a specified amount of time of the close of each fiscal year. Existing law requires the report to include, among other things, the aggregate amount of taxes levied, as specified, and the total expenditures made by administrative departments during the preceding fiscal year. This bill would require a local government by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to submit a written report to the State Controller's office on how it plans to spend any of its budget reserves, as defined, on specified priorities over a 5-year fiscal period, including, among others, mental and behavioral health services and affordable housing. The bill would provide this reporting requirement only applies to a local government if the local government's budget reserve in the immediately preceding fiscal year was in excess of 30 percent of the total expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. By placing new reporting requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1642](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Medi-Cal: managed care plans.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 465, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons through various health care delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal regulations require a state that contracts with specified Medicaid managed care plans to develop

and enforce network adequacy standards, to ensure that services covered under the Medicaid state plan are available and accessible to enrollees of specified Medicaid managed care plans in a timely manner, and to contract with a qualified external quality review organization (EQRO) to produce annually an external quality review technical report that summarizes findings on access and quality of care. Existing state law establishes, until January 1, 2022, certain time and distance and appointment time standards for specified services consistent with those federal regulations to ensure that Medi-Cal managed care covered services are available and accessible to enrollees of Medi-Cal managed care plans in a timely manner, and authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care plan to request approval from the department to use alternative access standards for the time and distance standards if specified conditions are met, including that the Medi-Cal managed care plan has exhausted all reasonable options to obtain providers to meet the applicable standard. Existing state law requires a Medi-Cal managed care plan to provide annually to the department, or upon the department's request, a report that demonstrates the Medi-Cal managed care plan's compliance with time and distance standards, and requires the EQRO to compile various data, by plan and by county, related to time and distance standards, including the number of requests for alternative access standards in the plan service area for time and distance. This bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan to provide to the department additional information in its request for the alternative access standards, including a description of the reasons justifying the alternative access standards, and to demonstrate to the department how the Medi-Cal managed care plan arranged for the delivery of Medi-Cal covered services to Medi-Cal enrollees, such as through the use of Medi-Cal covered transportation. The bill would require the department to evaluate, as part of its review and approval of an alternative access standard, if the resulting time and distance is reasonable to expect a beneficiary to travel to receive care. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan that has received approval from the department to utilize an alternative access standard to assist an enrollee who would travel farther than the established time and distance standards in obtaining an appointment with an appropriate provider within established appointment time and distance standards, to arrange for Medi-Cal covered transportation for the enrollee, as determined by the department, and to inform affected members of the approved alternative access standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1663 (Rivas, Luz D) California State Library: Lunch at the Library Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes in the State Department of Education a division known as the California State Library. Existing law declares that the public library is a supplement to the formal system of free public education, a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, and a resource for continuing education and reeducation beyond the years of formal education, and as such deserves adequate financial support from government at all levels. This bill would appropriate, on a one-time basis, \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the California State Library to support the Lunch at the Library Program.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1676 (Maienschein D) Health care: mental health.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of that act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies that provide hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for the diagnosis and medically necessary treatment of severe mental illnesses, as defined, of a person of any age. Existing law also requires health care service plans and health insurers, by July 1, 2019, to develop maternal mental health programs, as specified. This bill would require health care service plans and health insurers, by January 1, 2021, to establish a telehealth consultation program that provides providers who treat children and pregnant and postpartum persons with access to a psychiatrist, as specified, in order to more quickly

diagnose and treat children and pregnant and postpartum persons suffering from mental illness. The bill would require the consultation to be done by telephone or telehealth video, and would authorize the consultation to include guidance on providing triage services and referrals to evidence based treatment options, including psychotherapy. The bill would require health care service plans and insurers to communicate information relating to the telehealth program at least twice a year in writing. The bill would require health care service plans and health insurers to maintain records and data pertaining to the utilization of the program and the availability of psychiatrists in order to facilitate ongoing changes and improvements, as necessary. The bill would exempt certain specialized health care service plans and health insurers from these provisions. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirement by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1695 (Carrillo D) Health facilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 832, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires each applicant for a license to operate a skilled nursing facility to disclose to the department, among other things, the names and addresses of any person or organization, or both, having an ownership or control interest of 5% or more in a management company that operates, or is proposed to operate, the facility. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to violate laws relating to the licensing of health facilities. This bill would require a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, at least 90 days prior to the finalization of a sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, to give a written notice of the proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives that contains specified information relating to the prospective licensee, transferee, assignee, lessee, or licensee's parent company or management company. The bill would impose a civil penalty of \$100 per day on a licensee for each day the notice is delayed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

AB 1698 (Wicks D) Infrastructure investment and financing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. The act authorizes the bank to provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as public development or economic development facilities and to finance transition costs of an electrical corporation, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to establish and provide initial funding for the Resilient Activities and Development Agency and the California Resourcient Infrastructure Corporation, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

AB 1702 (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-

related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations, to create partnerships with specified entities, including the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care Program, and, among other things, to identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to report to the Legislature recommendations for statutory changes to streamline the delivery of services and enhance the effectiveness of homelessness programs in the state, by January 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1711](#) ([Santiago D](#)) Homeless populations: disease outbreak.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. This bill would require a city or city and county to take certain actions if a homeless population of 4,500 persons or more residing on the streets of a city or city and county is currently experiencing a disease outbreak, or is at risk of a disease outbreak, as determined by the local health officer based on an unspecified minimum incidence rate. The bill would require that those actions include, as applicable, cleaning streets, providing free and voluntary disease testing and vaccination, and developing a systematic plan for outreach to the affected homeless population. By creating new duties for city or city and county officials and local health officers relating to disease outbreaks, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

[AB 1725](#) ([Carrillo D](#)) After School Education and Safety Program: funding and grant amounts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, an initiative statute approved by the voters as Proposition 49 at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election, establishes the After School Education and Safety Program under which participating public schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. The act provides that each school establishing a program pursuant to the act is eligible to receive a renewable 3-year grant for before or after school programs, as provided, and a grant for operating a program beyond 180 regular schooldays or during summer, weekend, intersession, or vacation periods, as provided. The act specifies maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates for determining a school's total annual grant amount. The act requires an amount not to exceed \$550,000,000 to be continuously appropriated to the State Department of Education from the General Fund in each fiscal year for purposes of the program, and provides that nothing prohibits the Legislature from appropriating funds in excess of that amount for the program. This bill would declare that its implementation is subject to the enactment of an appropriation for its purposes in the Budget Act or another statute. The bill would, commencing with increases to the minimum wage implemented during the 2020–21 fiscal year, require the Department of Finance to increase the total funding amount for the program by adding an amount necessary to fund an increase in the daily per-pupil rate equal to the higher of either 50% of specified increases to the minimum wage or the percentage increase to the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would require the State Department of Education to increase the maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates in accordance with the total amount appropriated for the program in the 2019–20 fiscal year, and in each fiscal year thereafter.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1739](#) ([Medina D](#)) Pupil health: mental health.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would promote mental health and the prevention of mental illness for California's pupils.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services

[AB 1759](#) ([Salas D](#)) **Health care workers: rural and underserved areas.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to act as the coordinating agency to develop a strategic plan that would assist rural California to prepare for health care reform. This bill would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, upon an express appropriation for the purpose of increasing the health care workforce in rural and underserved areas, to allocate the appropriated funds to support programs that effect that purpose, including programs to recruit and train students from areas with a large disparity in patient-to-doctor ratios to practice in community health centers in the area from which each student was recruited and to expand and strengthen programs to recruit and prepare students from underrepresented and low-income backgrounds for health careers. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[AB 1777](#) ([Levine D](#)) **Residential care facilities for the elderly.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, provides for the licensure of residential care facilities for the elderly by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires any person seeking a license for a residential care facility for the elderly to file an application with the department, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime. This bill would require a person licensed to operate a residential care facility for the elderly to disclose to the local agency when applying for a land use permit any violations found by the department that meet certain criteria. The bill would specify that failure to disclose those violations is not a crime.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Development Services, Health and Human Services

[AB 1779](#) ([Daly D](#)) **Recovery residences.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation by the State Department of Health Care Services of adult alcoholism and drug abuse recovery and treatment facilities for adults. Existing law defines a facility for those purposes to mean a premise, place, or building that provides residential nonmedical services to adults who are recovering from drug or alcohol abuse or who need drug or alcohol recovery treatment or detoxification services. This bill would establish, and require the department to adopt and implement, minimum standards for counties receiving public funding for recovery residences, as defined. The bill would

also require a state affiliate of the National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR) to deny an application for, or deny or revoke the recognition, registration, or certification of, and require a county behavioral health department to terminate a contract with, a recovery residence under certain circumstances, including if the recovery residence fails to meet the minimum standards. The bill would also require a county behavioral health administrator that has documented evidence that a recovery residence under contract is not operating in compliance with NARR standards or a specified federal standard, as described, to report these findings to the department and to the NARR affiliate. By increasing the duties of county behavioral health administrators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

AB 1780 (Carrillo D) Special hospitals.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate each health facility, defined to mean a facility, place, or building that is organized, maintained, and operated for the diagnosis, care, prevention, and treatment of human illness, and includes, among others, a general acute care hospital, an acute psychiatric hospital, and a special hospital. Existing law defines a "special hospital" as a health facility having a duly constituted governing body with overall administrative and professional responsibility and an organized medical or dental staff that provides inpatient or outpatient care in dentistry or maternity. This bill would expand the meaning of "special hospital" to include inpatient or outpatient respiratory care.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

ACR 99 (Low D) Civil rights: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer people.

Introduced: 6/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Enrolled and filed with the Secretary of State at 3 p.m. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Res. Chapter 166, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

This measure would call upon all Californians to embrace the individual and social benefits of family and community acceptance, upon religious leaders to counsel on LGBTQ matters from a place of love, compassion, and knowledge of the psychological and other harms of conversion therapy, and upon the people of California and the institutions of California with great moral influence to model equitable treatment of all people of the state.

Position: Support

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 1 (Atkins D) California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would, until January 20, 2025, require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 10 (**Beall D**) **Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program and provides for various services, including various behavioral and mental health services. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish, no later than July 1, 2020, a statewide peer support specialist certification program, as a part of the state's comprehensive mental health and substance use disorder delivery system and the Medi-Cal program. The certification program's components would include, among others, defining responsibilities, practice guidelines, and supervision standards, determining curriculum and core competencies, specifying training and continuing education requirements, establishing a code of ethics, and determining a certification revocation process. The bill would require an applicant for the certification as a peer support specialist to meet specified requirements, including successful completion of the curriculum and training requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 18 (**Skinner D**) **Keep Californians Housed Act.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 134, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a tenant or subtenant in possession of a rental housing unit under a month-to-month lease at the time that property is sold in foreclosure to be provided 90 days' written notice to quit before the tenant or subtenant may be removed from the property. Existing law also provides tenants or subtenants holding possession of a rental housing unit under a fixed-term residential lease entered into before transfer of title at the foreclosure sale the right to possession until the end of the lease term, except in specified circumstances. Existing law repeals these provisions as of December 31, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

SB 21 (**Dodd D**) **Alcoholic beverages: brewpub-restaurant licenses.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 362, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law establishes specified types of alcoholic beverage licenses and prescribes the rights and duties of the respective licensees. Existing law authorizes the issuance of a brewpub-restaurant license to a person that manufactures not less than 200 barrels and not more than 5,000 barrels of beer annually on the licensed premises, subject to specified conditions. Existing law specifies that a brewpub-restaurant license does not authorize the brewpub-restaurant licensee to sell, furnish, or exchange any alcoholic beverages with any licensed beer manufacturer regardless of any other licenses held by the licensed beer manufacturer. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 28](#) (Lara D) Citizens of the state.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law provides that citizens of the state are all persons born in the state and residing in it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and consuls, and all persons born out of the state who are citizens of the United States and residing within the state. This bill would instead provide that citizens of the state are all persons born in the state and residing in it, except the children of alien public ministers and consuls, and all persons born out of the state who are citizens of the United States and residing within the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 29](#) (Durazo D) Medi-Cal: eligibility.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. The federal Medicaid program provisions prohibit payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, and effective July 1, 2020, extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who are 65 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status. The bill would delete provisions delaying implementation until the director makes the determination described above. The bill would require the department to seek federal approvals to obtain federal financial participation to implement these requirements. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations and this bill would expand Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 38](#) (Hill D) Flavored tobacco products.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/23/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products, as defined, to a person under 21 years of age. Existing law authorizes specified enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would prohibit a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product, as defined. The bill would exclude from its provisions a product that has a patent issued prior to January 1, 2000, and is not a menthol flavored product, and tobacco products designed for a nonelectronic hookah. The bill would authorize an enforcing agency to assess civil penalties under the STAKE Act for a violation of this prohibition. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions not be construed to preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to the prohibition on the sale of flavored tobacco products. The bill would state that its provisions are severable.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 39](#) (Hill D) Tobacco products.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 9/16/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 295, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/16/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products, as defined, directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service. Existing law requires a person selling or distributing tobacco products directly to a consumer through the United States Postal Service or by another postal or package delivery service to comply with specified age-verification policies and deliver only to the consumer's verified mailing or billing address, as applicable. Existing law authorizes enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would additionally require sellers, distributors, and nonsale distributors to deliver tobacco products only in conspicuously marked containers, as specified, and to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product. The bill would allow a person to designate an address for delivery that is different from the person's mailing or billing address, if the person's mailing or billing address has been verified in accordance with specified provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 42 (Skinner D) The Getting Home Safe Act.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Existing law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as specified. Existing law authorizes the person to revoke consent and be discharged as soon as possible and practicable. Existing law requires a sheriff offering this program to, whenever possible, allow the person to make a telephone call to arrange for transportation or to notify a bail agent, as specified. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on June 1, 2020, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 48 (Wiener D) Low Barrier Navigation Center developments.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, and to make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of a community. This bill would revise the requirements of the housing element, as described above, in connection with the identification of zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use with a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The bill would generally require that emergency shelters be in areas that allow residential use, including mixed-use areas, but would permit designation in nonresidential zones if a zoning designation is not possible where residential use is a permitted use and if a local government can demonstrate that the zone is connected to specified amenities and services. The bill would remove the authorization granted to local government to require off-street parking, as specified, in connection with standards applied to emergency shelters. The bill would require that zones where emergency shelters are allowed include sites that meet at least one of certain prescribed standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 65 (Pan D) Health care coverage: financial assistance.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/9/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various healthcare coverage market reforms. Among other things, the PPACA requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers and requires that state entity to meet certain other requirements. Existing law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange), also known as Covered California, for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under the PPACA. Until January 1, 2023, existing law requires the Exchange, among other duties, to administer an individual market assistance program to provide health care coverage financial assistance to California residents with household incomes at or below 600% of the federal poverty level. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, require the board of the Exchange to develop and prepare one or more reports to be issued at least quarterly and to be made publicly available within 30 days following the end of each quarter for the purpose of informing the California Health and Human Services Agency, the Legislature, and the public about the enrollment process for the individual market assistance program. The bill would require the reports to contain specified information, including, among other things, the number of applications received for the program, the disposition of those applications, and the total number of grievances and appeals filed by applicants and enrollees.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 66 (Atkins D) Medi-Cal: federally qualified health center and rural health clinic services.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides that federally qualified health center (FQHC) services and rural health clinic (RHC) services, as defined, are covered benefits under the Medi-Cal program, to be reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis. "Visit" is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of an FQHC or RHC and specified health care professionals, including a physician and marriage and family therapist. Under existing law, "physician," for these purposes, includes, but is not limited to, a physician and surgeon, an osteopath, and a podiatrist. This bill would authorize reimbursement for a maximum of 2 visits taking place on the same day at a single location if after the first visit the patient suffers illness or injury requiring additional diagnosis or treatment, or if the patient has a medical visit and a mental health visit or a dental visit, as defined. The bill would authorize an FQHC or RHC that currently includes the cost of a medical visit and a mental health visit that take place on the same day at a single location as a single visit for purposes of establishing the FQHC's or RHC's rate to apply for an adjustment to its per-visit rate, and after the department has approved that rate adjustment, to bill a medical visit and a mental health visit that take place on the same day at a single location as separate visits, in accordance with the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 129 (Pan D) Health care coverage reporting.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 241, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer that covers individuals, small groups, large groups, or administrative services only business lines to report the number of covered lives by product type to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to publicly report that data, including posting that data on each department's internet website. This bill would expand those health care service plan and health insurer reporting requirements to include any other business lines. The bill would also require a multiple employer welfare arrangement or a plan or insurer that provides coverage through a multiple employer welfare arrangement to report specified data to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance, as appropriate, beginning March 1, 2020, and at least annually thereafter. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to make the reported data for the previous year available no later than April 15 of each year. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 156 (Nielsen R) Health facilities: emergency medical services.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 839, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate various health facilities, including general acute care hospitals. Existing law requires the department to issue a special permit, in addition to a license, to a health facility to offer one or more special services, such as an emergency center, if specified requirements are met, including that the department finds that the standards of care and services are adequate and appropriate. Existing regulations generally require emergency medical services and care to be provided within a hospital. Existing law provides that a special permit issued under these provisions expires on the expiration date of the license, which occurs 12 months from the date of the issuance of the license. This bill would make legislative findings relating to the impact of the Camp Fire in 2018 on the County of Butte, including the destruction of Feather River Hospital in that county. Pursuant to those provisions, the bill would require the department to issue a special permit to allow a general acute care hospital to offer emergency stabilization services at a location that is neither inside nor contiguous to the hospital if the hospital provides satisfactory evidence to the department that, among other things, the hospital has a written transfer agreement with the hospital closest to the location where emergency stabilization services will be provided, and satisfactory evidence to the department that this location meets certain requirements, including that the location is in the town of Paradise within the County of Butte and serves the same area previously served by Feather River Hospital. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 159 (Wiener D) HIV: preexposure and postexposure prophylaxis.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 532, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Existing law generally authorizes a pharmacist to dispense or furnish drugs only pursuant to a valid prescription, except as provided, such as furnishing emergency contraceptives, hormonal contraceptives, and naloxone hydrochloride, pursuant to standardized procedures. This bill would authorize a pharmacist to furnish preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis in specified amounts and would require a

pharmacist to furnish those drugs if certain conditions are met, including that the pharmacist determines the patient meets the clinical criteria for preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis consistent with federal guidelines. The bill would require a pharmacist, before furnishing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to complete a training program approved by the board. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[SB 160](#) ([Jackson D](#)) Emergency services: cultural competence.

Introduced: 1/24/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 402, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services and makes the office responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or human-made disasters and emergencies. Existing law defines the terms "political subdivision" and "emergency plans" for purposes of emergency services provided by local governments. Existing law requires a county, upon the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan, as specified. This bill would require a county to integrate cultural competence, as defined, into its emergency plan upon the next update to its emergency plan, as specified. The bill would also require a county to provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations in order to engage with culturally diverse communities, as defined, within its jurisdiction. The bill would authorize a county to establish a community advisory board for the purpose of cohosting, coordinating, and conducting outreach for the community engagement forums. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services

[SB 165](#) ([Atkins D](#)) Medical interpretation services.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 365, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law, until July 1, 2020, among other things, requires the department to work with stakeholders to conduct a study to identify current requirements for medical interpretation services and make recommendations on strategies that may be employed regarding the provision of medical interpretation services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are limited English proficient (LEP). Existing law requires that the department work with stakeholders to establish a pilot project based on the recommendations of the study, as specified. This bill would instead require the department to establish a pilot project concurrent with the study, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require that the pilot project be designed to evaluate certain factors, including whether disparities in care are reduced, with respect to LEP Medi-Cal beneficiaries compared with Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are proficient in English. The bill would require the department to expend up to \$5,000,000 for the pilot project pursuant to an appropriation made in the Budget Act of 2019. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 175](#) ([Pan D](#)) Health care coverage: minimum essential coverage.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/29/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law provides for the regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing law establishes the California Health Trust Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund for these purposes. This bill would create the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate to require a California resident to ensure that the resident, and any dependent of the resident, is covered under minimum essential coverage, as defined, for each month beginning on January 1, 2020, except as specified. The bill would require the Exchange to grant exemptions from the mandate for reason of hardship or religious conscience, and would require the Exchange to establish a process for determining eligibility for an exemption. The bill would impose the Individual Shared Responsibility Penalty for the failure to maintain minimum essential coverage, as determined and collected by the Franchise Tax Board, in collaboration with the Exchange, as specified. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to provide specified information to the Exchange regarding individuals who do not maintain minimum essential coverage, and would require the Exchange to conduct annual outreach and enrollment efforts with those individuals. The bill would require an applicable entity, as defined, that provides minimum essential coverage to an individual to file specified returns to the Franchise Tax Board regarding that coverage, as prescribed. The bill would also expand the purposes of the California Health Trust Fund to include the Exchange's operational costs of the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate and the Affordable Care Access Plus Program. By expanding the purposes of a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 187 (Wieckowski D) Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 545, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, regulates the collection of consumer debts by debt collectors, as defined. The act defines "consumer debt" to mean money, property, or their equivalent, due or owing or alleged to be due or owing from a natural person by reason of a consumer credit transaction. The act further defines "consumer credit transaction" to mean a transaction between a natural person and another person in which property, services, or money is acquired on credit by that natural person from the other person primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. The act also defines "debt collector" to exclude an attorney or counselor at law. This bill would provide that consumer debt for purposes of the act includes mortgage debt. The bill would also remove the exception for an attorney or counselor at law from the definition of debt collector. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

SB 207 (Hurtado D) Medi-Cal: asthma preventive services.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/9/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law authorizes, at the option of the state, preventive services, as defined, to be provided by practitioners other than physicians or other licensed practitioners. This bill would include asthma preventive services, as defined, as a covered benefit under the Medi-Cal program, no later than July 1, 2021, if the Legislature appropriates funds for that purpose. The bill would require the department, in consultation with external

stakeholders, to approve 2 accrediting bodies with expertise in asthma to review and approve training curricula for asthma preventive services providers, and would require the curricula to be consistent with specified federal and clinically appropriate guidelines. The bill would require a supervising licensed Medi-Cal provider and the Medi-Cal asthma preventive services provider to satisfy specified requirements, including the Medi-Cal asthma preventive services provider's completion of a training program approved by one of the accrediting bodies. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions without taking regulatory action until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by July 1, 2023, and to provide semiannual status reports to the Legislature until regulations have been adopted. The bill would require the department to seek any federal waivers or other state plan amendments as necessary, and would require these provisions to be implemented if federal approvals are obtained, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 214](#) (Dodd D) Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/21/2019-August 21 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. This bill would require the department to implement and administer the California Community Transitions (CCT) program, as authorized under federal law and pursuant to the terms of the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, to help an eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary move to a qualified residence, as defined, after residing in an institutional health facility for a period of 90 days or longer. The bill would require CCT program services to be provided by a lead organization, as defined, which would coordinate and ensure the delivery of all services necessary to implement the program. The bill would specify the functions of the lead organization, the services to be offered under the CCT program, and the targeted populations for those services. The bill would specify that the CCT program is voluntary, and that eligibility to participate in the program would be determined by CCT lead organizations in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the department to use federal funds made available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration to implement the CCT program, and if the demonstration is not reauthorized or sufficient funds are unavailable, to fund and administer the program in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial participation. The bill would also authorize the department to seek enhanced and complementary funding. The bill would be operative only upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for the purposes of the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 227](#) (Leyva D) Health and care facilities: inspections and penalties.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 843, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license, regulate, and inspect health and care facilities. Existing law specifically requires the department to adopt regulations that require a general acute care hospital, an acute psychiatric hospital, and a special hospital to meet minimum nurse-to-patient ratios and assign additional staff according to a documented patient classification system for determining nursing care requirements. Existing law also generally requires the department to periodically inspect every health facility for which a license or special permit has been issued for compliance with state laws and regulations, and to ensure that those periodic inspections are not announced in advance of inspection. This bill would require the periodic inspections of these specified health facilities to include reviews of compliance with the nurse-to-patient ratios and staff assignment regulations described above. The bill would require the department to conduct these inspections in a manner that is not announced in advance of the date of inspection. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 234](#) (Skinner D) Family daycare homes.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 244, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, the State Department of Social Services licenses and regulates family daycare homes. Under existing law, a small family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 8 children, is considered a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to either classify a large family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 14 children, as residential use of the property or to provide a process for applying for a permit to use the property as a large family daycare home. This bill would instead require a large family daycare home to be treated as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 258](#) (Hertzberg D) California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program: grants: homeless shelters: pets and veterinary services.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires the department to, among other things, provide rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to ensure housing affordability to people who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness. This bill would require the department to develop and administer a program to award grants to qualified homeless shelters, as described, for the provision of shelter, food, and basic veterinary services for pets owned by people experiencing homelessness.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[SB 260](#) (Hurtado D) Automatic health care coverage enrollment.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 845, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Existing law requires an entity making eligibility determinations for an insurance affordability program to ensure that an eligible applicant and recipient meets all program eligibility requirements and complies with all necessary requests for information. Under existing law, if an individual is ineligible for an insurance affordability program for a reason other than income eligibility, that individual is to be referred to the county health coverage program in the individual's county of residence. This bill would require the Exchange, beginning no later than July 1, 2021, to enroll an individual in the lowest cost silver plan or another plan, as specified, upon receiving the individual's electronic account from an insurance affordability program. The bill would require enrollment to occur before coverage through the insurance affordability program is terminated, and would prohibit the premium due date from being sooner than the last day of the first month of enrollment. The bill would require the Exchange to provide an individual who is automatically enrolled in the lowest cost silver plan

with a notice that includes specified information, including the individual's right to select another available plan or to not enroll in the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 276](#) (Pan D) Immunizations: medical exemptions.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 278, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from admitting for attendance any pupil who fails to obtain required immunizations within the time limits prescribed by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law exempts from those requirements a pupil whose parents have filed with the governing authority a written statement by a licensed physician to the effect that immunization is not considered safe for that child, indicating the specific nature and probable duration of their medical condition or circumstances, including, but not limited to, family medical history. This bill would instead require the State Department of Public Health, by January 1, 2021, to develop and make available for use by licensed physicians and surgeons an electronic, standardized, statewide medical exemption request that would be transmitted using the California Immunization Registry (CAIR), and which, commencing January 1, 2021, would be the only documentation of a medical exemption that a governing authority may accept. The bill would specify the information to be included in the medical exemption form, including a certification under penalty of perjury that the statements and information contained in the form are true, accurate, and complete. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require a physician and surgeon to inform a parent or guardian of the bill's requirements and to examine the child and submit a completed medical exemption request form to the department, as specified. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 285](#) (Wiener D) Public social services.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 7/8/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Office of Systems Integration to implement a statewide automated welfare system for specified public assistance programs. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature that representatives from the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, the Office of Systems Integration, the Interim Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS) consortia, and counties meet with advocates, clients, and other stakeholders at least quarterly to review the development status of the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) project and to engage with stakeholders to discuss current and planned functionality changes, among other topics. This bill would additionally require those entities to discuss and recommend how the public-facing elements of CalSAWS may allow users to initiate applications for other health and human services benefits serving low-income Californians, including, but not limited to, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and other programs that are in substantial use, as specified, in order to minimize the burdens of the overall enrollment processes for eligible individuals and households to receive health and human services benefits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 289](#) (Archuleta D) Medi-Cal: home- and community-based services: military.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 846, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law provides for various home- and community-based services (HCBS), as part of a waiver or a state plan amendment under the Medicaid program, to promote coverage and services that enable an individual who would otherwise be institutionalized to live at home or in the community. This bill would require the retention of placement on the waiting list for, or the reenrollment in, specified HCBS waiver programs for an individual who is a dependent child or spouse of an active duty military service member and who transfers out of state with the military service member on official military orders, if the individual subsequently reestablishes residence in this state and meets other specified procedural requirements. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 301 (Leyva D) Medi-Cal: family planning services.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, the Medi-Cal program, pursuant to a federal waiver, administers the Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment (Family PACT) Program, to provide comprehensive clinical family planning services to any person who has a family income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level and who is eligible to receive those services. This bill would require the department, if there are any reductions in federal financial participation to the Family PACT Program, to submit to the Legislature a plan, within 60 days of the reduction, to ensure the sustainability of the program and other specified family planning services. The bill would require that the plan include an estimate of funding required to sustain the program and identification of nonstate or special funds that could be used to sustain program services. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 305 (Hueso D) Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires the licensure and regulation of various health care facilities, including, among others, a hospice facility. The Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, prohibits specified criminal penalties from being imposed on a patient or a patient's primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates cannabis for the personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician. Existing law, known as the Medical Marijuana Program, requires counties to administer an identification card program for qualified patients and provides immunity from arrest to qualified patients with a valid identification card or designated primary caregivers, within prescribed limits. This bill, the Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law, would prohibit specified types of health care facilities from prohibiting or interfering with a terminally ill patient's use of medical cannabis within the health care facility, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require a patient to provide the health care facility with a copy of their medical marijuana card or written documentation that the use of medical cannabis is recommended by a physician. The bill would authorize a health care facility to reasonably restrict the manner in which a patient stores and uses medical cannabis to ensure the safety of other patients, guests, and employees of the health care facility, compliance with other state laws, and the safe operations of the health care facility. The bill would prohibit the department that licenses the health care facility from enforcing these provisions, and compliance with the bill would not be a condition for obtaining, retaining, or renewing a license as a health care facility. The bill would

authorize a health care facility to suspend compliance with these provisions if a regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services takes specified actions, including initiating an enforcement action against a health care facility related to the facility's compliance with a state-regulated medical marijuana program.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 321](#) (Mitchell D) CalWORKs: supportive services: childcare.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. Existing law generally requires a recipient of CalWORKs benefits to participate in welfare-to-work activities as a condition of eligibility for aid. Existing law requires that necessary supportive services be available to participants in welfare-to-work activities, including childcare, which is provided pursuant to the Child Care and Development Services Act. The act establishes 3 stages of childcare services through which a recipient of CalWORKs will pass. The act requires county welfare departments to manage the first stage of childcare and requires the State Department of Education to manage the 2nd and 3rd stages. This bill would require that specified information necessary to enroll or transfer a family into childcare services be made available by a county welfare department to a contractor that provides childcare services. The bill would require, beginning no later than November 1, 2020, a county welfare department to provide a monthly report to stage-2 contractors containing specified information. The bill would authorize a county welfare department to provide training on security protocols and confidentiality of individual family data to a contractor who is given access to data pursuant to those provisions. By imposing new duties on county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 322](#) (Bradford D) Health facilities: inspections: employee reporting.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 72, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law prohibits a health facility from discriminating or retaliating against a patient, employee, member of the medical staff, or other health care worker of the health facility because that person has presented a grievance, complaint, or report to the facility, or has initiated, participated, or cooperated in an investigation or administrative proceeding related to the quality of care, services, or conditions at the facility. Existing law makes a person who willfully violates these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor and makes a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty. This bill would provide an employee or the employee's representative with the right to discuss possible regulatory violations or patient safety concerns with the department's inspector privately during the course of an investigation or inspection by the department. By creating this right, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[SB 325](#) (Hill D) Substance abuse recovery or treatment providers.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was B.&P. on 6/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law grants the State Department of Health Care Services the sole authority in state government to

determine the qualifications of personnel working within alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment programs licensed, certified, or funded under state law. Existing law requires the department to require that a person providing counseling services within those programs be registered with or certified by a certifying organization approved by the department. Existing law also generally provides for the registration, certification, and licensure of various healing arts professionals by the Department of Consumer Affairs. This bill would require the Department of Consumer Affairs, by July 1, 2020, to conduct a sunrise review for the licensing of alcohol or drug counselors and to submit a report to the Legislature proposing licensing standards for independent practitioners providing alcohol or drug abuse recovery or treatment services. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 337](#) (Skinner D) Child support.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires each county to provide cash assistance and other social services to needy families through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program using federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, state, and county funds. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, or when the Department of Child Support Services provides the Legislature with a specified notification, whichever date is later, increase that amount to \$100 for a family with one child and \$200 for a family with 2 or more children. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 343](#) (Pan D) Health care data disclosure.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 247, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law generally requires a health care service plan or health insurer in the individual, small group, or large group markets to file rate information with the appropriate department, but specifies alternative information to be filed by a health care service plan or health insurer that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups. This bill would eliminate alternative reporting requirements for a plan or insurer that exclusively contracts with no more than 2 medical groups or a health facility that receives a preponderance of its revenue from associated comprehensive group practice prepayment health care service plans and would instead require those entities to report information consistent with any other health care service plan, health insurer, or health facility, as appropriate. The bill would also eliminate the authorization for hospitals to report specified financial and utilization data to OSHPD, and file cost data reports with OSHPD, on a group basis, but would authorize a health facility that receives a preponderance of its revenue from associated comprehensive group practice prepayment health care service plans and that is operated as a unit of a coordinated group of health facilities under common management to report specified information for the group and not for each separately licensed health facility. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 347](#) (Monning D) Sugar-sweetened beverages: safety warnings.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing federal law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing federal law, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, governs state and local labeling requirements, including those that characterize the relationship of any nutrient specified in the labeling of food to a disease or health-related condition. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food and provides that any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. Existing law requires that a food facility, as defined, make prescribed disclosures and warnings to consumers. Existing law makes a violation of these requirements a crime. This bill would establish the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act, which would prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container, a multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages, or a concentrate, as those terms are defined, in this state unless the sealed beverage container, multipack, or packaging of the concentrate bears a safety warning. The bill also would require every person who owns, leases, or otherwise legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened beverage is sold in an unsealed container, to place a specified safety warning in certain locations, including on the exterior of any vending machine that includes a sugar-sweetened beverage for sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services

[SB 361](#) (Mitchell D) Medi-Cal: Health Homes Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law authorizes the department to create the Health Homes Program (program) for enrollees with chronic conditions, as authorized under federal law. Existing law conditions the implementation of the program on federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. Existing law prohibits the implementation of the program if additional General Fund moneys are used to fund the administration and costs of services, unless the department projects that the implementation of the program would not result in any net increase in ongoing General Fund costs for the Medi-Cal program. Existing law requires the nonfederal share for the program to be provided by funds from specified entities, including local governments. This bill would remove the prohibition on the use of General Fund moneys for the implementation of the program. The bill would limit the above restriction on sources for the nonfederal share only to the first 8 quarters of implementation of each phase of the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 363](#) (Pan D) Workplace safety.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1)Existing law generally grants to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health jurisdiction over every employment and place of employment necessary to adequately enforce and administer all laws, standards, and orders. Existing law creates the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board and, among other things, requires it to adopt standards developed by the division relating to workplace violence prevention plans at hospitals. This bill would require the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report the total number of assaults against employees at each facility operated by the respective department quarterly, as specified, to all the state bargaining units at the department. The bill would require that each department also report this information to the Legislature and the chairs of certain committees annually, as specified. The bill

would prescribe the information to be reported and would require that the information protect the confidentiality of certain parties. The bill would define terms for the purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 406 (Pan D) Health care coverage.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms. The PPACA requires a state, using criteria and methods developed by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, to implement a risk adjustment program under which a charge is assessed on low actuarial risk plans and a payment is made to high actuarial risk plans. Existing federal law requires a qualified health plan to submit data relating to the risk adjustment program to the secretary. Existing state law requires any data submitted by a health care service plan or health insurer to the secretary for purposes of the risk adjustment program to also be concurrently submitted to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance in the same format. This bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to each prepare, in coordination with the other department, an annual summary report that describes the impact of the risk adjustment program on premium rates in this state. The bill would also require the reports to be posted on the departments' respective internet websites no later than 7 months after the risk adjustment year.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 407 (Monning D) Medicare supplement benefit coverage.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 549, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law provides for the Medicare Program, which is a public health insurance program for persons 65 years of age and older and specified persons with disabilities who are under 65 years of age. Under the Medicare Program, eligible persons receive various health care services, including medically necessary services and supplies and preventive services. This bill would exclude outpatient prescription drug benefits as a new or innovative benefit. The bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would require the portion of the premium attributed to the new or innovative benefits to be identified as a separate line item on the payment invoice or bill. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to collaborate with specified individuals and entities, including consumer group representatives, to develop and implement various policies and procedures related to the new requirements, such as standardizing the new or innovative benefits approved for sale. The bill would authorize the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care and the Insurance Commissioner to issue, on or before July 1, 2020, guidance on these requirements, and would require the guidance to be effective only through December 31, 2022, or until the director and the commissioner promulgate regulations. The bill would extend the annual open enrollment period to a minimum of 60 days to purchase a Medicare supplement contract or policy, would require a health plan or health insurer to notify an enrollee or policyholder of specified rights on any notice related to a benefit modification or premium adjustment, and would exclude new or innovative benefits from the determination of whether benefits are equal to or lesser than those provided by the previous coverage. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 424 (Jackson D) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

[SB 433](#) (Monning D) Youth development and diversion.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals, including programs targeted for at-risk youth. This bill would require the department, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, to establish and oversee a 3-year pilot program known as the Office of Youth Development and Diversion (OYDD) Pilot Program. The bill would provide that the purpose of the program would be to advance a comprehensive, coordinated, and expanded approach to youth diversion, with the goal of minimizing youth contact with the juvenile or criminal justice systems. The bill would require the department to award grants to up to 5 counties to establish a local OYDD. Under the bill, the local OYDD would be administered by the county public health department or the county health services department. The bill would prescribe goals, timelines, and requirements for the local OYDD. Upon the completion of the 3-year pilot program, the bill would require the department to post on its internet website a report of the grantees, projects, and outcomes.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 438](#) (Hertzberg D) Emergency medical services: dispatch.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 389, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, requires every local public agency to establish within its jurisdiction a basic emergency telephone system that includes, at a minimum, police, firefighting, and emergency medical and ambulance services. Existing law authorizes a public agency to incorporate private ambulance service into the system. This bill would prohibit a public agency from delegating, assigning, or contracting for "911" emergency call processing services for the dispatch of emergency response resources unless the delegation or assignment is to, or the contract or agreement is with, another public agency. The bill would exempt from that prohibition a public agency that is a joint powers authority that delegated, assigned, or contracted for "911" call processing services on or before January 1, 2019, under certain conditions. The bill would also authorize a public agency that delegated, assigned, or contracted for "911" call processing services on or before January 1, 2019, to continue to do so with the concurrence of the public safety agencies that provide prehospital emergency medical services. If a public safety agency does not concur with the public agency to continue to delegate, assign, or contract for those services, the bill would authorize the public agency to continue to delegate, assign, or contract for those services for the remaining concurring public safety agencies. The bill would state the Legislature's intent to affirm and clarify a public agency's duty and authority to develop emergency communication procedures and respond quickly to a person seeking emergency services through the "911" emergency telephone system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 500](#) (Morrell R) Veterans: education.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs within state government and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the administration of various programs providing benefits to veterans. This bill would require the department to establish an education assistance program to provide housing and tuition assistance to disabled veterans attending graduate school in the State of California if their eligibility for federal education assistance has expired. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to provide tuition assistance and a housing allowance to disabled veterans while they attend specified graduate schools in the State of California, as specified. The bill would additionally require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide a housing allowance to a disabled veteran in a graduate internship or fellowship program that earns credits toward a graduate degree.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 503](#) (Pan D) Medi-Cal: managed care plan: subcontracts.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services either through a fee-for-service or managed care delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into various types of contracts for the provision of services to beneficiaries, including contracts with prepaid healthThis bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan to conduct, commencing January 1, 2022, specified audits of its subcontractors, including an annual medical audit of any subcontractor that performs delegated functions involving medical review and decisionmaking. The bill would authorize a Medi-Cal managed care plan to conduct additional medical audits of a subcontract, for good cause, to contract with a professional organization to perform medical audits, and to collaborate or share medical audit findings with another Medi-Cal managed care plan if 2 or more Medi-Cal managed care plans subcontract with the same subcontractor in lieu of completing separate audits. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan to report to the department the findings and certificate of completion of, and any deficiencies discovered by, the finalized annual medical audit, and to make available the finalized medical audit upon the department's request. The bill would require the department to post the annual medical report on its internet website, to develop a standardized process for Medi-Cal managed care plan audits that meets specified requirements, including requirements related to corrective action validation, and to provide this guidance to the Medi-Cal managed care plans by means of an all-plan letter.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 537](#) (Hill D) Workers' compensation: treatment and disability.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 647, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires the employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires the administrative director to adopt and revise periodically an official

medical fee schedule establishing reasonable maximum fees paid for medical services other than physician services, drugs and pharmacy services, health care facility fees, home health care, and all other treatment, care, services, and goods. This bill would require the administrative director to issue a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2023, comparing potential payment alternatives for providers to the official medical fee schedule. The bill would also require, on or before January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the administrative director to publish on the division's internet website provider utilization data for physicians, as defined above, who treated 10 or more injured workers during the 12 months before July 1 of the previous year, including the number of injured workers treated by the physician and the number of utilization review decisions that resulted in a modification or denial of a request for authorization of medical treatment based upon a determination of medical necessity. The bill would authorize the administrative director to withhold data if deemed necessary to protect patient privacy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 542 (Stern D) Workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 390, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers' compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the member is in the service of the department or unit, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard. This bill would provide, only until January 1, 2025, that in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" also includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests itself during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit. The bill would apply to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020. The bill would prohibit compensation from being paid for a claim of injury unless the member has performed services for the department or unit for at least 6 months, unless the injury is caused by a sudden and extraordinary employment condition.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Human Resources, Police Department

SB 567 (Caballero D) Workers' compensation: hospital employees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a rebuttable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. This bill would define "injury," for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would create rebuttable presumptions that these injuries that develop or manifest in a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital arose out of and in the course of the employment. The bill would extend these presumptions for specified time periods after the hospital employee's termination of employment. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 569 (Stone R) Controlled substances: prescriptions: declared local, state, or federal emergency.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 705, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, authorizes the California State Board of Pharmacy, during a declared federal, state, or local emergency, to waive application of any provisions of the law or the regulations adopted pursuant to it if, in the board's opinion, the waiver will aid in the protection of public health or the provision of patient care. Those provisions also authorize a pharmacist or a licensed clinic to furnish a dangerous drug or dangerous device in reasonable quantities without a prescription during a federal, state, or local emergency to further the health and safety of the public. Existing law, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, regulates prescription forms for controlled substances and requires prescriptions to contain specified information and to be printed with specified security features. This bill would authorize a pharmacist, during a declared local, state, or federal emergency pursuant to which the board issues a notice that the board is waiving the application of the provisions of the Pharmacy Law, to fill a prescription for a controlled substance for use by a patient who cannot access medications as a result of the declared local, state, or federal emergency, regardless of whether the prescription form meets the above-specified requirements, if certain other requirements are met, including that the prescription is written and dispensed within the first 2 weeks of the notice issued by the board. The bill would require the patient to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the pharmacist, their inability to access medications. The bill would prohibit refills under these provisions and would limit the dispensing of a Schedule II controlled substance to a 7-day supply.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 573 (Chang R) Homeless Emergency Aid program: funding.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Homeless Emergency Aid program, administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency in coordination with the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, for the purpose of providing localities with one-time flexible block grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges. Subject to appropriation by the Legislature, existing law requires the agency to distribute funds, in accordance with specified formulae, to administrative entities and to cities that meet certain requirements, including that the city or the jurisdictions represented by the administrative entity, as applicable, have declared a shelter crisis pursuant to specified law. Existing law requires that applications be submitted by December 31, 2018, and provides for an allocation of funds in up to 3 rounds. Existing law requires award recipients to expend program funds on one-time uses that address homelessness, including, but not limited to, prevention, criminal justice diversion programs to homeless individuals with mental health needs, and emergency aid, and to submit a report to the agency by January 1, 2020, pertaining to contract expenditures, the number of homeless individuals served by program funds, and progress toward state and local homelessness goals. This bill would, upon appropriation, make funding available to the agency to be used to provide an allocation of funds to administrative entities under the program. The bill would specify an allocation formula based on the homeless point-in-time count for each administrative entity and require administrative entities to apply for funding in a manner similar to existing provisions of the program. The bill would require that funds allocated pursuant to these provisions be used to fund programs and provide other assistance that prioritizes meeting the needs of veterans and homeless youth, as defined. The bill would require an administrative entity to report to the agency by January 1 of the year following the year in which it received an allocation pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the agency to monitor expenditures and activities of an administrative entity that receives an allocation and to request the repayment of funds allocated from an administrative entity, or pursue any other remedies available to it by law for failure to comply with program requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 582 (Beall D) Youth mental health and substance use disorder services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Act of 2013. Existing law provides that funds appropriated by the Legislature to the California Health Facilities Financing Authority and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission for the purposes of the act be made available through a grant program to selected counties or counties acting jointly, except as otherwise provided, and be used to provide, among other things, a complete continuum of crisis services for children and youth 21 years of age and under regardless of where they live in the state. This bill would require the commission, when making grant funds available on and after July 1, 2021, to allocate at least 1/2 of those funds to youth services, as specified, if moneys are appropriated for this purpose. The bill would require this funding to be made available to support prevention, early intervention, and direct services, as determined by the commission. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to consider specified criteria when determining grant recipients. The bill would authorize the commission to allocate the funds towards other purposes if there is an inadequate number of qualified applicants, as specified. The bill would require the commission to provide a status report to the fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature, as specified, no later than March 1, 2022.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services

SB 589 (Bates R) Alcohol and other drug abuse recovery services: advertising and marketing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law makes the State Department of Health Care Services the sole authority in state government to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities and prohibits a person, firm, corporation, or other specified entity from operating that type of facility without a valid license. Existing law also prohibits specified persons, programs, or entities from giving or receiving remuneration or anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of that prohibition and to impose sanctions for a violation, including assessing a penalty upon, or suspending or revoking the license or certification of, a facility. This bill would prohibit an operator of a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility, a certified alcohol or other drug program, a recovery residence, or a third party that provides any form of advertising or marketing services to any of those entities, from engaging in various acts, including making a false or misleading statement about the entity's products, goods, services, or geographical locations. The bill would also prohibit a picture, description, staff information, or the location of an entity from being included on an internet website along with false contact information that surreptitiously directs the reader to a business that does not have a contract with the entity. The bill would authorize the department to investigate allegations of a violation of these provisions and, upon finding a violation, to impose the sanctions available pursuant to existing law, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 600 (Portantino D) Health care coverage: fertility preservation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 853, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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. This bill would clarify that, when a covered treatment may cause iatrogenic infertility to an enrollee, standard fertility preservation services are a basic health care service and are not within the scope of coverage for infertility treatment, as described above. The bill would state that these provisions are declaratory of existing law. The bill would state that these provisions do not apply to Medi-Cal managed care health care service plan contracts or any entity that contracts with the State Department of Health Care Services to deliver health care services pursuant to the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 604](#) (Bates R) Mental Health Services Act: centers of excellence.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 4/22/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law contains provisions governing the operation and financing of community mental health services for the mentally disordered in every county through locally administered and locally controlled community mental health programs. Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, to fund various county mental health programs. Moneys in the fund may only be used for specified purposes, including 5% for certain state administrative costs, which funds are subject to appropriation in the annual Budget Act. The act provides that it may be amended by the Legislature by a 2/3 vote of each house so long as the amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act, and authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to clarify procedures and terms of the act by majority vote. This bill would require the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, by January 1, 2021, to establish one or more centers of excellence to provide the counties with technical assistance to implement best practices related to elements of the act. The bill would require those centers of excellence to be funded with state administrative funds provided under the act. In implementing these provisions, the bill would require the commission to determine the areas of focus for the centers of excellence, including, but not limited to, the areas of service delivery that need improvement. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 611](#) (Caballero D) Housing: elderly and individuals with disabilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is administered by the Director of Housing and Community Development. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would establish the Master Plan for Aging Housing Task Force, chaired by the director or their designee, and composed of specified stakeholders and representatives of government agencies to, among other things, identify policy strategies that will help increase the supply of affordable housing for older adults and reduce barriers to providing health care and social services to older adults in affordable housing, and make recommendations to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 612](#) (Pan D) Health care: data reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) in the California Health and Human Services Agency to regulate health planning and research development. This bill would require a health care service plan, health insurer, and medical group to report specified information to OSHPD on or before January 1, 2021, and on or before January 1 annually thereafter, on its participation in collaboratives and activities, including a program in which an enrollee or insured receives comprehensive transitional care or the supportive and therapeutic needs of an enrollee or insured are addressed in a holistic fashion. The bill would require OSHPD to compile and publish, on or

before April 1, 2021, and on or before April 1 annually thereafter, the aggregate information received, organized by health care service plan, health insurer, and medical group, on its internet website. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to health care service plans would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 614](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Teacher credentialing: reading instruction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other duties, establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law requires the commission to develop, adopt, and administer a reading instruction competence assessment consisting of one or more instruments to measure an individual's knowledge, skill, and ability relative to effective reading instruction, as provided. Existing law requires the requirements for the issuance of the preliminary multiple subject teaching credential to include successful passage of one of specified components of the reading instruction competence assessment. This bill would repeal those requirements, and other requirements relating to the reading instruction competence assessment, and would provide that the reading instruction competence assessment is not required for the issuance of a teaching credential, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Financial Management, Health and Human Services

[SB 640](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) Mental health services: gravely disabled.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person who is a danger to themselves or others or who is gravely disabled. Existing law also provides for a conservator of the person or estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled. Existing law, for the purposes of involuntary commitment and conservatorship, defines "gravely disabled," among other things, as a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for the person's basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter. This bill would change the definition of "gravely disabled" for these purposes to read, in part, a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is incapable of making informed decisions about, or providing for, the person's own basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter without significant supervision and assistance from another person and, as a result of being incapable of making these informed decisions, the person is at risk of substantial bodily harm, dangerous worsening of a concomitant serious physical illness, significant psychiatric deterioration, or mismanagement of the person's essential needs that could result in bodily harm. The bill would authorize this condition to be demonstrated by the person's treatment history and recent acts or omissions. By increasing the level of service required of county mental health departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 642](#) ([Stone R](#)) Pharmacy benefit management: Prescription Acquisition and Adjudication Agency.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/24/2019-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 4/24/2019-S. HEALTH

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. A willful violation of those provisions is a crime. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2020, prohibits

a health care service plan from including in a contract with a pharmacy provider or its contracting agent a provision that prohibits the provider from informing a patient of a less costly alternative to a prescribed medication. Existing law requires a health care service plan that contracts with a pharmacy benefit manager for management of any or all of its prescription drug coverage to require the pharmacy benefit manager to comply with specified provisions, register with the department pursuant to those provisions, and exercise good faith and fair dealing in the performance of its contractual duties to a health care service plan. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2021, prohibit a health care service plan or a health insurer from entering into, renewing, or extending a contract for pharmacy benefit manager services, as defined. Because a violation of this prohibition by a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 661](#) (Hurtado D) Long-term care.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law provides various regulatory structures under which long-term care may be provided to older individuals and individuals with disabilities, including within licensed nursing facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, and home- and community-based services. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to address the growing need for long-term care for seniors and individuals with disabilities in California, and would make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

[SB 666](#) (Stone R) Mental health diversion.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Existing law conditions eligibility on, among other criteria, a court finding that the defendant's mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense. Existing law makes defendants ineligible for the diversion program for certain offenses, including murder, voluntary manslaughter, and rape. This bill would make defendants ineligible for the diversion program for charges of robbery if the defendant was armed with a weapon at the time of the offense, assault with a deadly weapon, elder abuse, and child abuse, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 678](#) (Glazer D) Restorative Justice Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant in specified cases, including when the defendant is suffering from a mental disorder, specified controlled substances crimes, and when the defendant was, or currently is, a member of the United States military. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish the Restorative Justice Pilot Program and, upon appropriation of money for this purpose by the Legislature, would require the board to make 5-year grants to up to 3 counties to establish and operate restorative justice diversion programs. As part of the program, commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would require a court to defer an eligible defendant's sentence for up to 36 months while the defendant undergoes specified counseling. The bill would require, after counseling and other preparation of the parties, the responsible party to encounter, in a facilitated setting, the victims, or surrogates chosen to stand in for the victims, and directly address the

harms the responsible person has caused. The bill would require the victim to be given the opportunity to assist in the shaping of the amends with which the responsible party is required to comply and would require the responsible party, the victim, and representatives of community stakeholders to jointly agree on a restorative justice plan that will bring amends to the victim and the community and help the responsible party make changes that will prevent the commission of additional crimes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 683](#) ([Grove R](#)) Developmental services: regional centers.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with private nonprofit corporations for the establishment of regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2020, require the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to determine the most appropriate machine-readable format to be used when disclosing numeric data and would, on or before January 1, 2021, require the department and regional centers to provide all numeric data disclosed to the public in that format. The bill would also, on or before July 1, 2020, require the department to develop, in consultation with stakeholders, transparency guidelines for the disclosure of information that regional centers are required to post on their internet websites. The bill would require the department to post the finalized transparency guidelines on its internet website. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2021, require each regional center to ensure that all publicly disclosed information made by the regional center on its internet website are accessible through a public disclosures menu located on its internet website, and that the regional center's internet website conforms to the transparency guidelines. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 686](#) ([Allen D](#)) California Promise Neighborhoods Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/20/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state, and authorizes local educational agencies throughout the state to operate schools and provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law establishes the State Department of Education, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and assigns to the department numerous duties relating to the financing, governance, and guidance of the public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This bill would enact the California Promise Neighborhoods Act of 2019. The bill would establish the California Promise Neighborhood Grant Program, to be administered by the department, to award grants, on a competitive basis, except as specified, to eligible entities to implement a comprehensive, integrated continuum of cradle-to-college-to-career solutions through a pipeline of coordinated services based on the best available evidence in neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income families, schools identified for differentiated assistance or intensive intervention, and other indicators of at-risk youth or high need. The bill would require the department to develop an application process for eligible entities to apply to become Promise Neighborhoods consistent with specified criteria. The bill would require the department to establish performance standards to measure progress on indicators and results relevant to the evaluation of the grant program, including prescribed results and indicators. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

[SB 687](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 345, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and a formerly homeless person and a formerly homeless youth who both live in California. Existing law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to provide staff for the council. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative of the state public higher education system to the council, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 689 (Moorlach R) Needle and syringe exchange programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to authorize certain entities to apply to the department to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires the department to provide for a period of public comment, as specified, at least 45 days before approval of the application. This bill would instead allow the department to authorize an entity pursuant to these provisions only if the city, county, or city and county in which the entity will be operating has adopted an ordinance or resolution approving that authorization or reauthorization.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 706 (Galgiani D) Public health: pulmonary hypertension task force.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to conduct a program for the control of high blood pressure, also known as hypertension and that includes pulmonary hypertension. This bill would require the department to establish a pulmonary hypertension task force for the purpose of aggregating and disseminating the latest information and research relating to pulmonary hypertension, as specified. The bill would specify the composition and duties of the task force, including developing and updating a comprehensive strategic plan to improve health outcomes for individuals with a diagnosis of pulmonary hypertension, including pediatric pulmonary hypertension. The bill would require the task force to submit a report to the Governor's office and the Legislature on or before January 1, 2021, and again on or before January 1, 2023, and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 712 (Grove R) Housing for the elderly.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision from requiring more than one building permit for a low-rent housing development for the elderly financed with federal or state funds

or by a loan insured by the federal or state government and limits the fee for the permit, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

SB 714 **(Pan D) Immunizations.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 281, Statutes of 2019

Location: 9/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from admitting for attendance any pupil who fails to obtain required immunizations within the time limits prescribed by the State Department of Public Health, except when the pupil has an exemption from this requirement. Existing law, as proposed by SB 276 of the 2019–20 Regular Session, requires the department, by January 1, 2021, to develop and make available for use by licensed physicians and surgeons an electronic, standardized, statewide medical exemption certification form that would be transmitted using the California Immunization Registry (CAIR), and which, commencing January 1, 2021, would be the only documentation of a medical exemption that a governing authority may accept. SB 276 also specifies the information to be included in the form, including a certification under penalty of perjury that the statements and information contained in the form are true, accurate, and complete. SB 276 requires a medical exemption authorized prior to the adoption of the form to be submitted by January 1, 2021, for inclusion in a statewide database to remain valid. The bill would instead allow a child who has a medical exemption issued before January 1, 2020, to be allowed to continue enrollment until the child enrolls in the next grade span, as specified, and would prohibit, on and after July 1, 2021, a governing authority from unconditionally admitting or readmitting to these institutions, or admit or advance any pupil to 7th grade level, unless the pupil has been immunized or has a medical exemption through a procedure that includes the completion of a compliant statewide form. The bill would remove the requirement that the statewide form be signed under penalty of perjury. The bill would modify which physicians and surgeons are eligible to issue a medical exemption. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 716 **(Mitchell D) Juveniles: delinquency: postsecondary academic and career technical education.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 857, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law, states its purpose is to provide for the protection and safety of the public and each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and require minors under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to receive care, treatment, and guidance consistent with their best interests. Existing law provides for the placement of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court into a county juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. Existing law requires county boards of education to provide for the administration and operation of public schools in juvenile halls, juvenile ranches, and juvenile camps, among others, known as juvenile court schools. This bill would require a county probation department to ensure that juveniles with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp have access to, and can choose to participate in, public postsecondary academic and career technical courses and programs offered online, and for which they are eligible based on eligibility criteria and course schedules of the public postsecondary education campus providing the course or program. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 742 **(Allen D) Intercity passenger rail services: motor carrier transportation of passengers.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 652, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to provide funding to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) to enter into contracts with motor carriers of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes if certain conditions are met. Existing law also authorizes the department to provide funding to Amtrak to contract for rail feeder bus services operated in conjunction with the intercity trains, but subject to the restriction, among others, that the bus services be used only by passengers who are connecting to or from a train, subject to specified exceptions, including exceptions for passengers on certain routes where no private intercity bus company provides scheduled bus services. This bill would instead authorize the department to provide funding to certain joint powers authorities responsible for the administration of intercity passenger rail services for the purpose of entering into a contract with Amtrak or a public or private motor carrier of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes connecting to intercity rail service, as specified. The bill would authorize motor carrier connections funded pursuant to these provisions to transport passengers who are not connecting to a passenger rail service. The bill would require a joint powers authority that contracts for service pursuant to this authorization, in consultation with the department, to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, relating to that service. The bill would authorize state agencies and departments, public and private transit operators, intercity motor carriers of passengers, Amtrak, and those joint powers authorities to enter into revenue sharing and ticket selling agreements with each other to provide for intercity transportation of passengers and connections at rail stations to and from local transit systems and intermodal and intercity motor carrier terminals.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services

SB 746 (Bates R) Health care coverage: anticancer medical devices.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/30/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies to cover certain medical services for particular types of cancer, including the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of breast cancer, and the screening and diagnosis of prostate cancer, if the contract or policy was issued, amended, or renewed after the applicable date. This bill would require health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020, that cover chemotherapy or radiation therapy for the treatment of cancer to also cover anticancer medical devices. The bill would define "anticancer medical device" as a medical device that has been approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration or is exempt from that approval, is primarily designed to be used outside of a medical facility, and has been prescribed by an authorized provider upon the provider's determination that the device is medically reasonable and necessary for the treatment of the patient's cancer. Because a violation of this bill's provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

SB 758 (Portantino D) Hospitals: seismic safety.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/13/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was HEALTH on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983 (act) establishes, under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals constructed on and after March 7, 1973. A violation of any provision of the act is a misdemeanor. The act requires an owner of a general acute care inpatient hospital, no later

than January 1, 2030, to either demolish, replace, or change to nonacute care use all hospital buildings not in substantial compliance with the standards established pursuant to the act or seismically retrofit all acute care inpatient hospital buildings so that they are in substantial compliance with those standards. The act requires, before January 1, 2020, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital whose building does not substantially comply with described seismic safety regulations or standards to submit to the office an attestation that the board of directors of that hospital is aware that the hospital building is required to meet a specified deadline for substantial compliance with those regulations and standards. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital to update the above-described submission by reporting the services provided in each building of the acute care inpatient hospital. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2030, all general acute care inpatient hospitals that have been approved by the State Department of Public Health to operate emergency medical service, surgical suite, and postsurgical services to be capable of providing these services for 72 hours following a seismic event, unless the office determines a general acute care inpatient hospital is in a county that has a low seismic risk. The bill would specify the conditions under which a general acute care inpatient hospital is authorized to operate these services, for 72 hours following a seismic event, in an alternative location or manner. The bill would authorize how utility lines, including electrical systems, necessary for the operation of emergency medical service, surgical suite, and postsurgical services are authorized to be installed and braced. The bill would require the office to promulgate regulations to administer these provisions as emergency regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

SB 768 (Hueso D) Hepatitis A pilot project: County of San Diego.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 4/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law contains various programs relating to communicable disease prevention, including certain programs related to hepatitis B and hepatitis C, as specified. This bill would require the County of San Diego to operate a 3-year pilot program for the purpose of providing general health care outreach and triage care for the homeless population in the County of San Diego, including providing specific outreach and vaccinations against hepatitis A. The bill would require the County of San Diego's local health department to be the lead agency for the pilot project and would require the local health department to provide public health nurses at homeless shelters in the County of San Diego and to establish a mobile health unit to be dispatched for purposes of assisting public health nurses in providing health-related services to homeless individuals outside of the shelter setting. The bill would require the local public health department to establish a written public health care outreach, triage care, and vaccination policy for the pilot project and would require the local public health department to work in conjunction with the County of San Diego's local social services department and local mental health department for purposes of achieving the goals of the pilot project. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2023. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services

Homelessness

AB 14 (Rivas, Luz D) Multifamily Housing Program: homeless youths: homeless families.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/17/2019-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/17/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Multifamily Housing Program under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide a standardized set of program rules and features applicable to all housing types, based on the existing California Housing Rehabilitation Program. Among other things, the program provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to fund projects for the development and construction of new, and rehabilitation or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing, transitional or rental housing developments. Existing law establishes the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund within the State Treasury and continuously appropriates money in that fund to the department for specified purposes relating to housing rehabilitation, including the Multifamily Housing Program.

Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the total assistance provided under the Multifamily Housing Program be awarded to units restricted to senior citizens, which is known as the total assistance calculation. This bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund into the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund to be expended under the Multifamily Housing Program to fund housing for homeless youths and homeless families in accordance with certain requirements, including that the department prioritize loans to housing projects in disadvantaged communities, as defined, and that unspecified amounts be set aside for both certain homeless youths and certain homeless families. This bill would exclude expenditures under its provisions from the total assistance calculation described above. This bill also would authorize the department to monitor the expenditures and activities of loan recipients and request the repayment of funds from a recipient of a loan for failure to comply with program requirements, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 22](#) (Burke D) Housing: safe and clean shelter for children.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and reviewing local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every child has the right to safe and clean shelter and that no child should be without safe and clean shelter by 2025. The bill would require the agency, the department, and every other state agency, to consider this policy when establishing, adopting, or revising any policy, regulation, or grant criterion pertinent to safe and clean shelter for children.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 58](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 334, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and state advocates or other members of the public or state agencies at the Governor's discretion. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative from the State Department of Education to be a member of the council. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 67](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless integrated data warehouse.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, create a statewide data system or warehouse that collects local data through homeless management information systems, with the ultimate goal of matching data on homelessness programs to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs,

as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create a state homeless integrated data warehouse, in coordination with state and local partners, including the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to develop a composite portrayal of the homeless population in the state and the services provided to this population or to those at risk of becoming homeless. The bill would require that the information compiled for the database include the data necessary, if available, to make certain findings, including, among other things, the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, their access to benefits, and the stated reasons for their homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with other state agencies to draft and carry out a strategy to integrate information to provide longitudinal, cost-based studies with relevant data, as specified. The bill would require the database to comply with all relevant state and federal laws regarding privacy and personally identifying information and would direct participating local agencies to enter into data-sharing agreements and collaborate with the department, as specified. The bill would specify that these provisions would become operative if the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds, including funds from private donations if available, to the department for these purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 148 (Quirk-Silva D) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires the regional transportation plan to include, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Existing law requires the sustainable communities strategy to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, on or before September 1, 2018, and every 4 years thereafter, to prepare a report that assesses progress made by each metropolitan planning organization in meeting the regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the state board. Existing law requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation an updated regional transportation plan every 4 or 5 years, as specified. This bill would require each sustainable communities strategy to also identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the emergency shelter needs for the region, as specified. For the 5th and each subsequent update to the sustainable communities strategy, the bill would require the metropolitan planning organization to, among other things, (1) identify the region's progress in the development of housing and emergency shelters in the areas within the region that were identified, in the prior sustainable communities strategy, as sufficient to house the 8-year projection of the region's regional housing and emergency shelter needs, and (2) determine whether the development will successfully meet the 8-year projection. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board's report, as described above, to include data-supported metrics that identify housing and emergency shelter developments related to the 8-year projection of the regional housing and emergency shelter needs that was assumed in the prior sustainable communities strategy, and the physical location of housing and emergency shelters identified in the most recently submitted sustainable communities strategy update. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing, Public Works

AB 302 (Berman D) Parking: homeless students.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and authorizes the governing board of a community college district to grant the use of college facilities or grounds for specified purposes. Existing law requires a community college campus that has shower facilities for student use to grant access, as specified, to

those facilities to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid enrollment fees, and is in good standing with the community college district, and requires the community college to determine a plan of action to implement this requirement. This bill, until December 31, 2023, would require a community college campus that has parking facilities on campus to grant overnight access to those facilities, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid any enrollment fees that have not been waived, and is in good standing with the community college, for the purpose of sleeping in the student's vehicle overnight. The bill would require the governing board of the community college district, commencing on or before July 1, 2021, and with the participation of student representatives, to determine a plan of action to implement this requirement, as specified. The bill would require a community college district to develop a document that clearly and concisely describes the rules and procedures established pursuant to the bill's overnight parking requirements, provide the document to participating students, and make the document available at an overnight parking facility in paper form or post the document conspicuously on the internet website of the community college campus in which the facility is located. The bill would also grant a community college district immunity from civil liability for a district employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, overnight parking. The bill would limit this immunity by making the immunity inapplicable to gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other provisions of law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[AB 307](#) (Reyes D) Homeless youth: grant program.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 require the council to develop and administer a grant program to support young people experiencing homelessness and prevent and end homelessness. The program would be funded by a combination of funds provided to the council by the State Department of Health Care Services from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, funds appropriated by the Legislature, and gifts and donations made to the council for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 344](#) (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, several state agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible. This bill would establish the New Beginnings California Program in the Department of Community Services and Development and create the New Beginnings California Account for the purpose of providing matching grant funding to cities and local continuum of care programs to implement, expand, or continue employment programs for homeless individuals, as specified. The bill would define city for purposes of the bill to include a city, county, or a city and county. The bill would require qualifying employment programs to, among other things, connect program participants with employment and pay them an hourly wage that is at or above minimum wage. The bill would direct the department to apportion funds in the account, upon appropriation, to cities and local continuum of care programs with eligible employment programs, not to exceed \$50,000 annually per city or continuum of care program. The bill would authorize a maximum of 50 grants to be awarded annually and would require cities and local continuum of care programs to match any funds received from the program, as specified. The bill would be operative only to the extent that funding is provided in the annual Budget Act for the purposes of the bill.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 411](#) (Stone, Mark D) Redevelopment: City of Santa Cruz: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the City of Santa Cruz to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving affordable housing, as defined, and facilities for homeless persons, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill would authorize the use of up to 10% of these bond proceeds for affordable housing for persons and families of moderate income, as defined, and require that the remainder be expended in accordance with specified provisions regarding the use of housing funds of a former redevelopment agency. The bill, if the City of Santa Cruz uses the remaining bond proceeds for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the Santa Cruz Successor Agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 728](#) (Santiago D) Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 337, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Existing law requires that the sharing of information permitted under these provisions be governed by protocols developed in each county, as specified, and requires each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would, in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura, expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team to include facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals at risk of homelessness, as defined, to housing and supportive services, and the expedited prevention of homelessness. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Homelessness, Housing

[AB 761](#) (Nazarian D) State armories: homeless shelters.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 338, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law makes specified state armories located in specified counties available to those counties, or a city in one of those counties, for the purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless persons from October 15 through April 15 each year, and authorizes any county or city not listed, subject to the approval of the Adjutant General, to use an armory within its jurisdiction, in accordance with specified requirements. This bill would additionally authorize, at the sole discretion of the Adjutant General, the use of any armory deemed vacant by the Military Department throughout the year by the county or city in which the armory is located for the purpose of providing temporary shelter from hazardous weather conditions for homeless persons.

Position: Watch

Group: Homelessness

[AB 960](#) (Maienschein D) CalWORKs: homeless assistance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 444, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of federal, state, and county funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would remove the requirement that a person in the business of renting properties have a history of renting properties in order to receive payments. The bill would additionally authorize payments to a housing provider with which the families requesting assistance have executed a valid lease, sublease, or shared housing agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 995](#) (Garcia, Cristina D) Hazardous waste.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1042](#) (Wood D) Medi-Cal: beneficiary maintenance needs: home upkeep allowances: transitional needs funds.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements. This bill would establish eligibility and other requirements for providing the home upkeep allowance or a transitional needs fund to Medi-Cal patients residing in a long-term care facility. The bill would prescribe general and specific requirements for both facility residents who intend to leave the facility and return to an existing home, who would receive the home upkeep allowance, and for residents who do not have a home but intend to leave the facility and establish a new home, who could establish a transitional needs fund for the purpose of meeting the transitional costs of establishing a home. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1059 (Burke D) Child poverty.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs that provide cash assistance and other benefits relating to health care, food, and housing, among other things, to qualified low-income families and individuals, including, among others, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, the California Earned Income Tax Credit, Medi-Cal, CalFresh, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program), and the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program. This bill would extend the operation of the task force to January 1, 2022. The bill would require the task force to examine the feasibility of developing and codifying the California Poverty Measure, as established by the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality and the Public Policy Institute of California. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 1127 (Rivas, Luz D) Interdistrict attendance: prohibition on transfers by a school district of residence.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 781, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing boards of 2 or more school districts to enter into an agreement, for a term not to exceed 5 school years, for the interdistrict attendance of pupils who are residents of the school districts. Existing law, regardless of whether there is an interdistrict attendance agreement or permit, prohibits a school district of residence from prohibiting the transfer of a pupil who is a child of an active military duty parent to the school district of proposed enrollment if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. This bill would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a victim of an act of bullying, as provided. The bill would prohibit a school district of residence, regardless of whether there is an agreement or permit, from prohibiting the interdistrict transfer of a victim of an act of bullying if there is no available school for an intradistrict transfer and the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. By requiring school districts to approve intradistrict transfers for victims of bullying, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

AB 1188 (Gabriel D) Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 339, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law specifies various terms and conditions that apply to all persons who hire dwelling units located within this state, including tenants, lessees, boarders, lodgers, and others. Existing law defines a "dwelling unit" for these purposes as a structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by 2 or more persons who maintain a common household. This bill would authorize a tenant to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness, as defined, regardless of the terms of the lease or rental agreement, with the written approval of the owner or landlord of the property, and subject to extension under certain circumstances. The bill would authorize an owner or landlord to adjust the rent payable under the lease during the time the person who is at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for the occupancy of that person, and would require the terms regarding the rent payable in those circumstances to be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant. The bill would establish the rights and obligations of the person at risk of homelessness, the tenant, and the owner applicable under these circumstances. These conditions would include making the tenant liable for the actions of the person at risk of homelessness to the extent those actions are subject to the terms of the lease or property agreement and requiring a written agreement between the parties. The bill would require that the landlord give 7 days' notice to the tenant in order to evict a person at risk of homelessness from the unit, unless specified exceptions apply. The bill would also give the tenant an opportunity to cure any violations cited by the landlord for evicting the person at risk of homelessness. The bill would provide that occupancy by a person at risk of homelessness is not permissible if the addition of another person in the dwelling unit would violate the building's occupancy limits or other applicable building standards. The bill would not apply to any federally funded or assisted low-income housing. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.

Position: Watch

Group: Homelessness, Housing

AB 1235 (Chu D) Youth homelessness prevention centers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of runaway and homeless youth shelters by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires these shelters to offer short-term, 24-hour, nonmedical care and supervision and personal services to homeless youth and runaway youth, as those terms are defined, who voluntarily enter the shelter. Existing law defines "short-term" to mean no more than 21 consecutive days. This bill would rename these facilities "youth homelessness prevention centers," and would expand the categories of youth for which the center is required to provide services to also include youth at risk of homelessness and youth exhibiting status offender behavior, as those terms are defined by the bill. The bill would expand the definition of "short-term" to mean no more than 90 consecutive days, and would make technical, conforming changes to related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1275 (Santiago D) Mental health services: county pilot program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a community support system to, among other things, conduct active outreach to persons who are mentally disabled and homeless to secure and maintain income, housing, food, and clothing. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature, when funds are made available, that counties ensure the delivery of long-range services and community support assistance to these persons. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish a 3-year pilot project to include

the County of Los Angeles and up to 9 additional counties in which each participating county would be required to establish an outreach team, comprised of county employees, to provide outreach services to individuals with a history of mental illness or substance use disorders who are unable to provide for urgently needed medical care and who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The bill would require an outreach team to facilitate early intervention and treatment for these individuals in the least restrictive environment and to provide intensive outreach, case management, and linkage to services, including housing and treatment services. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during the course of the pilot project, as specified. The bill would only become operative upon appropriation by the Legislature for the specific implementation and administration of the pilot program.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1295](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Temporary housing and supportive services program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests in the State Department of Developmental Services jurisdiction over various state hospitals, referred to as developmental centers, for the provision of care to persons with developmental disabilities. Existing law prohibits the admission of a person to a developmental center except under certain circumstances, including when the person is experiencing an acute crisis and is committed by a court to the acute crisis center at the Fairview Developmental Center or the Sonoma Developmental Center. Existing law requires the State Department of Developmental Services, on or before October 1, 2015, to submit to the Legislature a plan or plans to close one or more developmental centers, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1325](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Parking penalties: community service.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a processing agency that processes unpaid parking penalties to proceed under specified options to collect those penalties, including filing an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law prohibits a processing agency from filing that itemization unless, among other things, the processing agency provides a payment plan option for indigent persons that meets specified requirements. Existing law allows a person convicted of an infraction, upon showing that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the person or the person's family, to elect to perform community service in lieu of the total fine that would otherwise be imposed. This bill would additionally prohibit, beginning July 1, 2020, a processing agency from filing an itemization of unpaid parking penalties with the department unless the processing agency provides a community service option for eligible homeless persons that allows them to pay off unpaid parking penalties by performing community service, as specified, including by seeking or obtaining support services. The bill would require information regarding the community service option to be placed on the notice of parking violation and the processing agency's internet website. The bill would also require a processing agency to rescind the filing of an itemization of unpaid parking penalties for a homeless person, for one time only, if the registered owner or lessee of the vehicle enrolls in a community service option and pays a late fee.

Position: Oppose

Group: Homelessness, Police Department

[AB 1405](#) (Gloria D) Permanent supportive housing for parolees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a supportive housing program, known as the Integrated Services for Mentally Ill Parolees (ISMIP) program, that provides wraparound services to mentally ill parolees at risk of homelessness using funding appropriated for that purpose. This bill would require the department to enter into contracts with contractors who provide short-term housing to parolees through an adult day reporting center or through the department's Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) to provide permanent housing for individuals exiting prison who are at risk of homelessness and to parolees experiencing homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to draft and establish guidelines, requests for proposals, and amended or new scopes of work for contractors offering the permanent housing. The bill would also require the department to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development to design and implement an independent evaluation of all programs providing short-term or long-term housing to parolees, as specified. The bill would require the evaluation to be submitted to the chairs of specified legislative committees of the Senate and Assembly on or before January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[AB 1422](#) ([Gipson D](#)) Hate crimes: homeless status.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/23/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes an act punishable as a hate crime if it is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of an actual or perceived characteristic of the victim relating to the victim's disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of those actual or perceived characteristics. Under existing law, a person who commits a crime that is a hate crime is required to receive an enhanced sentence. This bill would make it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived homeless status, as defined. By expanding the scope of an enhancement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make technical, conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1534](#) ([Wicks D](#)) Regional Homeless Management Planning Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects, and the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to provide assistance to homeless persons. This bill would enact the Regional Homeless Management Planning Act, which would require the department, on or before December 31, 2020, to develop standards and definitions for a county to use in developing regional homeless action plans, as specified. The bill would require a county to complete and submit to the department a Regional Homeless Action Plan on or before January 1, 2022, and every 2 years thereafter, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1732](#) ([Flora R](#)) Redevelopment: successor agencies: asset disposal: City of Manteca.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, dispose of assets and properties of the former redevelopment agency as directed by the oversight board of the successor agency. Existing law requires a successor agency to dispose of specified assets and properties of the former redevelopment expeditiously and in a manner aimed at maximizing value. This bill would authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Manteca to dispose of assets previously used as Qualex Incorporated, as defined, to a nonprofit organization that provides resources to homeless and low-income individuals, provided that the agency requires that the property be used for those purposes. If that property ceases to be used for these purposes, the bill would require that the property revert to the successor agency or, if the successor agency has ceased to exist, the City of Manteca. The bill would then require the successor agency or the City of Manteca, as applicable, sell the property at its fair market value and distribute the proceeds from the sale to each affected taxing entity on a pro rata basis. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 48 (Wiener D) Low Barrier Navigation Center developments.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, and to make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of a community. This bill would revise the requirements of the housing element, as described above, in connection with the identification of zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use with a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The bill would generally require that emergency shelters be in areas that allow residential use, including mixed-use areas, but would permit designation in nonresidential zones if a zoning designation is not possible where residential use is a permitted use and if a local government can demonstrate that the zone is connected to specified amenities and services. The bill would remove the authorization granted to local government to require off-street parking, as specified, in connection with standards applied to emergency shelters. The bill would require that zones where emergency shelters are allowed include sites that meet at least one of certain prescribed standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 258 (Hertzberg D) California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program: grants: homeless shelters: pets and veterinary services.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires the department to, among other things, provide rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to ensure housing affordability to people who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness. This bill would require the department to develop and administer a program to award grants to qualified homeless shelters, as described, for the provision of shelter, food, and basic veterinary services for pets owned by people experiencing homelessness.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness

[SB 333](#) ([Wilk R](#)) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, except as specified, to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations and, among other things, to identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, by July 1, 2021, to develop and implement a statewide strategic plan for addressing homelessness in the state, as specified. The bill would require the council, by January 1, 2021, to implement strategic plans to assist federal Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care lead agencies in better implementing Housing and Urban Development recommended activities and meeting Housing and Urban Development requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 450](#) ([Umberg D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 344, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Sponsor

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 637](#) ([McGuire D](#)) Personal income taxes: voluntary contributions: Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 327, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law allows an individual, until specified conditions are met, or until January 1, 2022, to designate on the individual's personal income tax return that a specified amount in excess of the individual's tax liability be contributed to the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Fund. Existing law requires that money contributed to the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be allocated to, among others, the Department of Food and Agriculture to, among other things, through the distribution of competitive grants, distribute up to \$250,000 to a city, county, or city and county animal control agency or shelter, as

specified, for the purpose of supporting spay and neuter activities by that entity to prevent and eliminate cat and dog homelessness. Existing law requires that contributions to the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Fund equal or exceed a \$250,000 minimum contribution amount for a calendar year, which is required to be adjusted for inflation, in order to continue appearing on the tax return. This bill would rename the fund as the Prevention of Animal Homelessness and Cruelty Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund and continuously appropriate those funds to be allocated as required by existing law. This bill would additionally permit a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals affiliate or a humane society affiliate that is under contract to provide all animal control services for a local public agency to receive funds from the distribution of up to \$250,000 described above, from contributions received on and after January 1, 2020. The bill also would require the department to report on its internet website specified information regarding, among other things, the process for awarding money. The bill would repeal the provisions related to the fund on January 1, 2023, or on a specified earlier date if conditions relating to the minimum contribution amount are not met, and would delete the provisions requiring the minimum contribution amount to be adjusted for inflation. By continuously appropriating the funds described above, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Homelessness

[SB 687](#) (Rubio D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 345, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and a formerly homeless person and a formerly homeless youth who both live in California. Existing law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to provide staff for the council. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative of the state public higher education system to the council, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

Housing

[AB 10](#) (Chiu D) Income taxes: credits low-income housing: farmworker housing.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/26/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year, and authorizes CTCAC, for calendar years beginning in 2020, to allocate an additional \$500,000,000 to specified low-income housing projects and, for calendar years beginning in 2021, requires this additional amount only to be available for allocation pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act or related legislation, and specified regulatory action by CTCAC. This bill would remove the requirement that, beginning in the 2021 calendar year, the above-described additional \$500,000,000 allocation only be available pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act or related legislation, and specified regulatory action by CTCAC. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 14 (Rivas, Luz D) Multifamily Housing Program: homeless youths: homeless families.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/17/2019-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/17/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Multifamily Housing Program under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide a standardized set of program rules and features applicable to all housing types, based on the existing California Housing Rehabilitation Program. Among other things, the program provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to fund projects for the development and construction of new, and rehabilitation or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing, transitional or rental housing developments. Existing law establishes the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund within the State Treasury and continuously appropriates money in that fund to the department for specified purposes relating to housing rehabilitation, including the Multifamily Housing Program. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the total assistance provided under the Multifamily Housing Program be awarded to units restricted to senior citizens, which is known as the total assistance calculation. This bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund into the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund to be expended under the Multifamily Housing Program to fund housing for homeless youths and homeless families in accordance with certain requirements, including that the department prioritize loans to housing projects in disadvantaged communities, as defined, and that unspecified amounts be set aside for both certain homeless youths and certain homeless families. This bill would exclude expenditures under its provisions from the total assistance calculation described above. This bill also would authorize the department to monitor the expenditures and activities of loan recipients and request the repayment of funds from a recipient of a loan for failure to comply with program requirements, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 22 (Burke D) Housing: safe and clean shelter for children.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and reviewing local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every child has the right to safe and clean shelter and that no child should be without safe and clean shelter by 2025. The bill would require the agency, the department, and every other state agency, to consider this policy when establishing, adopting, or revising any policy, regulation, or grant criterion pertinent to safe and clean shelter for children.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 36 (Bloom D) Residential tenancies: rent control.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/25/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law, the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act, prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. That act, among other things, authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or unit that has been issued a certificate of occupancy after February 1, 1995, has already been exempt from a residential rent control ordinance as of February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units, or is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision and meets specified requirements, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would modify those provisions to authorize an owner of residential real property to establish the initial and all

subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or unit that has been issued its first certificate of occupancy within 20 years of the date upon which the owner seeks to establish the initial or subsequent rental rate, or for a dwelling or unit that is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision and the owner is a natural person who owns 10 or fewer residential units within the same jurisdiction as the dwelling or unit for which the owner seeks to establish the initial or subsequent rental rate, subject to certain exceptions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 53 (Jones-Sawyer D) Rental housing unlawful housing practices: applications: criminal records.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, generally prohibits housing discrimination with respect to the personal characteristics of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information. This bill would make it an unlawful housing practice for the owner of a rental housing accommodation to inquire about, or require an applicant for a rental housing accommodation to disclose, a criminal record during the initial application assessment phase, as defined, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would permit an owner of a rental housing accommodation, after the successful completion of the initial application assessment phase, to request a criminal background check of the applicant and consider an applicant's criminal record in deciding whether to rent or lease to the applicant. The bill would require the owner of a rental housing accommodation who is considering denying an application to rent or lease on the basis of the applicant's criminal record, to, within 5 days of receiving the information that is the basis of the possible denial, provide the applicant with a written statement listing the reasons for the possible denial before making a final decision. If, within 2 days of receipt of the written statement of the possible denial, the applicant provides the owner notice of evidence demonstrating the inaccuracy of the item or items within the applicant's criminal record or evidence of rehabilitation or other mitigating factors, as specified, the bill would require the owner to reconsider their decision for a specified time, and would require the owner to provide written notification to the applicant of the owner's final decision to deny the application. The bill would prohibit the owner of the rental housing accommodation from requiring in an application for a rental housing accommodation or as otherwise part of the application process disclosure of, or, if such information is received, denying a dwelling based in whole or in part on specified information or occurrences, including, among others, arrests that did not result in conviction, convictions that have been voided, and juvenile justice determinations. The bill would also require an owner of a rental housing accommodation that uses criminal records as part of the screening criteria to evaluate an applicant to include a notice, as provided, in the application for tenancy of a rental housing accommodation. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 58 (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 334, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and state advocates or other members of the public or state agencies at the Governor's discretion. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative from the State Department of Education to be a member of the council. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 67](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless integrated data warehouse.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, create a statewide data system or warehouse that collects local data through homeless management information systems, with the ultimate goal of matching data on homelessness programs to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create a state homeless integrated data warehouse, in coordination with state and local partners, including the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to develop a composite portrayal of the homeless population in the state and the services provided to this population or to those at risk of becoming homeless. The bill would require that the information compiled for the database include the data necessary, if available, to make certain findings, including, among other things, the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, their access to benefits, and the stated reasons for their homelessness. The bill would require the department to coordinate with other state agencies to draft and carry out a strategy to integrate information to provide longitudinal, cost-based studies with relevant data, as specified. The bill would require the database to comply with all relevant state and federal laws regarding privacy and personally identifying information and would direct participating local agencies to enter into data-sharing agreements and collaborate with the department, as specified. The bill would specify that these provisions would become operative if the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds, including funds from private donations if available, to the department for these purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 68](#) (Ting D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 655, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires such an ordinance to impose standards on accessory dwelling units, including, among others, lot coverage. Existing law also requires such an ordinance to require the accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the living area of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. This bill would delete the provision authorizing the imposition of standards on lot coverage and would prohibit an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size. The bill would revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or an accessory structure, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 69](#) (Ting D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations governing, among other things, apartment houses and dwellings, as specified. This bill would require the department to propose small home building standards governing accessory dwelling units smaller than 800 square feet, junior accessory dwelling units, and detached dwelling units smaller than 800

square feet, as specified, and to submit the small home building standards to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption on or before January 1, 2021.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 113](#) (Committee on Budget) Housing.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/13/2019-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

Location: 9/13/2019-S. BUDGET & F.R.

Summary:

(1)Existing law creates the National Mortgage Special Deposit Fund in the State Treasury, which is continuously appropriated and subject to allocation by the Department of Finance, for the receipt of moneys from the National Mortgage Settlement. This bill, in accordance with a specified California appellate court decision, would provide for \$331,044,084 to be transferred from the General Fund to the National Mortgage Special Deposit Fund. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to create a trust to manage these funds, as specified. The bill would specify purposes to which these funds will be applied. The bill would appropriate \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Finance to study the most effective way to establish and manage a trust for those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 139](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Emergency and Transitional Housing Act of 2019.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 335, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to contain specified information and analysis, including an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of those needs, including the identification of a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. Existing law authorizes a local government to impose only those development and management standards that apply to residential or commercial development within the same zone, however, a local government may impose specified objective standards, including standards for off-street parking based on demonstrated need, as specified. This bill would instead authorize a local government to apply a written objective standard that provides sufficient parking to accommodate the staff working in the emergency shelter, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 148](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires the regional transportation plan to include, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Existing law requires the sustainable communities strategy to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, on or before September 1, 2018, and every 4 years thereafter, to prepare a report that assesses progress made by each metropolitan planning organization in meeting the regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the state board. Existing law requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the

Department of Transportation an updated regional transportation plan every 4 or 5 years, as specified. This bill would require each sustainable communities strategy to also identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the emergency shelter needs for the region, as specified. For the 5th and each subsequent update to the sustainable communities strategy, the bill would require the metropolitan planning organization to, among other things, (1) identify the region's progress in the development of housing and emergency shelters in the areas within the region that were identified, in the prior sustainable communities strategy, as sufficient to house the 8-year projection of the region's regional housing and emergency shelter needs, and (2) determine whether the development will successfully meet the 8-year projection. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board's report, as described above, to include data-supported metrics that identify housing and emergency shelter developments related to the 8-year projection of the regional housing and emergency shelter needs that was assumed in the prior sustainable communities strategy, and the physical location of housing and emergency shelters identified in the most recently submitted sustainable communities strategy update. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing, Public Works

AB 163 (Garcia, Cristina D) Services for unaccompanied undocumented minors: facilities liaison.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities, including group homes and foster family agencies, by the State Department of Social Services. This bill would require the department to create a facilities liaison position within its immigration services unit to, among other duties, assist state-licensed group homes, short-term residential therapeutic programs (STRTPs), foster family agencies, and resource families that serve undocumented immigrant youth in connecting with appropriate supports and services, including, but not limited to, legal services, mental health assessments and services, and public benefits, as specified. The bill would, when appropriate, require the facilities liaison to assist in arranging a meeting for identified unaccompanied undocumented minors with a qualified organization that has received a grant to provide legal services. The bill would require the department to develop and issue guidance to counties, licensees, and other providers regarding the provision of services to undocumented immigrant youth and their caregivers. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 168 (Aguilar-Curry D) Housing: streamlined approvals.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing 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. Under existing law, the objective planning standards include, among others, a requirement that the development not be located on specified sites, including those within a coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, delineated earthquake fault zone, or special flood hazard area, and sites designated as prime farmland, wetlands, or a habitat for a protected species. This bill would require a development proponent, before submitting an application for streamlined approval described above, to submit notice of its intent to submit an application under these provisions, which must provide a description and the location of the proposed development. The bill would require, after that notice is received by the local government, a local government and California Native American tribe to engage in a scoping consultation, as defined, regarding the potential effects the proposed development could have on a potential tribal cultural resource. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 173 (Chau D) Mobilehomes: payments: nonpayment or late payments.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 488, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, when a person who is not currently the registered owner of a manufactured home or mobilehome applies to the department for registration or transfer of registration of the manufactured home or mobilehome prior to December 31, 2019, and meets other specified requirements including, among others, payment of any charges assessed by the department during the period between the time the applicant took ownership interest or December 31, 2015, whichever is later, and the time the applicant applies for relief, to waive all outstanding charges assessed by the department prior to the transfer of title of the manufactured home or mobilehome, release any lien imposed with respect to those charges, issue a duplicate or new certificate of title or registration card, and amend the title record of the manufactured home or mobilehome.This bill would extend the date for an application under these provisions to December 31, 2020, and would refer to that program as the Register Your Mobilehome Program. This bill would also prohibit the applicant from being eligible if the applicant, or a previous owner, took ownership interest on or after January 1, 2017, pursuant to a warehouseman's lien. The bill would also require the department to publish, on or before July 1, 2021, an analysis of manufactured home and mobilehome registration that came into compliance through the Register Your Mobilehome Program. The bill would require the analysis to include whether each unit is subject to an in-lieu tax or to local property taxation, and the number of units for which a waiver of charges assessed by the department prior to the transfer of title of the manufactured home or mobilehome was requested.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 195 (Patterson R) Department of Housing and Community Development: housing bond programs.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 7/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department.This bill would require the department to include in those annual reports specified information relating to grant-based programs administered by the department, including the amount of the original awards to recipients, the portions not yet disbursed to recipients, and an estimate of how many individuals could benefit from the remaining balance.This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 282 (Voepel R) Personal income taxes: credit: qualified principal residence.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 3/11/2019-In committee: Hearing for testimony only.

Location: 2/7/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law allow various credits against the tax imposed by that law.This bill would allow a credit against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2025, to a taxpayer that purchases a qualified principal residence during the taxable year in an amount equal to \$1,000. The bill would define a qualified principal residence to mean a single-family residence, whether detached or attached, that is completed as new construction on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2025, that is purchased to be the principal residence of the taxpayer and has never been occupied, as specified.This bill contains other related

provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 295](#) (Daly D) Insurance: underwritten title companies.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Vetoed by Governor. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/9/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law regulates underwritten title companies, which prepare title searches, title examinations, title reports, or certificates or abstracts of title that are used by a title insurer to write title insurance policies. Existing law requires an underwritten title company to maintain current assets of at least \$10,000 in excess of its current liabilities, and authorizes the commissioner to define "current assets and liabilities." This bill would increase the amount of current assets that an underwritten title company is required to maintain to \$25,000 in excess of its current liabilities. The bill would exclude a liability derived from an operating lease obligation from an underwritten title company's current liabilities for purposes of calculating the company's required current assets.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Housing

[AB 298](#) (Mathis R) Housing: home purchase assistance program: first responders: Legislative Analyst: study and report.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the California Housing Finance Agency and provides that the primary purpose of the agency is to meet the housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. Existing law requires the California Housing Finance Agency administer the Roberti-Greene Home Purchase Assistance Program, to provide home purchase assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Existing law authorizes the agency, pursuant to specified objectives, to create its own home purchase assistance programs, home purchase assistance products, or both, on terms and conditions as the agency deems prudent. Existing law requires the agency to provide to the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst an annual report containing information concerning all units produced, assisted, or insured using agency funds. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study, and present the findings thereof to the Legislature, to inform the creation of a low-interest loan program for first responders. The bill would require the report to be submitted on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the report to include a recommendation as to which state department is best suited to administer the program, an estimation of the amount of funding that would be necessary to conduct the program, and recommendations for qualifications for participation in the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 306](#) (Ramos D) Mental Health Services Fund.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 1/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services, as specified. The act establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, which is continuously appropriated to, and administered by, the State Department of Health Care Services to fund specified county mental health programs. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 307](#) (Reyes D) Homeless youth: grant program.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 require the council to develop and administer a grant program to support young people experiencing homelessness and prevent and end homelessness. The program would be funded by a combination of funds provided to the council by the State Department of Health Care Services from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, funds appropriated by the Legislature, and gifts and donations made to the council for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 323](#) (Daly D) Disaster Preparedness Account.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was BUDGET on 5/2/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the various funds in the State Treasury, including the Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account, Disaster Relief Fund, and the Disaster Assistance Fund. This bill would establish the Disaster Preparedness Account in the State Treasury and would provide that funds in the account are available only for specified purposes, for appropriation by the Legislature, upon the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

[AB 344](#) (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, several state agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible. This bill would establish the New Beginnings California Program in the Department of Community Services and Development and create the New Beginnings California Account for the purpose of providing matching grant funding to cities and local continuum of care programs to implement, expand, or continue employment programs for homeless individuals, as specified. The bill would define city for purposes of the bill to include a city, county, or a city and county. The bill would require qualifying employment programs to, among other things, connect program participants with employment and pay them an hourly wage that is at or above minimum wage. The bill would direct the department to apportion funds in the account, upon appropriation, to cities and local continuum of care programs with eligible employment programs, not to exceed \$50,000 annually per city or continuum of care program. The bill would authorize a maximum of 50 grants to be awarded annually and would require cities and local continuum of care programs to match any funds received from the program, as specified. The bill would be operative only to the extent that funding is provided in the annual Budget Act for the purposes of the bill.

Position: Support

Group: Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 349](#) (Choi R) Building standards: garages.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, with the assistance of the Office of the State Fire Marshal, to investigate possible changes to the building standards that would require provision of a 2nd method of egress from a newly constructed residential garage or a newly constructed detached garage located adjacent to a single-family dwelling. The bill would authorize the department to submit proposed building standards to the commission for approval and adoption if, after its investigation, the department determines that changes that mandate provision of a 2nd method of egress from a newly constructed residential garage or a newly constructed detached garage located adjacent to a single-family dwelling can be incorporated into the code without significantly increasing construction costs.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 411 (Stone, Mark D) Redevelopment: City of Santa Cruz: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the City of Santa Cruz to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving affordable housing, as defined, and facilities for homeless persons, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill would authorize the use of up to 10% of these bond proceeds for affordable housing for persons and families of moderate income, as defined, and require that the remainder be expended in accordance with specified provisions regarding the use of housing funds of a former redevelopment agency. The bill, if the City of Santa Cruz uses the remaining bond proceeds for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the Santa Cruz Successor Agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Homelessness, Housing

AB 430 (Gallagher R) Housing development: Camp Fire Housing Assistance Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/27/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 745, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development permit that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the

development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains 2 or more residential units. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a residential development, or mixed-use development that includes residential units with a specified percentage of space designated for residential use, within the territorial boundaries or a specialized residential planning area identified in the general plan of, and adjacent to existing urban development within, specified cities that is subject to a similar streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would require a local government to notify the development proponent in writing if the local government determines that the development conflicts with any of those objective standards by a specified time; otherwise, the development is deemed to comply with those standards. The bill would provide that if a local government approves a project pursuant to that process, that approval will not expire if that project includes investment in housing affordability, and would otherwise provide that the approval of a project expires automatically after 3 years, unless that project qualifies for a one-time, one-year extension of that approval. The bill would prohibit a city from imposing any automobile parking standards on a development subject to these provisions if the development is located within 1/2 mile of a high-quality bus corridor, as defined, or major transit stop, as defined. The bill would provide that approval pursuant to its provisions would remain valid for 3 years and remain valid thereafter so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress, and would authorize a discretionary one-year extension, as provided. The bill would require a local government to file a notice of any approval of a development under these provisions with the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project receives ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to these provisions, except as provided. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 437](#) (Wood D) Move-In Loan Program.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program and make grants under the program to qualifying recipients to implement activities that address the needs of homeless individuals and families and assist them to regain stability in permanent housing as quickly as possible, including grants for rental application fees and security deposits. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to award funds, as specified, to counties for the purpose of providing a current or certain past recipient of CalWORKs benefits specified housing supports, including financial assistance for, among other things, rent and security deposits. This bill would establish the Move-In Loan Program for the purpose of providing grants to eligible nonprofit organizations to be used to provide no-interest loans to eligible applicants to afford the security deposit and first month's rent for a rental dwelling. The bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the program and to determine the standards for the program, as specified, and would require the department to control selection of, eligible nonprofit organization applicants to receive a grant to administer a loan program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to require a recipient nonprofit organization to do, or to prohibit a recipient nonprofit organization from doing, an act, as may be necessary, to comply with state, federal, or local laws, the rules and regulations of the department, or the terms of a contract between the department and the nonprofit organization.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 446](#) (Choi R) Discrimination: housing: victims of domestic violence.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 6/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines specified terms, including the term "source of income," in connection with provisions

that prohibit discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill would define "victim of abuse" for purposes of discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Police Department

[AB 507](#) (Kiley R) Green building standards: review: annual report.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The State Housing Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose, among other things, the adoption of building standards generally to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption in the California Building Code. That law requires the department, for building standards submitted to the commission for adoption in the 2010 California Building Code or later, to review relevant green building guidelines when preparing proposed building standards for submission to the commission and consider proposing as mandatory building standards those green building features determined by the department to be cost effective and feasible to promote greener construction. That law further requires the department to summarize specified information in this regard in an annual report to the Legislature by September 1 of each year. This bill would instead require that the annual report be submitted to the Legislature no later than October 15 of each year and would make other, nonsubstantive, changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 587](#) (Friedman D) Accessory dwelling units: sale or separate conveyance.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 657, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance to ministerially approve an application for an accessory dwelling unit, and sets forth required ordinance standards, including that the ordinance prohibit the sale or conveyance of the accessory dwelling unit separately from the primary residence. This bill would authorize a local agency to allow, by ordinance, an accessory dwelling unit that was created pursuant to the process described above to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include, among others, that the property was built or developed by a qualified nonprofit corporation that is receiving the above-described welfare exemption, a recorded contract exists between the qualified buyer and the qualified nonprofit corporation that imposes an enforceable restriction upon the sale and conveyance of the property that ensures the property will be preserved for affordable housing, and that the property is held pursuant to a recorded tenancy in common agreement that includes specified provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 599](#) (Maienschein D) Housing programs: definitions: workforce housing.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law governing housing and home finance programs defines various terms for purposes of those programs, including the term "persons and families of low or moderate income," which is generally defined as persons and families whose income does not exceed 120% of area median income, adjusted as provided. Existing law provides that 20% of the moneys in the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund on and after January 1, 2019, be appropriated by the Legislature and expended for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing. This bill, for these purposes, would define the terms "affordable workforce housing" and

“affordable owner-occupied workforce housing” as housing that is affordable to persons and families of low or moderate income.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Human Resources

[AB 608](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) **Property taxation: exemption: low-value properties.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 92, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature, with the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each legislative house, to allow a county board of supervisors to exempt from property taxation those properties having a full value too low to justify the costs of assessment and collection. Existing property tax law implementing this authority generally limits any exemption granted under this constitutional provision by a county board of supervisors to real property with a total base year value, or personal property with a full value, not exceeding \$10,000. Existing property tax law increases this limit to \$50,000 in the case of a possessory interest, for a temporary and transitory use, in a publicly owned fairground, fairground facility, convention facility, or cultural facility. This bill, for lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would delete this requirement that the possessory interest be for a temporary and transitory use of a publicly owned fairground, fairground facility, convention facility, or cultural facility, thereby allowing the exemption from taxation under these provisions of any possessory interest valued at \$50,000 or less. The bill would include findings as to the specific goals, purposes, and objectives of the bill and require county assessors to report to the State Board of Equalization on whether and by what amount the county has increased the low-value property tax exemption for possessory interests. By adding to the duties of county assessors in this regard, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 670](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Common interest developments: accessory dwelling units.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 5/24/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 178, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones by ordinance, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose with respect to certain matters, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units, as defined, in single-family residential zones and requires the ordinance to include, among other things, standards for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit, required deed restrictions, and occupancy requirements. This bill would make void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described minimum standards established for those units. However, the bill would permit reasonable restrictions that do not unreasonably increase the cost to construct, effectively prohibit the construction of, or extinguish the ability to otherwise construct, an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit consistent with those aforementioned minimum standards provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 671](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Accessory dwelling units: incentives.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 658, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Existing law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose on accessory dwelling units. This bill would require a local agency to include a plan that incentivizes and promotes the creation of accessory dwelling units that can be offered at affordable rent for very low, low-, or moderate-income households in its housing element. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a list of existing state grants and financial incentives for operating, administrative, and other expenses in connection with the planning, construction, and operation of accessory dwelling units with affordable rent, as specified. The bill would require the department to post that list on its internet website by December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 684](#) ([Levine D](#)) Building standards: electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

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. Existing law requires the commission to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces in multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development and the commission, by July 1, 2022, or the publication of the next interim California Building Code, whichever comes first, to research, develop, and propose building standards regarding the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces for existing multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development and the commission to review the standards for multifamily dwellings and nonresidential development every 18 months to update the standards as needed pursuant to that review.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 694](#) ([Irwin D](#)) Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/26/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014 (the 2014 bond act), authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$600,000,000, as specified, for expenditure by the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide housing to veterans and their families pursuant to the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 (VHHPA). This bill would enact the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2020 to authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$600,000,000 to provide additional funding for the VHHPA. The bill would provide for the handling and disposition of the funds in the same manner as the 2014 bond act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 723](#) ([Quirk D](#)) Transactions and use taxes: County of Alameda: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 747, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes various specified cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law. A provision of the Transactions and Use Tax Law prohibits the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in a county from exceeding 2%.This bill would provide that, notwithstanding the combined rate limit under the Transactions and Use Tax Law, neither a transaction and use tax rate imposed by the County of Alameda, either as described above or pursuant to previously existing law, nor a transactions and use tax rate imposed by the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District on or before the effective date of this bill, will be considered for purposes of that combined rate limit within the County of Alameda. The bill would declare that the changes made with regard to taxes imposed by the County of Alameda are declaratory of existing law.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 724](#) (Wicks D) Rental property data registry.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies. Existing law creates various programs for the creation of housing. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop specifications for the structure, functions, and organization of a housing and community development information system for this state, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create a rental registry online portal, which would be designed to receive specified information from landlords regarding their residential tenancies and to disseminate this information to the general public. The bill would require the department to complete the rental registry online portal, the form necessary to support it, by January 1, 2021, and would require landlords who own or operate property that includes more than 15 dwelling units to register within 90 days and annually thereafter. The bill would require landlords to provide a variety of information regarding the location of rental property, its ownership, and its occupancy, among other things. The bill would require the rental registry online portal to comply with all relevant state and federal laws regarding privacy and personally identifying information. The bill would require a landlord who completes a rental registry form to receive an Annual Statement of Registration certificate within a reasonable time after completing registration and would impose a civil penalty of \$50 per rental unit on a landlord who is subject to the bill's requirements and fails to register, as provided. The bill would require a code enforcement officer, as defined, to report a residential property owned or operated by a landlord who is subject to its provisions to the department and would require the department to require the landlord to register that property if specified contingencies are satisfied. By requiring local officials to perform new duties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 725](#) (Wicks D) General plans: housing element: above moderate-income housing: suburban and metropolitan jurisdictions.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable for residential development, to be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need determined pursuant to specified law.This

bill would prohibit more than 20% of a suburban or metropolitan jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for above moderate-income housing from being allocated to sites with zoning restricted to single-family development. The bill would exclude unincorporated areas from this prohibition and would include related legislative findings. By imposing additional requirements on the manner in which a city or county may satisfy its regional housing need, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 728](#) (Santiago D) Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 337, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Existing law requires that the sharing of information permitted under these provisions be governed by protocols developed in each county, as specified, and requires each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would, in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura, expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team to include facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals at risk of homelessness, as defined, to housing and supportive services, and the expedited prevention of homelessness. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Homelessness, Housing

[AB 738](#) (Mullin D) Regional housing need allocation: County of San Mateo.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This portion of the annual report is known as the production report. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the department, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing in each region and further requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. That law provides for the allocation of regional housing need by the council of government or the department, as applicable. That law also provides for the allocation of a portion of a county's share of the regional housing need to one or more cities within the county, after the final allocation of regional housing need, if certain conditions are met. This bill would, until January 31, 2031, authorize the County of San Mateo (county) or a jurisdiction within the county, if the county or the jurisdiction contributes affordable housing funds to a deed-restricted affordable housing development in another jurisdiction in the county or to a housing joint powers authority serving the county, and if certain conditions are met, including that the contributing and receiving jurisdictions are in agreement, to report, in proportion to the amount of funds contributed, the associated completed entitlements, building permits, or a certificates of occupancy on the contributing jurisdiction's annual production report. The bill would require the legislative bodies of the contributing and receiving jurisdictions to each hold a public hearing to provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill would make conforming changes with respect to the production

report required to be submitted to the department. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 816](#) ([Quirk-Silva D](#)) California Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, create a statewide data system or warehouse that collects local data through homeless management information systems, with the ultimate goal of matching data on homelessness programs to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs, as specified. This bill would establish the California Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development for the purpose of making grants available to applicants, defined to include a city, county, city and county, or continuum of care, for eligible activities including, among other things, rental assistance, operating subsidies in new and existing affordable or supportive housing units, and specified outreach services. The bill would continuously appropriate \$450,000,000 from the General Fund every fiscal year to the department for purposes of the program, and set forth how these funds must be allocated. The bill would require the department to, on or before January 1, 2023, and every year thereafter, evaluate the outcomes of the program and report the outcomes to the Senate Committee on Housing and the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 831](#) ([Grayson D](#)) Department of Housing and Community Development: study: local fees: new developments.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 6/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 5/29/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, by June 30, 2019, to complete a study to evaluate the reasonableness of local fees charged to new developments, as defined, and requires the study to include findings and recommendations regarding potential amendments to the Mitigation Fee Act to substantially reduce fees for residential development. This bill would require the department to post the study on its internet website on or before March 1, 2020. The bill would also require the department, by January 1, 2024, to issue a report to the Legislature on the progress of cities and counties in adopting the recommendations made in the study.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 832](#) ([Gipson D](#)) Income taxes: credits: qualified developer: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/8/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a taxpayer in an amount equal to 50% of the amount contributed by the taxpayer to a qualified developer for the development of a qualified project, as defined, but that does not exceed a specified amount per taxpayer per qualified project. The bill would also limit the aggregate amount of the credit, as specified. The bill would provide findings and declarations relating to the goals of this credit. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 847](#) (Grayson D) Housing: transportation-related impact fees grant program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 4/1/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to establish the Housing for a Healthy California Program to create supportive housing opportunities through grants to counties for capital and operating assistance, as specified, or operating reserve grants and capital loans to developers, or both. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a competitive grant program to award grants to cities and counties to offset up to 100% of any transportation-related impact fees exacted upon a qualifying housing development project, as defined, by the local jurisdiction.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 881](#) (Bloom D) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 659, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires the ordinance to designate areas where accessory dwelling units may be permitted and authorizes the designated areas to be based on criteria that includes, but is not limited to, the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. This bill would instead require a local agency to designate these areas based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. The bill would also prohibit a local agency from issuing a certificate of occupancy for an accessory dwelling unit before issuing a certificate of occupancy for the primary residence. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 885](#) (Irwin D) Property taxation: new construction: definition.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing law defines "newly constructed" and "new construction" to mean any addition to real property since the last lien date and any alteration of land or of any improvement since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or that converts the property to a different use. Existing law, where real property has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" and "new construction" any timely reconstruction of the real property, or portion thereof, where the property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to damage or destruction. This bill would define the term "substantially equivalent" for purposes of the provisions described above to mean the size of the improvement after reconstruction does not exceed 120% of the size of the improvement prior to damage or destruction or the full cash value of the improvement after reconstruction does not exceed 120% of the full cash value of the improvement prior to damage or destruction. The bill would apply this definition to real property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity on or after

January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 940](#) ([Melendez R](#)) Recovery residences.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the administration of public health, as specified. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation by the State Department of Health Care Services of alcoholism and drug abuse recovery and treatment facilities for adults. Existing law prohibits specified persons, programs, or entities from giving or receiving remuneration or anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate and impose specified sanctions for violations of that prohibition, including assessing a penalty or revoking a license. This bill would prohibit a recovery residence, as defined, or an owner, partner, officer, director, or shareholder of a recovery residence, from giving or receiving remuneration or anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services, and would authorize the department to assess a penalty upon a recovery residence, or an owner, partner, officer, director, or shareholder of a recovery residence, of no more than \$10,000 for each violation.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 960](#) ([Maienschein D](#)) CalWORKs: homeless assistance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 444, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of federal, state, and county funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would remove the requirement that a person in the business of renting properties have a history of renting properties in order to receive payments. The bill would additionally authorize payments to a housing provider with which the families requesting assistance have executed a valid lease, sublease, or shared housing agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 995](#) ([Garcia, Cristina D](#)) Hazardous waste.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner

has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1006 (Grayson D) Manufactured or prefabricated housing units: statewide standards.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of manufactured homes in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth required ordinance standards, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and roof overhang standards. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing additional building standards for projects that are constructed using prefabricated and manufactured units, beyond those set forth in the California Building Standards Code.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1010 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Housing programs: eligible entities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 660, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law sets forth the general responsibilities and roles of the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency in carrying out state housing policies and programs. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes, including, but not limited to, the terms "local agency," "local public entity," and "nonprofit housing sponsor." This bill would expand those definitions, as applicable, to include a duly constituted governing body of an Indian reservation or rancheria, or a tribally designated housing entity, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1020 (Irwin D) State of California Housing Agency Act.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various agencies within the state government, including the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Existing law provides that the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency is under the supervision of the Secretary of Business, Consumer Services, and Housing. Under existing law, the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency is comprised of the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Real Estate, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, the Department of Business Oversight, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, the California Horse Racing Board, and the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission. This bill would enact the State of California Housing Agency Act and, as of July 1, 2021, would separate the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency into the Business and Consumer Services Agency and the Housing Agency. The bill would provide that the Business and Consumer Services Agency consists of the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, the Department of Business Oversight, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, the California Horse Racing Board, and the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission. The bill would rename the Secretary of Business, Consumer Services, and Housing as the Secretary of Business and Consumer Services. The bill would provide that the Housing Agency consists of the Department of Real Estate, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency. Under the bill, the Housing Agency would be under the supervision of the Secretary of Housing and the bill would

require the secretary to be appointed by the Governor, as provided. The bill would make various conforming changes to that effect. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 1042](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Medi-Cal: beneficiary maintenance needs: home upkeep allowances: transitional needs funds.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements. This bill would establish eligibility and other requirements for providing the home upkeep allowance or a transitional needs fund to Medi-Cal patients residing in a long-term care facility. The bill would prescribe general and specific requirements for both facility residents who intend to leave the facility and return to an existing home, who would receive the home upkeep allowance, and for residents who do not have a home but intend to leave the facility and establish a new home, who could establish a transitional needs fund for the purpose of meeting the transitional costs of establishing a home. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1073](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) **Immigration enforcement activities.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Values Act prohibits a California law enforcement agency from detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), assisting federal immigration authorities with certain activities, inquiring into an individual's immigration status, or engaging in other specified activities relating to a person's immigration status. The act required the Attorney General to publish, by October 1, 2018, model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, courthouses, specified state facilities related to labor protections and benefits, and shelters. The act requires some specified entities, and encourages other entities, to comply with the model policies. This bill would specifically authorize the Attorney General to enter into a memorandum of understanding with ICE to establish appropriate limitations on immigration enforcement activities at the locations described above and other specified locations that provide or relate to victim services.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1074](#) ([Diep R](#)) **Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Bond Act of 2020.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/10/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/7/2019-A. H. & C.D.

Summary:

Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, which was approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires the proceeds from the sale of these bonds to be used to finance various housing programs and a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily use by an ordinance that complies with specified requirements. Existing law

requires the city, county, or city and county to ministerially approve or disapprove an application for a permit to create an accessory dwelling unit received pursuant to such an ordinance within 120 days. This bill would enact the Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Bond Act of 2020 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to enter into a contract under that program with a homeowner to provide financing to pay for the eligible costs incurred by the homeowner in constructing an accessory dwelling unit on the homeowner's property, subject to specified terms and conditions. The bill would require that moneys received from a homeowner for the repayment of financing provided under the program to be used to pay debt service when due on bonds issued pursuant to the bond act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

AB 1084 (Mayes R) Redevelopment: housing successor: Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations and to perform duties required by any enforceable obligation. Existing law authorizes the city, county, or city and county that created a former redevelopment agency to elect to retain the housing assets and functions previously performed by the former redevelopment agency. Existing law requires the housing successor to maintain any funds transferred to it, together with any funds generated from housing assets in a separate Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund to be used in accordance with applicable housing-related provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law, except as specified. Existing law requires the housing successor to expend funds received from the successor agency to meet its enforceable obligations, and for specified administrative and monitoring costs relating to ensuring the long-term affordability of units subject to affordability restrictions. The housing successor may then expend a specified amount per fiscal year for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services, including specified types of services described in that provision, and must use all funds remaining thereafter for the development of affordable housing, as specified. If a housing successor has an excess surplus, the housing successor is required to encumber those funds, within 3 fiscal years, for the development of affordable housing, or to enter into an agreement to transfer the funds for transit priority projects, as specified. Existing law defines the term "excess surplus" for these purposes to mean an unencumbered amount in the housing successor's Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund that exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or the aggregate amount deposited into the fund during the housing successor's preceding 4 fiscal years, whichever is greater. This bill would expand the definition of "excess surplus" to also include, for an entity operating as a housing successor in the City of Indian Wells, the City of La Quinta, or the County of Yolo that owns and operates affordable housing that was transferred to the housing successor as a housing asset of the former redevelopment agency, an unencumbered amount in the housing successor's Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund that exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or the aggregate amount deposited into the account during the housing successor's preceding 8 fiscal years, whichever is greater. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

AB 1110 (Friedman D) Rent increases: noticing.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 595, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires that if a landlord of a residential dwelling with a month-to-month tenancy increases the rent by 10% or less of the amount of the rent charged to a tenant annually, as specified, the landlord shall provide at least 30 days' notice, before the effective date of the change. Existing law requires that if a landlord of a residential dwelling with a month-to-month tenancy increases the rent by more than 10% of the amount of the rent charged to a tenant annually, as specified, the landlord shall provide an additional

30 days' notice, for a total of 60 days, before the effective date of the increase, except as specified. This bill would, instead, require 90 days' notice if a landlord of a residential dwelling with a month-to-month tenancy increases the rent by more than 10% of the amount of the rent charged to a tenant annually.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

AB 1118 (Rubio, Blanca D) Land use: livability issues for older adults.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 820, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, Executive Order N-14-19, requires the California Health and Human Services Agency to develop and issue a Master Plan for Aging and to convene a Master Plan for Aging Stakeholder Advisory Committee, as specified. The order requires the committee to report to the Governor on or before March 1, 2020, on topics related to promoting healthy aging and preparing the state to meet the needs of an aging population, including, among others, the growth and sustainability of state long-term care programs and infrastructure. This bill would require the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, in developing the Master Plan for Aging, to consider applying, on behalf of the State of California, to join the AARP Network of Age-Friendly States and Communities.

Position: Support

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 1136 (Nazarian D) California Department of Community Living.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act establishes, within the California Health and Human Services Agency, the California Department of Aging. Under the act, the department is required to provide programs and strategies to support the state's older population, persons with disabilities, and their caregivers. This bill would establish the California Department of Community Living within the California Health and Human Services Agency to consolidate leadership on issues and programs serving California's older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers. The bill would prescribe the duties of the department, including assisting older adults and people with disabilities in connecting to specified services including care coordination, health insurance counseling, peer-based programs, and community transition services. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

AB 1188 (Gabriel D) Dwelling units: persons at risk of homelessness.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 339, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law specifies various terms and conditions that apply to all persons who hire dwelling units located within this state, including tenants, lessees, boarders, lodgers, and others. Existing law defines a "dwelling unit" for these purposes as a structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by 2 or more persons who maintain a common household. This bill would authorize a tenant to temporarily permit the occupancy of their dwelling unit by a person who is at risk of homelessness, as defined, regardless of the terms of the lease or rental agreement, with the written approval of the owner or landlord of the property, and subject to extension under certain circumstances. The bill would authorize an owner or landlord to adjust the rent payable under the lease during the time the person who is at risk of homelessness is occupying the dwelling unit, as compensation for the occupancy of that person, and would require the terms regarding the rent payable in those circumstances to be agreed to in writing by the owner or landlord and the tenant. The bill would

establish the rights and obligations of the person at risk of homelessness, the tenant, and the owner applicable under these circumstances. These conditions would include making the tenant liable for the actions of the person at risk of homelessness to the extent those actions are subject to the terms of the lease or property agreement and requiring a written agreement between the parties. The bill would require that the landlord give 7 days' notice to the tenant in order to evict a person at risk of homelessness from the unit, unless specified exceptions apply. The bill would also give the tenant an opportunity to cure any violations cited by the landlord for evicting the person at risk of homelessness. The bill would provide that occupancy by a person at risk of homelessness is not permissible if the addition of another person in the dwelling unit would violate the building's occupancy limits or other applicable building standards. The bill would not apply to any federally funded or assisted low-income housing. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.

Position: Watch

Group: Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1206](#) (Choi R) Income tax credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving housing services or assistance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 4/11/2019-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 3/11/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, under both laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, would allow a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer that owns qualified property, as defined, in an amount equal to \$500 for each qualified property owned by the taxpayer, not to exceed \$5,000 per taxable year. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1232](#) (Gloria D) Affordable housing: weatherization.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 754, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to, among other things, administer the Energy Efficiency Low-Income Weatherization Program and expend moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the program. This bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to coordinate with the California Energy Commission and the State Department of Public Health's Office of Health Equity, by January 1, 2021, to identify best practices from model programs and funding mechanisms, and provide a recommended action plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1235](#) (Chu D) Youth homelessness prevention centers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of runaway and homeless youth shelters by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires these shelters to offer short-term, 24-hour, nonmedical care and supervision and personal services to homeless youth and runaway youth, as those terms are defined, who voluntarily enter the shelter. Existing law defines "short-term" to mean no more than 21 consecutive days. This bill would rename these facilities "youth homelessness prevention centers," and would expand the categories of youth for which the center is required to provide services to also include youth at risk of homelessness and youth exhibiting status offender behavior, as those terms are defined by the bill. The bill would expand the definition of "short-

term" to mean no more than 90 consecutive days, and would make technical, conforming changes to related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1239](#) (Cunningham R) Planning and zoning: housing element.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires that the housing element, among other things, sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals of the housing element, as provided. Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to allow a city or county to substitute the provision of units for up to 25% of the community's obligation to identify adequate sites for any income category in its housing element pursuant to this schedule of actions if the community includes in its housing element a program committing the local government to provide units in that income category within the city or county that will be made available through the provision of committed assistance to low- and very low income households at affordable housing costs or affordable rents, as defined. This bill would additionally authorize the department to allow a city or county to substitute the provision of units for up to 25% of the community's obligation to identify adequate sites for any income category under the above-described schedule of actions if the governing body of the city or county has adopted both (1) an ordinance that implements requirements under state law, as well as any applicable requirements of the city or county, relating to accessory dwelling units and meets certain requirements and (2) an ordinance establishing a permitting process and appropriate standards to regulate short-term rentals of single-family dwellings in order to accomplish specified objectives. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

[AB 1244](#) (Fong R) Environmental quality: judicial review: housing projects.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it 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. The act establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would, in an action or proceeding seeking judicial review under the act, prohibit a court from staying or enjoining a housing project for which an environmental impact report has been certified, unless the court makes specified findings.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Housing

[AB 1255](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Surplus public land: inventory.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 661, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a board of supervisors of a county to establish a central inventory of all surplus governmental property located in the county. This bill would, instead, require each county and each city to make a central inventory of specified surplus land and excess land identified pursuant to law on or before December 31 of each year. The bill would require the city or county to make a description of each parcel

and its present uses a matter of public record and to report this information to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) no later than April 1 of each year, beginning April 1, 2021, as provided, but would authorize HCD to delay implementation of this requirement for one year. The bill would require a county or city, upon request, to provide a list of its surplus governmental properties to a citizen, limited dividend corporation, housing corporation, or nonprofit corporation without charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1275 (Santiago D) Mental health services: county pilot program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a community support system to, among other things, conduct active outreach to persons who are mentally disabled and homeless to secure and maintain income, housing, food, and clothing. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature, when funds are made available, that counties ensure the delivery of long-range services and community support assistance to these persons. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish a 3-year pilot project to include the County of Los Angeles and up to 9 additional counties in which each participating county would be required to establish an outreach team, comprised of county employees, to provide outreach services to individuals with a history of mental illness or substance use disorders who are unable to provide for urgently needed medical care and who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The bill would require an outreach team to facilitate early intervention and treatment for these individuals in the least restrictive environment and to provide intensive outreach, case management, and linkage to services, including housing and treatment services. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during the course of the pilot project, as specified. The bill would only become operative upon appropriation by the Legislature for the specific implementation and administration of the pilot program.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

AB 1279 (Bloom D) Planning and zoning: housing development: high-resource areas.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is (1) located in a locality determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development to have not met its share of the regional housing needs for the reporting period, and (2) subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below-market rate housing, as provided. This bill would require the department to designate areas in this state as high-resource areas, as provided, by January 1, 2021, and every 5 years thereafter. The bill would authorize a city or county to appeal the designation of an area within its jurisdiction as a high-resource area during that 5-year period. In any area designated as a high-resource area, the bill would require that a housing development project be a use by right, upon the request of a developer, in any high-resource area designated pursuant to be a use by right in certain parts of the high-resource area if those projects meet specified requirements, including specified affordability requirements. For certain development projects where the initial sales price or initial rent exceeds the affordable housing cost or affordable rent to households with incomes equal to or less than 100% of the area median income, the bill would require the applicant agree to pay a fee equal to 10% of the difference between the actual initial sales price or initial rent and the sales price or rent that would be affordable, as provided. The bill would require the city or county to deposit the fee into a separate fund reserved for the construction or preservation of housing with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent to households with a household income less than 50% of the area median income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Oppose
Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1290](#) (Gloria D) Water projects: financial assistance and construction financing: Pure Water San Diego Program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 755, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. This bill would require, as a condition of receiving construction financing from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and as a condition of receiving financial assistance from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, for specified work performed at the City of San Diego's North City Water Reclamation Plant, North City Pure Water Facility, or any other portion of the Pure Water San Diego Program, an applicant to ensure a construction contract awarded on or after January 1, 2020, requires the contractor to enter into a project labor agreement in accordance with specified existing law. The bill would provide that this condition on receiving construction financing and financial assistance remains in effect only until completion of all phases of the Pure Water San Diego Program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 1295](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Temporary housing and supportive services program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests in the State Department of Developmental Services jurisdiction over various state hospitals, referred to as developmental centers, for the provision of care to persons with developmental disabilities. Existing law prohibits the admission of a person to a developmental center except under certain circumstances, including when the person is experiencing an acute crisis and is committed by a court to the acute crisis center at the Fairview Developmental Center or the Sonoma Developmental Center. Existing law requires the State Department of Developmental Services, on or before October 1, 2015, to submit to the Legislature a plan or plans to close one or more developmental centers, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1326](#) (Gloria D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: low income housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/29/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/11/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, existing law partially exempts from property taxation property used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, if specified criteria are met, including that the owner is eligible for and receives low-income housing tax credits pursuant to specified provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. This bill would extend indefinitely the treatment of a unit of property whose owner is eligible for specified federal low-income housing tax credits as occupied by a lower income household, as provided. By extending the duties of local tax officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1367](#) ([Brough R](#)) **Housing: live-work units.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, establishes the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocates a specified percentage of the moneys in that fund that are collected on and after January 1, 2019, to local governments. Existing law provides that the moneys in the fund allocated to local governments may be expended for, among other things, the predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, rental housing, as specified. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would encourage the development of live-work units.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Human Resources

[AB 1384](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) **Consumer loans: definition.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/28/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines and regulates consumer loans in various ways, including with reference to covered loans. Existing law defines a covered loan as a consumer loan for which the loan's origination balance does not exceed the conforming loan limit for a single family first mortgage, as established by a specified entity, and that meets specified conditions regarding the loan's annual percentage rate or the total points and fees payable will exceed a specified amount of the total loan. In this context, a consumer loan is defined as a consumer credit transaction secured by real property that is located in this state, improved by a one-to-four residential unit, and used, or intended to be used, as the consumer's principal dwelling. Existing law exempts from this definition reverse mortgages, open lines of credit, as defined, bridge loans, and a consumer credit transaction secured by rental property or second homes. This bill, for the purposes of the provisions described above, would define a "consumer credit transaction" as a loan made to, or an obligation incurred by, a natural person in which the money loaned, the property delivered, or service rendered is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1386](#) ([Chen R](#)) **Residential fees and charges.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Mitigation Fee Act, prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except that the payment may be required sooner when the fees or charges are to reimburse the local agency for previously made expenditures, or when the local agency determines that an account has been established, funds have been appropriated for the public improvements or facilities, and the local agency has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy. This bill would delete the above-described authorization for a local agency to require payment of fees or charges prior to the date of final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1399](#) ([Bloom D](#)) **Residential real property: rent control: withdrawal of accommodations.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 596, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law, commonly known as the Ellis Act, generally prohibits public entities from adopting any statute, ordinance, or regulation, or taking any administrative action, as specified, to compel the owner of residential real property to offer or to continue to offer accommodations, as defined, in the property for rent or lease. Existing law authorizes a public entity acting pursuant to the Ellis Act to require an owner who offers accommodations for rent or lease within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date on which they were withdrawn, as specified, to first offer the unit to the tenant or lessee displaced from that unit by the withdrawal, subject to certain requirements. If the owner fails to comply with this requirement, the owner is liable to a displaced tenant or lessee for punitive damages not to exceed 6 months' rent. This bill would prohibit a payment of the above-described punitive damages from being construed to extinguish the owner's obligation to offer the accommodations to a prior tenant or lessee, as described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

AB 1422 (Gipson D) Hate crimes: homeless status.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/23/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes an act punishable as a hate crime if it is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of an actual or perceived characteristic of the victim relating to the victim's disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of those actual or perceived characteristics. Under existing law, a person who commits a crime that is a hate crime is required to receive an enhanced sentence. This bill would make it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived homeless status, as defined. By expanding the scope of an enhancement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make technical, conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

AB 1453 (Chiu D) Property tax: welfare exemptions: rental housing and related facilities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a welfare exemption for property that meets certain requirements, including that it is used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and is owned and operated by certain nonprofit entities. Existing property tax law establishes a partial welfare exemption for property that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities that is owned and operated by an eligible nonprofit entity, including a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is an eligible nonprofit corporation or eligible limited liability company, or a veterans organization, as provided. This bill would authorize the partial welfare exemption to apply to property that is owned and operated by a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is an S corporation that qualifies as a nonprofit corporation, and the property is eligible for, and receives, federal low-income housing credits and federal historic tax credits. The bill would require that, with respect to property located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco, any outstanding tax, interest, or penalty that was levied or imposed between the period of January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2020 upon property that satisfies the criteria described above for a partial welfare exemption be canceled, and any amount previously paid be refunded, provided that the owner of that property certifies that the property satisfied those criteria at the time the tax was levied. By imposing new duties upon local officials with respect to property taxation, and by expanding the crime of perjury by requiring the property owner to make a certification under oath, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1481](#) (Grayson D) Tenancy termination: just cause.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law specifies that a hiring of residential real property, for a term not specified by the parties, is deemed to be renewed at the end of the term implied by law unless one of the parties gives written notice to the other of that party's intention to terminate. Existing law requires an owner of a residential dwelling to give notice at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of termination, or at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of termination if any tenant or resident has resided in the dwelling for less than one year, as specified. Existing law requires any notice given by an owner to be given in a prescribed manner, to contain certain information, and to be formatted, as specified. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit a lessor of residential property from terminating the lease without just cause, as defined, stated in the written notice to terminate. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 1482](#) (Chiu D) Tenant Protection Act of 2019: tenancy: rent caps.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 597, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law specifies that a hiring of residential real property, for a term not specified by the parties, is deemed to be renewed at the end of the term implied by law unless one of the parties gives written notice to the other of that party's intention to terminate. Existing law requires an owner of a residential dwelling to give notice at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of termination, or at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of termination if any tenant or resident has resided in the dwelling for less than one year, as specified. Existing law requires any notice given by an owner to be given in a prescribed manner, to contain certain information, and to be formatted, as specified. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit an owner, as defined, of residential real property from terminating a tenancy without just cause, as defined, which the bill would require to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy when the tenant has continuously and lawfully occupied the residential real property for 12 months, except as provided. The bill would require, for certain just cause terminations that are curable, that the owner give a notice of violation and an opportunity to cure the violation prior to issuing the notice of termination. The bill, if the violation is not cured within the time period set forth in the notice, would authorize a 3-day notice to quit without an opportunity to cure to be served to terminate the tenancy. The bill would require, for no-fault just cause terminations, as specified, that the owner, at the owner's option, either assist certain tenants to relocate, regardless of the tenant's income, by providing a direct payment of one month's rent to the tenant, as specified, or waive in writing the payment of rent for the final month of the tenancy, prior to the rent becoming due. The bill would require the actual amount of relocation assistance or rent waiver provided to a tenant that fails to vacate after the expiration of the notice to terminate the tenancy to be recoverable as damages in an action to recover possession. The bill would provide that if the owner does not provide relocation assistance, the notice of termination is void. The bill would except certain properties and circumstances from the application of its provisions. The bill would require an owner of residential property to provide prescribed notice to a tenant of the tenant's rights under these provisions. The bill would not apply to residential real property subject to a local ordinance requiring just cause for termination adopted on or before September 1, 2019, or to residential real property subject to a local ordinance requiring just cause for termination adopted or amended after September 1, 2019, that is more protective than these provisions, as defined. The bill would void any waiver of the rights under these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 1483](#) (Grayson D) Housing data: collection and reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 662, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Existing law prohibits a local agency from requiring additional information from an applicant that was not specified in that list.This bill would require a city, county, or special district to maintain on its internet website, as applicable, a current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements imposed by the city, county, or special district, including any dependent special district, applicable to a proposed housing development project, all zoning ordinances and development standards, and annual fee reports or annual financial reports, as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or special district to provide on its internet website an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, as specified. By requiring a city or county to include this information on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1484 (Grayson D) Mitigation Fee Act: housing developments.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(b).

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency that establishes, increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Existing law, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district.This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a housing impact requirement adopted by the local agency on a housing development project, as defined, unless specified requirements are satisfied by the local agency, including that the housing impact requirement be roughly proportional in both nature and extent to the impact created by the housing development project. The bill, for purposes of these provisions, defines "housing impact requirement" as a fee imposed under the Mitigation Fee Act, dedications of parkland or in-lieu fees imposed under the Quimby Act, a construction excise tax, or landowner-approved taxes imposed under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982.This bill would prohibit a housing impact requirement from curing deficiencies in a public facility serving existing development, unless the amount of the housing impact requirement is roughly proportional both in nature and extent to the housing development project's impact on the public facility. The bill would prohibit a housing impact requirement from being based on providing a level of service, as defined, that exceeds the existing community's current level of service.This bill would require a local agency to adopt a nexus study that is used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of these provisions, subject to specified public participation requirements. The bill would require a local agency to make an individualized determination that a housing development project will have the same type and amount of impact projected for a type of development analyzed in the nexus study.Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including zoning variances, use permits, building inspections, and the processing of maps, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law provides that these fees may be challenged within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance or resolution establishing the fee.This bill would additionally provide that those fees are subject to specified protest procedures upon the payment of the fees.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[AB 1485](#) (Wicks D) Housing development: streamlining.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 663, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)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. Existing law requires, among other objective planning standards, that the development be subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below market rate housing based on one of 3 specified conditions. Existing law requires, among those conditions, a development to dedicate a minimum of 10% of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making below 80% of the area median income, if the project contains more than 10 units of housing and the locality did not timely submit its latest production report to the Department of Housing and Community Development, 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. Existing law also requires a development proponent to commit to record a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower income housing units required pursuant to these provisions will remain affordable, as provided. This bill would modify that condition to authorize a development that is located within the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, to instead dedicate 20% of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at or below 120% of the area median income with the average income of the units at or below 100% of the area median income, except as provided. The bill would prohibit the rent or sale price charged for those units that are dedicated to housing affordable to households between 80% and 120% of area median income from exceeding 30% of the gross income of the household. The bill would make a conforming change by expanding the above-described requirement to commit to record a land use restriction or covenant to also require such a land use restriction or covenant for moderate income housing units, as defined. The bill would provide that a development proponent may use a unit of affordable housing to satisfy the affordability requirements provided by these provisions and any other state or local affordability requirement, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1487](#) (Chiu D) San Francisco Bay area: housing development: financing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 598, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the establishment of various special districts that may support and finance housing development, including affordable housing special beneficiary districts that are authorized to promote affordable housing development with certain property tax revenues that a city or county would otherwise be entitled to receive. This bill, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act, would establish the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (hereafter the authority) and would state that the authority's purpose is to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. The bill would provide that the governing board of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission serve as the governing board of the authority. The bill would require the authority board to provide for regular audits of the authority, including an independent financial and performance audit for bonds secured by ad valorem property taxes, and financial reports, as provided. The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities within the San Francisco Bay area, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1497](#) (Holden D) Hosting platforms.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 599, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits an owner of housing from engaging in specific acts of discrimination against a person seeking to purchase, rent, or lease any housing accommodation. Existing law authorizes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to receive and investigate complaints of violations of the act. The act defines "housing accommodation" for these purposes to mean any building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied as, or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families. This bill would include within the definition of "housing accommodation" under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act a building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied, or intended to be occupied, pursuant to a transaction facilitated by a hosting platform, as defined. The bill would include findings and declarations regarding the intent of these provisions as they relate to existing housing laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

[AB 1534](#) ([Wicks D](#)) Regional Homeless Management Planning Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects, and the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to provide assistance to homeless persons. This bill would enact the Regional Homeless Management Planning Act, which would require the department, on or before December 31, 2020, to develop standards and definitions for a county to use in developing regional homeless action plans, as specified. The bill would require a county to complete and submit to the department a Regional Homeless Action Plan on or before January 1, 2022, and every 2 years thereafter, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[AB 1536](#) ([Gray D](#)) Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts: standards.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor's office, under the control of the Director of State Planning and Research appointed by the Governor. Existing law requires the office to serve the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and as the comprehensive state planning agency, as provided. Among other things, existing law requires the office to develop a housing cost manual which may be used by local agencies in assessing the impact on housing costs of alternative land use proposals and land use regulatory programs of local agencies, and as an aid in evaluating private land use proposals. This bill, no later than November 30, 2020, would require the office to develop standards for the formation of Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts. The bill would require that these standards encourage equitable development in location-efficient areas adjacent to public transit investments in passenger rail in order to refocus growth toward city centers while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reinforcing community resilience.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1561](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Endangered wildlife: crocodiles and alligators.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/9/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).

Location: 9/9/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to import into the state for commercial purposes, to possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a polar bear, leopard, ocelot, tiger, cheetah, jaguar, sable antelope, wolf, zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey, kangaroo, vicuna, sea otter, free-roaming feral horse, dolphin, porpoise, Spanish lynx, or elephant. Existing law, commencing January 1, 2020, makes it a misdemeanor to import into the state for commercial purposes, to possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a crocodile or alligator. This bill would delay the commencement of the prohibition on importing into the state for commercial purposes, possessing with intent to sell, or selling within the state, the dead body, or a part or product thereof, of a crocodile or alligator until January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1562](#) (Burke D) Housing guidebook.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to prepare a guidebook for use by certain public and private entities in the planning and development of a housing supply to meet the need created by employment growth. Existing law requires the final guidebook to be completed, in time for use following the availability of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, no later than December 31, 1993. This bill would, instead, require the department to prepare the guidebook for use following the 2020 Census of Population and Housing and would require the guidebook to be completed by December 31, 2023.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1567](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Farmworker housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, through its Office of Migrant Services, to assist in the development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or operation of migrant farm labor centers and authorizes the Director of Housing and Community Development to contract with school districts, housing authorities, health agencies, and other appropriate local public and private nonprofit agencies for the procurement or construction of housing or shelter and to obtain services for migratory agricultural workers. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into multiyear operating contracts and provide funding annually by amending those contracts, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

[AB 1568](#) (McCarty D) Housing law compliance: prohibition on applying for state grants.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law, the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for the preparation of the housing element, including a requirement that a planning agency submit a draft of the element or draft amendment to the element to the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to the adoption of the element or amendment to the element. Existing law requires the department to review the draft and report its written findings, as specified. Existing law also requires the department, in its written findings, to determine whether the draft substantially complies with the Housing Element Law. This bill would authorize the city or county to submit evidence that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law to the department and to request the department to issue a finding that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law. If the department finds that the city or county is no longer in violation of state law, the bill would require the department to notify the city or county. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2025, prohibit a city or county found to be in violation of state law, as described above, from applying for a state grant, unless the fund source of the state grant is protected by a specified provision of the California Constitution relating to state taxes and fees on motor vehicles and motor vehicle fuels or the state grant funds, if awarded to the city or county, would assist the city or county in complying with the Housing Element Law. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1579](#) (Gabriel D) College and university student housing: impact mitigation fees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district, as provided. Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, limits the amount of fees, charges, dedications, and other requirements levied or imposed by state and local agencies on the planning, use, or development of real property for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities based upon assessable space, as defined. Existing law exempts certain facilities from these charges, including any facility owned and occupied by a federal, state, or local entity. This bill would prohibit a school district from levying a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against the construction or operation of a college or university student housing facility, as defined. The bill would require the owner of the facility to pay the school impact mitigation fee for a unit of the facility if a child residing in that unit attends a school of the district. The bill would require the owner of a facility to record a covenant in favor of the school district requiring the owner to pay the school impact mitigation fee as provided, and submit a report to the school district each year disclosing each unit that houses a child attending a school of the district and the assessable area of each of those units. This bill would require a developer of a college or university student housing facility to notify the appropriate school districts of their intent to construct and operate a college or university student housing facility, as specified. The bill would require a developer that proposes to convert a college or university student housing facility to any other use to obtain the approval of the city or county that issued the original building permit after all school impact mitigation fees have been paid, as provided. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1585](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide by ordinance for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1629](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Low-income housing tax credits.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee in state government to allocate the federal and state low-income housing tax credits. Existing law requires the committee to adopt a qualified allocation plan, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the committee to adopt a qualified allocation plan.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[AB 1640](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Local government finance: budget reserves.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, who has charge of the financial records of the local agency, to furnish to the Controller a report of all the financial transactions of the local agency during the next preceding fiscal year within a specified amount of time of the close of each fiscal year. Existing law requires the report to include, among other things, the aggregate amount of taxes levied, as specified, and the total expenditures made by administrative departments during the preceding fiscal year. This bill would require a local government by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to submit a written report to the State Controller's office on how it plans to spend any of its budget reserves, as defined, on specified priorities over a 5-year fiscal period, including, among others, mental and behavioral health services and affordable housing. The bill would provide this reporting requirement only applies to a local government if the local government's budget reserve in the immediately preceding fiscal year was in excess of 30 percent of the total expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. By placing new reporting requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Health and Human Services, Housing

[AB 1697](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **Housing: tenancy termination: just cause.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law specifies that a hiring of residential real property, for a term not specified by the parties, is deemed to be renewed at the end of the term implied by law unless one of the parties gives written notice to the other, of that party's intention to terminate. Existing law requires an owner of a residential dwelling to give notice at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of termination, or at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of termination if any tenant or resident has resided in the dwelling for less than one year. Existing law requires any notice given by an owner to be given in a prescribed manner, to contain certain information, and to be formatted, as specified. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit a lessor of residential property, for a term not specified by the parties, in which the tenant has occupied the property for 10 months or more, from terminating the lease without just cause, stated in the written notice to terminate. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1706](#) ([Quirk D](#)) **Housing development: incentives.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/25/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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. Existing law requires the objective planning standards to include, among other things, that the development be located in a jurisdiction for which the department determines that the number of units that have been issued building permits is less than the local agency's share of the regional housing needs, by income category, for the applicable reporting period. This bill would, until January 1, 2035, provide specified financial incentives that ensure financial feasibility to a development proponent of a residential housing development in the 9-county San Francisco Bay area region that dedicates at least 20% of the development's housing units to households making no more than 150% of the area median income. The incentives provided to those developments include an exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act, a density bonus of 35%, a waiver of local parking requirements, and a waiver of physical building requirements imposed on development by the local agency, such as green building standards. 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 on a project that it 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. This bill would require a development proponent to submit a request to the local agency on a project proforma that documents the necessity of the requested incentives to make the development financially feasible. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a list of market conditions to be included in the project proforma and to be considered by the local agency and a methodology for the local agency to evaluate and determine whether the requested financial incentives are necessary to ensure that the development is financially feasible. The bill would require the department to develop a process for a local agency to contract with a qualified development expert to review a project proforma. The bill would require local agencies to report all housing units created pursuant to these provisions to the department, and would require the department to adopt guidelines for local agencies to increase the concessions and incentives as needed to assure the financial feasibility and accelerated production of housing units. This bill would require a development subject to these provisions to be subject to a 12-month discretionary review period that may consist of no more than 2 public hearings. The bill would require a local agency to notify the development proponent in writing if the local agency determines that the development conflicts with any of the requirements provided for these incentives. The bill would allow a local agency to impose conditions of approval on a development if specified conditions are met. This bill would apply only to a residential development project on a site that is zoned for residential development, located in an urban area, as defined, and not located within a historic district, coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, or flood plain. The bill would not apply to developments that would require the demolition of specified types of affordable housing. The bill would require a development subject to these provisions to comply with specified prevailing wage and skilled and trained workforce requirements. This bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities within the San Francisco Bay area, including charter cities. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the San Francisco Bay Area. By requiring local agencies to provide specified financial incentives to eligible housing developments, this 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[AB 1731](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) Short-term rentals: coastal zone: County of San Diego.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 7/9/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a hosting platform, as defined, to provide a specific notice to an occupant listing a

residence for short-term rental on a hosting platform that states, among other things, that, if the occupant is a tenant, listing the room, home, condominium, or apartment may violate the lease or contract and could result in legal action by the landlord, including possible eviction. This bill would authorize a hosting platform to book a transaction for a unit within an eligible area as a short-term rental 365 days per year if the primary resident lives onsite of the residential property full time. The bill would define "full time" for these purposes as 270 days per year. The bill would prohibit a hosting platform from booking a transaction for residential property that is located within an eligible area in which the primary resident does not live onsite full time as a short-term rental for more than 30 days per year. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local public agency from permitting a housing platform to book a transaction for residential property in an eligible area as a short term rental for more than 30 days per calendar year. The bill would define "eligible area" to mean an area that is located within the coastal zone of the County of San Diego, in an urbanized area, and zoned for residential use, as provided. The bill would prohibit a hosting platform from booking a transaction for residential property located within the coastal zone in the County of San Diego as a short-term rental unless authorized by the rental property owner. The bill would also require the hosting platform facilitator of the short-term rental to be responsible for collecting and remitting applicable transient occupancy taxes, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1732 (Flora R) Redevelopment: successor agencies: asset disposal: City of Manteca.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/29/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, dispose of assets and properties of the former redevelopment agency as directed by the oversight board of the successor agency. Existing law requires a successor agency to dispose of specified assets and properties of the former redevelopment expeditiously and in a manner aimed at maximizing value. This bill would authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Manteca to dispose of assets previously used as Qualex Incorporated, as defined, to a nonprofit organization that provides resources to homeless and low-income individuals, provided that the agency requires that the property be used for those purposes. If that property ceases to be used for these purposes, the bill would require that the property revert to the successor agency or, if the successor agency has ceased to exist, the City of Manteca. The bill would then require the successor agency or the City of Manteca, as applicable, sell the property at its fair market value and distribute the proceeds from the sale to each affected taxing entity on a pro rata basis. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

AB 1734 (Chiu D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: rental housing: moderate income housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Under existing property tax law, property that meets these requirements that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities is entitled to a partial exemption, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units, in any year that any of certain criteria apply. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would provide a similar exemption for qualified property, as defined, that meets the requirements of the welfare exemption and that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving moderate-income households, as defined, represents of the total number of residential units. The bill would require the owner of the property to certify specified information under

penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

AB 1741 (Medina D) Postsecondary education: housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions as the segments of postsecondary education in this state. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to encourage the construction of housing at or near postsecondary educational institutions.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

AB 1763 (Chiu D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 666, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the jurisdictional boundaries of that city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, or for the donation of land within the development, if the developer agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents and meets other requirements. Existing law provides for the calculation of the amount of density bonus for each type of housing development that qualifies under these provisions. This bill would additionally require a density bonus to be provided to a developer who agrees to construct a housing development in which 100% of the total units, exclusive of managers' units, are for lower income households, as defined. However, the bill would provide that a housing development that qualifies for a density bonus under its provisions may include up to 20% of the total units for moderate-income households, as defined. The bill would also require that a housing development that meets these criteria receive 4 incentives or concessions under the Density Bonus Law and, if the development is located within ½ of a major transit stop, a height increase of up to 3 additional stories or 33 feet. The bill would generally require that the housing development receive a density bonus of 80%, but would exempt the housing development from any maximum controls on density if it is located within ½ mile of a major transit stop. The bill would prohibit a housing development that receives a waiver from any maximum controls on density under these provisions from receiving a waiver or reduction of development standards pursuant to existing law, other than as expressly provided in the bill. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes to the Density Bonus Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

AB 1783 (Rivas, Robert D) H-2A worker housing: state funding: streamlined approval process for agricultural employee housing development.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing federal law governing immigration authorizes the importation of an alien as a nonimmigrant agricultural worker, known as an H-2A worker, if specified requirements are met, including that the employer furnish housing, as provided. This bill would prohibit the provision of state funding, as defined, for

the purposes of funding predevelopment of, developing, or operating any housing used to comply with the federal law requirement to furnish housing to H-2A workers and would require an employer, as defined, or other recipient of state funding who utilizes state funding for these purposes to reimburse the state or state agency that provided the funding in an amount equal to the amount of that state funding expended for those purposes. The bill would exempt from these provisions any contract or other enforceable agreement pursuant to which the state or a state agency provides funding that was entered into prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would also make various conforming changes to other laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing, Human Resources

AB 1795 (Kamlager-Dove D) Civil actions: unlawful detainer: court records.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 5/22/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property in specified cases, including a case in which an owner of real property seeks to displace, on the ground of unlawful detainer, a tenant or lessee of accommodations that the owner has withdrawn from rent or lease. Existing law requires the clerk of the court to allow access to the records of those summary proceedings, as specified. This bill would prohibit the clerk from allowing access to the records of an unlawful detainer action described above, except as specified. The bill would require the owner in such a case to identify the type of unlawful detainer action in the caption of the owner's complaint. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 8/19/2019-Read third time. Refused adoption. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Aguilar-Curry.

Location: 5/20/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 4 (McGuire D) Housing.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 4/2/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing

costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would authorize a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project or eligible transit-oriented development (TOD) project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would define a "neighborhood multifamily project" to mean a project to construct a multifamily unit of up to 2 residential dwelling units in a nonurban community, as defined, or up to 4 residential dwelling units in an urban community, as defined, that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019. The bill would define an "eligible TOD project" as a project located in an urban community, as defined, that meets specified height requirements, is located within 1/2 mile of an existing or planned transit station parcel or entrance, and meets other floor area ratio, density, parking, and zoning requirements. The bill also requires an eligible TOD project development proponent to develop a plan that ensures transit accessibility to the residents of the development in coordination with the applicable local transit agency. The bill would require specified TOD projects to comply with specified affordability, prevailing wage, and skilled and trained workforce requirements. The bill would also define "eligible parcel" to mean a parcel located within a city or county that has unmet regional housing needs and has produced fewer housing units than jobs over a specified period; is zoned to allow residential use and qualifies as an infill site; is not located within a historic district, coastal zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, or a flood plain; the development would not require the demolition of specified types of affordable housing; the parcel is not eligible for development under existing specified transit-oriented development authorizations; and the parcel in question has been fully reassessed on or after January 1, 2021, to reflect its full cash value, following a change in ownership. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 5 (Beall D) Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, subject to certain modifications. Existing law requires an annual reallocation of property tax revenue from local agencies in each county to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in that county for allocation to specified educational entities. This bill would establish in state government the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program, which would be administered by the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority, transit village development district, or a combination of those entities, to apply to the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny plans for projects meeting specific criteria. The bill would also authorize certain local agencies to establish an affordable housing and community development investment agency and authorize an agency to apply for funding under the program and issue bonds, as provided, to carry out a project under the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 6 (Beall D) Residential development: available land.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 667, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires each state agency to make a review of all proprietary state lands over which it has jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions, and to report to the Department of General Services on those lands in excess of its foreseeable needs. Existing law requires the jurisdiction over lands reported excess to be transferred to the department upon request. Existing law requires the Department of General Services

to report to the Legislature annually on the lands declared excess. Existing law requires a city or county to have a general plan for development with a housing element and to submit the housing element to the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to adoption or amendment. Existing law requires that the housing element include an inventory of land suitable and available to residential development, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to furnish the Department of General Services with a list of local lands suitable and available for residential development as identified by a local government as part of the housing element of its general plan. The bill would require the Department of General Services to create a database of that information and information regarding state lands determined or declared excess and to make this database available and searchable by the public by means of a link on its internet website. The bill would require for any housing element adopted on or after January 1, 2021, that the local planning agency submit an electronic copy of the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to the Department of Housing and Community Development. By requiring local governments to electronically submit the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to the department, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 9 (Beall D) Income taxes: low-income housing credits: allocation: sale of credits.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 5/30/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing projects. This bill would delete the January 1, 2020, date with respect to both of these provisions, thereby requiring the allocation of credits among partners in accordance with the partnership agreement and authorizing the sale of a credit, as described above, indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

SB 13 (Wieckowski D) Accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 653, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires any ordinance adopted by a local agency to comply with certain criteria, including that it require accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling or detached if located within the same lot, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total area of floor space. This bill would, instead, authorize the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. The bill would also revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or other structure, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total floor area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 18 (Skinner D) Keep Californians Housed Act.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 134, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a tenant or subtenant in possession of a rental housing unit under a month-to-month lease at the time that property is sold in foreclosure to be provided 90 days' written notice to quit before the tenant or subtenant may be removed from the property. Existing law also provides tenants or subtenants holding possession of a rental housing unit under a fixed-term residential lease entered into before transfer of title at the foreclosure sale the right to possession until the end of the lease term, except in specified circumstances. Existing law repeals these provisions as of December 31, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

SB 48 (Wiener D) Low Barrier Navigation Center developments.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, and to make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of a community. This bill would revise the requirements of the housing element, as described above, in connection with the identification of zones where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use with a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The bill would generally require that emergency shelters be in areas that allow residential use, including mixed-use areas, but would permit designation in nonresidential zones if a zoning designation is not possible where residential use is a permitted use and if a local government can demonstrate that the zone is connected to specified amenities and services. The bill would remove the authorization granted to local government to require off-street parking, as specified, in connection with standards applied to emergency shelters. The bill would require that zones where emergency shelters are allowed include sites that meet at least one of certain prescribed standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

SB 50 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval: incentives.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/4/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that satisfies specified planning objective standards to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. This bill would authorize a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would define a "neighborhood multifamily project" to mean a project to construct a multifamily structure on vacant land, or to convert an existing structure that does not require substantial exterior alteration into a multifamily structure, consisting of up to 4 residential dwelling units and that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019. The bill would also define "eligible parcel" to mean a parcel that meets specified requirements, including requirements relating to the location of the parcel and restricting the demolition of certain housing development that may already exist on the site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Oppose

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 113 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Housing.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 668, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law creates the National Mortgage Special Deposit Fund in the State Treasury, which is continuously appropriated and subject to allocation by the Department of Finance, for the receipt of moneys from the National Mortgage Settlement. This bill, in accordance with a specified California appellate court decision, would provide for \$331,044,084 to be transferred from the General Fund to the National Mortgage Special Deposit Fund. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to create a trust to manage these funds, as specified. The bill would specify purposes to which these funds will be applied. The bill would appropriate \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Finance to study the most effective way to establish and manage a trust for those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Housing

[SB 187](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 545, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, regulates the collection of consumer debts by debt collectors, as defined. The act defines "consumer debt" to mean money, property, or their equivalent, due or owing or alleged to be due or owing from a natural person by reason of a consumer credit transaction. The act further defines "consumer credit transaction" to mean a transaction between a natural person and another person in which property, services, or money is acquired on credit by that natural person from the other person primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. The act also defines "debt collector" to exclude an attorney or counselor at law. This bill would provide that consumer debt for purposes of the act includes mortgage debt. The bill would also remove the exception for an attorney or counselor at law from the definition of debt collector. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 191](#) ([Morrell R](#)) Land use: housing element.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Status: 2/6/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/30/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires the housing element to contain, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meeting those needs. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that law.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 196](#) ([Beall D](#)) Property taxes: community land trust.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 669, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, the California Constitution defines "full cash value" as the assessor's fair market value valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash

value” or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing property tax law generally defines this “full cash value” of property as the property’s “fair market value” and defines these terms to mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that property would bring if exposed for sale in the open market under conditions in which neither buyer nor seller could take advantage of the exigencies of the other, and both the buyer and the seller have knowledge of all of the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used, and of the enforceable restrictions upon those uses and purposes. Existing property tax law requires the assessor to consider the effect of certain enforceable restrictions, including, among others, a contract that is a 99-year ground lease between a community land trust, as defined, and the qualified owner, as defined, of an owner-occupied single-family dwelling or an owner-occupied unit in a multifamily dwelling, that subjects a single-family dwelling or unit in a multifamily dwelling and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated to affordability restrictions, as defined. This bill would require, when valuing property subject to the enforceable restriction described above, that the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit be rebuttably presumed to include both the dwelling or unit and the leased land on which the dwelling or unit is situated, and would authorize this presumption to be overcome if the assessor establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that all or a portion of the value of the leased land is not reflected in the sale or resale price of the dwelling or unit. The bill would require corrections of base year values and declines in value owing to the restrictions on properties assessed pursuant to these provisions to apply to all lien dates occurring after September 27, 2016. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding the public purpose served by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

[SB 215](#) **(Morrell R) Local government: housing.**

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Status: 2/13/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/6/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law requires local governments to adopt a general plan that consists of a number of elements, including the housing element. The housing element is required to be updated at specified intervals, and when updating the housing element, the local government is required to take into account regional housing needs for various income levels. Existing law authorizes local governments to conduct a review or appeal regarding allocation data provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the council of governments regarding the locality’s share of the regional housing need or the submittal of data or information for a proposed allocation, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 234](#) **(Skinner D) Family daycare homes.**

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 244, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, the State Department of Social Services licenses and regulates family daycare homes. Under existing law, a small family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 8 children, is considered a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to either classify a large family daycare home, which may provide care for up to 14 children, as residential use of the property or to provide a process for applying for a permit to use the property as a large family daycare home. This bill would instead require a large family daycare home to be treated as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 235](#) **(Dodd D) Planning and zoning: housing production report: regional housing need allocation.**

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 844, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This portion of the annual report is known as the production report. This bill would authorize the County of Napa and the City of Napa to reach a mutually acceptable agreement to allow one of those jurisdictions to report on its annual production report to the department those completed entitlements, building permits, and certificates of occupancy issued by the other jurisdiction for the development of housing if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa and the City Council of the City of Napa to each hold a public hearing to solicit public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill would make conforming changes with respect to the production report required to be submitted to the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Public Works

[SB 242](#) (Roth D) Land use applications: Department of Defense: points of contact.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 142, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires a planning agency to refer any proposed action to adopt or substantially change a general plan to specified entities, including a branch of the United States Armed Forces if certain conditions are met, including the branch providing a California mailing address and the Department of Defense providing electronic maps of low-level flight paths to the Office of Planning and Research. This bill would delete the provision related to the Department of Defense described above, and instead require a branch of the United States Armed Forces to provide the office with a point of contact before a planning agency is required to refer a proposed action to adopt or substantially amend a general plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 293](#) (Skinner D) Infrastructure financing districts: formation: issuance of bonds: City of Oakland.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 762, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a legislative body of a city or county to designate one or more infrastructure financing districts, adopt an infrastructure financing plan, and issue bonds, for which only the district is liable, to finance specified public capital facilities of communitywide significance. Existing law specifies procedures for the preparation and adoption of an infrastructure financing plan and the issuance of bonds by a district, including requiring that the issuance of bonds be approved by 2/3 of the voters residing within the boundaries of the district voting on the proposition. Existing law authorizes the inclusion of a provision for the division of taxes in an infrastructure financing plan. Existing law establishes certain alternative procedures for the formation and financing activities of a waterfront district, as defined, in the City and County of San Francisco. This bill would establish alternative procedures for the formation of an infrastructure financing district by the City of Oakland under these provisions. The bill would require the City Council of the City of Oakland to initiate proceedings for the formation of the district by adoption of a resolution of intention to establish the district that, among other things, directs the preparation of an infrastructure financing plan. The bill would require the infrastructure financing plan to include a provision

for the division of taxes, but would prohibit the division of taxes with respect to nonconsenting affected taxing agencies and specified local educational agencies. The bill would require a district board, composed of specified members, to hold 3 noticed public hearings on the infrastructure financing plan and to conduct a protest proceeding, as provided. The bill would authorize the establishment of the district if fewer than 25% of the combined number of landowners and residents in the area file a protest to the infrastructure financing plan, or if between 25% and 50% of those landowners file such a protest and the infrastructure financing plan is submitted to the voters and approved. The bill would require the district board to provide an annual report to each landowner, resident, and affected taxing entity that participates in the plan, as provided. The bill would also authorize the district board to approve and issue bonds for the district by adopting a resolution that contains specified information. The bill would authorize a district formed under these provisions to finance specified facilities and projects. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SB 294 (Hill D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: low income housing.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, existing law partially exempts from property taxation property used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities, if specified criteria are met, including, except in the case of a limited partnership in which the managing general partner is a nonprofit corporation eligible for the exemption, that 90% or more of the occupants of the property are lower income households whose rents do not exceed the rent limits prescribed by a specified law. Existing law limits the total exemption amount allowed to a taxpayer, with respect to a single property or multiple properties for any fiscal year on the sole basis of the application of this criterion, to \$20,000,000 of tax. This bill, for claims filed for fiscal years 2020–21 through 2030–31, inclusive, would decrease the percentage of occupants that are lower income households required to qualify for exemption under these provisions from 90% to 50%. The bill, with respect to lien dates occurring on and after January 1, 2020, would also increase the total exemption amount allowed from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in assessed value. The bill would require any outstanding qualified ad valorem property tax in excess of the \$20,000,000 limitation, and related interest or penalty, which was levied or imposed on and after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, with respect to qualified property for which a qualified claim was filed, to be canceled to the extent that the amount canceled does not result in a total assessed value exemption amount in excess of \$100,000,000 being allowed to a qualified taxpayer with respect to a single property or multiple properties for any fiscal year. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2020, prohibit an escape assessment from being levied on qualified property if that amount would be subject to cancellation pursuant to this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

SB 323 (Wieckowski D) Common interest developments: elections.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 848, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the creation and management of common interest developments. The act requires a homeowner's association to adopt rules that, among other things, specify the qualifications for candidates for the board of directors of the association and any other elected position, qualifications for voting, the voting power of each membership, the authenticity, validity, and effect of proxies, and the voting period for elections, including the times at which polls will open and close, consistent with the governing documents. The act requires the sealed ballots to be at all times in the custody of the inspector or inspectors of elections or at a designated location until after the tabulation of the vote. This bill would, among other things, require an association to provide general notice of the procedure and deadline for submitting a nomination as a candidate at least 30 days before any deadline for submitting a nomination. The bill would require an association to disqualify a person from nomination as a candidate for not being a member at the time of the nomination. The bill would authorize

an association to disqualify a person from being nominated or from serving on the board for specified reasons, including the failure to pay regular and special assessments. The bill would require the rules to require retention of, as association elections materials, both a candidate registration list and a voter list, which would be required to be made available to members to verify the accuracy of their individual information, in accordance with specified timeframes. The bill would require these rules to prohibit the denial of a ballot to a member and to a person with general power of attorney for an owner. This bill would require the sealed ballots, signed voter envelopes, voter list, proxies, and candidate registration list to be in the custody of the inspector of elections or at a designated location until after vote tabulation and would, with certain exceptions, require these association election materials to be considered association records, as defined, subject to inspection. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Police Department

[SB 329](#) (Mitchell D) Discrimination: housing: source of income.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 600, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits housing discrimination, including discrimination through public or private land use practices, decisions, or authorizations, based on specified personal characteristics, including source of income. Existing law defines the term "source of income" for purposes of the provisions relating to discrimination in housing accommodations described above, to mean lawful, verifiable income paid directly to a tenant or paid to a representative of a tenant. Existing law specifies that for the purposes of this definition, a landlord is not considered a representative of a tenant. This bill would instead define the term for purposes of those provisions, to mean verifiable income paid directly to a tenant or to a representative of a tenant, or paid to a housing owner or landlord on behalf of a tenant, including federal, state, or local public assistance and housing subsidies, as specified. The bill would also specify that for the purposes of this definition, a housing owner is not considered a representative of a tenant. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 330](#) (Skinner D) Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 654, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Housing Accountability Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act specifies that one way to satisfy that requirement is to make findings that the housing development project or emergency shelter is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete. The act requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria that were in effect at the time the application was deemed to be complete, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, to base its decision upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, and places the burden of proof on the local agency to that effect. The act requires a court to impose a fine on a local agency under certain circumstances and requires that the fine be at least \$10,000 per housing unit in the housing development project on the date the application was deemed complete. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would specify that an application is deemed complete for these purposes if a preliminary application was submitted, as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 333](#) (Wilk R) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, except as specified, to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations and, among other things, to identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, by July 1, 2021, to develop and implement a statewide strategic plan for addressing homelessness in the state, as specified. The bill would require the council, by January 1, 2021, to implement strategic plans to assist federal Housing and Urban Development Continuum of Care lead agencies in better implementing Housing and Urban Development recommended activities and meeting Housing and Urban Development requirements.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 335](#) (Hurtado D) Provision of sewer service: onsite sewage treatment system: opt out.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires each California regional water quality control board to adopt water quality control plans and to establish water quality objectives in those plans, considering certain factors, to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance. The act authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a special district, city, or county to a disadvantaged community, as defined, under specified circumstances and with certain exceptions. The act authorizes the property owner of an affected residence to opt out of an order for the provision of sewer service for a maximum of 5 years for the residence from the date of the issuance of the order by demonstrating to a regional board that the residence is served by an onsite sewage treatment system that is not inadequate and was installed no more than 10 years prior to the issuance of the order. This bill would authorize the property owner of an affected residence to opt out of such an order for a maximum of 5 years if the adequate onsite sewage treatment system was installed no more than 5 years prior to the issuance of the order.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Water Department

[SB 364](#) (Stone R) Property taxation: senior and disabled veterans.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 6/18/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

(1)The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value, as defined, of that property, and provides that the full cash value base may be adjusted each year by the inflationary rate not to exceed 2% for any given year. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to, on an annual basis beginning January 1, 2021, and until January 1, 2031, review the effectiveness of these tax benefits, as provided, and to submit a report of their review to the Legislature. The bill would require, for these purposes, each county assessor to make information available to the State Board of Equalization upon request. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 384](#) (Morrell R) Housing.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.O. on 3/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)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 on a project that it 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 establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for housing development projects with 50 or more residential units. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before September 1, 2020, to adopt a rule of court that applies to any action or proceeding seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals therefrom, 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, except as provided, prohibit the court, in an action or proceeding brought alleging a violation of CEQA, from staying or enjoining the siting, construction, or operation of housing development projects, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 450](#) (Umberg D) California Environmental Quality Act exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 344, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. Because the lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Sponsor

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 479](#) (Atkins D) Tenancy: automatic renewal or extension of lease.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/15/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, a lease for residential housing that provides for the automatic renewal or extension of the lease if the lessee remains in possession after the lease's expiration, or if the lessee fails to give notice of intent not to renew or extend before expiration of the lease, is voidable by the party who did not prepare

the lease, unless the renewal or extension provision, and a recital regarding the presence of this provision, appears in the agreement in at least 8-point boldface type, if the contract is printed. This bill would require instead that the renewal or extension provision and the recital, as described above, appear in at least 12-point boldface type.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

[SB 500](#) ([Morrell R](#)) Veterans: education.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs within state government and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the administration of various programs providing benefits to veterans. This bill would require the department to establish an education assistance program to provide housing and tuition assistance to disabled veterans attending graduate school in the State of California if their eligibility for federal education assistance has expired. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to provide tuition assistance and a housing allowance to disabled veterans while they attend specified graduate schools in the State of California, as specified. The bill would additionally require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide a housing allowance to a disabled veteran in a graduate internship or fellowship program that earns credits toward a graduate degree.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 521](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Income and corporation taxes: credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving Section 8 assistance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/14/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 3% of the amount of rent or lease payments in the form of certain federal housing assistance vouchers per qualified property, defined as a dwelling or unit rented or leased to persons receiving certain federal assistance. The bill would require the taxpayer, to be eligible for the credit, to obtain verification from the appropriate local housing authority, as defined, that the property for which a credit is claimed satisfies the definition of qualified property and to provide a copy of the verification to the Franchise Tax Board. This bill would limit the credit to 5 qualified properties per taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would also provide that the credit amount is \$0 for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified in a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

[SB 529](#) ([Durazo D](#)) Tenant associations: eviction for cause.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/29/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful for a lessor to engage in specified activities for the purpose of influencing a tenant to vacate a dwelling, including using, or threatening to use, force, willful threats, or menacing conduct that interferes with the tenant's quiet enjoyment of the premises and that would create an apprehension of harm in a reasonable person. Existing law prohibits a lessor from retaliating against a lessee because the lessee has lawfully organized or participated in a lessees' association or an organization

advocating lessees' rights, or has lawfully and peaceably exercised any rights under the law, by increasing rent, decreasing services, causing a lessee to quit involuntarily, bringing an action to recover possession, or from threatening to do any of those acts. A lessor who violates this latter provision is liable to the lessee for actual damages and, under certain circumstances, punitive damages. This bill would declare that tenants have the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of a tenant association, subject to any restrictions as may be imposed by law, or to refuse to join or participate in the activities of a tenant association. The bill would define "tenant association" for these purposes and require a tenant association under these provisions to adopt bylaws or an operating agreement for purposes of its internal governance. The bill would require landlords to allow tenants and tenant organizers to engage in conduct related to the establishment or operation of a tenant association, except as specified, and prohibit a landlord or representative of the landlord from attending meetings of a tenant association unless invited by the tenant association. The bill would prohibit a landlord from terminating or refusing to renew a residential tenancy in a rental unit, as defined, occupied by a member of a tenant association subject to these provisions, except for cause, which would be required to be stated in writing. The bill would require any landlord who attempts to terminate a tenancy pursuant to these provisions to provide the tenant a written notice to quit or terminate that recites the grounds on which the landlord is proceeding. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Housing

SB 532 (Portantino D) Redevelopment: City of Glendale: bond proceeds: affordable housing.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to issue a finding of completion to a successor agency upon confirmation by the county auditor-controller that specified payments have been fully made by the successor agency. Existing law requires any successor agency that has been issued a finding of completion to use bond proceeds derived from bonds issued on or after January 1, 2011, in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy approved enforceable obligations, in a manner consistent with the original bond covenants, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that no more than 5% of the proceeds derived from the bonds be expended, unless the successor agency has an approved Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, in which case the agency is authorized to expend no more than 20% of the proceeds derived from the bonds, subject to specified adjustments. Existing law requires remaining bond proceeds that cannot be spent pursuant to those requirements to be used at the earliest possible date to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation. This bill, notwithstanding the requirement that the remaining bond proceeds be used to defease the bonds or to purchase those same outstanding bonds on the open market for cancellation, would authorize the successor agency in the City of Glendale to use the remaining bond proceeds for the purposes of predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, as defined, so long as those proceeds are used in a manner consistent with any original bond covenant. The bill, if the remaining bond proceeds are used for these purposes, would require the Last and Final Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule to be adjusted to allow for the allocation of revenues from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund to the successor agency for purposes of paying the remaining principal and interest on the bonds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

SB 562 (Morrell R) Property taxation: exemption: principal residence: veterans and their unmarried surviving spouses.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 6/19/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

Existing property tax law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, provides a disabled veteran's property tax exemption for the principal place of residence of a veteran, the veteran's spouse, or

the veteran and veteran's spouse jointly, and the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran, as provided, if the veteran is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of 2 or more limbs, or is totally disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred in military service, or if the veteran has, as a result of a service-connected injury or disease, died while on active duty in military service. Existing law exempts that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed \$100,000, or \$150,000 if the household income of the claimant does not exceed \$40,000, as adjusted for inflation, as specified. This bill, for the 2020–21 fiscal year to the 2029–30 fiscal year, inclusive, would increase these exemption amounts to \$200,000, or \$250,000 if the household income of the claimant does not exceed \$65,000, as adjusted for inflation. The bill would require county assessors to report to the State Board of Equalization on the use of the increased property tax exemption and for the board to consolidate this information in a report to the Legislature. By adding to the duties of county assessors in this regard, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing

[SB 592](#) ([Wiener D](#)) **Housing development: Housing Accountability Act: permit streamlining.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 9/11/2019-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 9/11/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

(1)The Housing Accountability Act (the HAA), among other things, requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove or impose specified conditions on a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria in effect at the time the application for the project is deemed complete, within the meaning of the Permit Streamlining Act, to make specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. This bill would additionally require a local agency to make those findings if it proposes to disapprove or impose specified conditions on a housing development project that is determined to be complete, as provided, and would make other related conforming changes. The bill would provide that the HAA applies, in its entirety, to any application associated with a housing development project that is subject to a local agency's discretionary review and, except as specified, any application submitted pursuant to specified law or another review and approval process that is functionally the equivalent of a planning or entitlement approval, as provided. For purposes of an application that is not subject to the Permit Streamlining Act, the bill would specify that an application is deemed or determined to be complete at the time the application is submitted to the local agency. The bill would specify that the HAA does not prohibit a local government from requiring a conditional use permit for a housing development project to the extent the conditional use permit meets the requirements of the HAA. By increasing the duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 611](#) ([Caballero D](#)) **Housing: elderly and individuals with disabilities.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is administered by the Director of Housing and Community Development. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report containing specified information to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. This bill would establish the Master Plan for Aging Housing Task Force, chaired by the director or their designee, and composed of specified stakeholders and representatives of government agencies to, among other things, identify policy strategies that will help increase the supply of affordable housing for older adults and reduce barriers to providing health care and social services to older adults in affordable housing, and make recommendations to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 621](#) (Glazer D) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: affordable housing projects: reports.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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 authorizes a court, in an action or proceeding brought challenging the decision of a public agency on the ground of noncompliance with CEQA, to enter an order to suspend any specific project activity if the court finds that the activity will prejudice the consideration and implementation of particular mitigation measures or alternatives to the project. CEQA provides that, except as otherwise specified, it is not intended to limit the equitable powers of the courts. This bill would require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2020, to adopt a rule of court applicable to an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report for an affordable housing project, as defined, or the granting of an approval of an affordable housing project that requires the action or proceeding, including any potential appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceeding with the court. The bill would provide that these provisions do not apply to an affordable housing project if it is in certain locations. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 623](#) (Jackson D) Multifamily Housing Program: total assistance calculation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 507, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law creates the Multifamily Housing Program under the administration of the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide a standardized set of program rules and features applicable to all housing types, based on the existing California Housing Rehabilitation Program. Existing law requires that of the total assistance provided under the Multifamily Housing Program, a specified percentage that is proportional to the percentage of lower income renter households in the state that are lower income elderly renter households, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development on the basis of the most recent decennial census conducted by the United States Census Bureau, be awarded to units restricted to senior citizens. That calculation, known as the total assistance calculation, excludes assistance for certain projects related to housing for homeless youths and supportive housing for target populations. Existing law defines target populations for these purposes as adults with low incomes having one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health conditions, or individuals eligible for services provided under the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act and may, among other populations, include families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting from institutional settings, veterans, or homeless people. This bill would, instead, require the total assistance calculation described above use data as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development on the basis of the most recent American Community Survey or successor survey conducted by the United States Census Bureau. The bill would limit the assistance that is excluded from the total assistance calculation to assistance for projects related to target populations and would, for that purpose, define target populations as persons, including persons with disabilities, and families who are homeless or who are homeless youth, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing

[SB 644](#) (Glazer D) Tenancy: security deposit: service members.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 602, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and prohibits a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to 2 months' rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, and an amount equal to 3 months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy. This bill, notwithstanding that provision and as specified, would prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security from a service member who rents residential property in which the service member will reside in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to one month's rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, or in excess of an amount equal to 2 months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a landlord from refusing to enter into a rental agreement for residential property with a prospective tenant who is a service member because this provision prohibits the landlord from demanding a greater amount of security.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 687](#) (Rubio D) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 345, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint up to 17 members of the council, including representatives from specified state agencies and departments, and a formerly homeless person and a formerly homeless youth who both live in California. Existing law requires the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to provide staff for the council. This bill would additionally require the Governor to appoint a representative of the state public higher education system to the council, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing

[SB 695](#) (Portantino D) Special education: individualized education programs: translation services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires local educational agencies to identify, locate, and assess individuals with exceptional needs and to provide those pupils with a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, with special education and related services as reflected in an individualized education program. Existing law requires a local educational agency to initiate and conduct meetings for purposes of developing, reviewing, and revising the individualized education program of each individual with exceptional needs in accordance with federal law. Existing law requires the local educational agency to take any action necessary to ensure that the parent of the individual with exceptional needs understands the proceedings at a meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents with deafness or whose native language is a language other than English. Existing law defines "parent" for purposes of these provisions to mean a biological or adoptive parent, a foster parent, a guardian generally authorized to act as the child's parent or authorized to make educational decisions for the child, an individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent, or a surrogate parent, as specified. Existing law requires that a person who meets the definition of "parent," except for a surrogate parent, be determined to be the "parent" for purposes of these provisions if there is a judicial decree or order identifying that person, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "parent" to specify that it also includes the educational rights holder and the conservator of a child. The bill would instead require that a person who meets the definition of

“parent,” including all categories of people included in that definition, be determined to be the “parent” for purposes of these provisions if there is a judicial decree or order identifying that person, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 712](#) (Grove R) Housing for the elderly.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision from requiring more than one building permit for a low-rent housing development for the elderly financed with federal or state funds or by a loan insured by the federal or state government and limits the fee for the permit, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Housing

[SB 718](#) (Moorlach R) Fairview Developmental Center.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/9/2019

Status: 5/9/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, with the consent of the State Department of Developmental Services, to let to certain persons and entities, for a period not to exceed 55 years, specified amounts of real property located within the grounds of the Fairview State Hospital, which is also known as the Fairview Developmental Center, for specified purposes and subject to certain conditions. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that will decide the future of the state-owned property where the Fairview Developmental Center currently operates and would make various findings and declarations in this regard.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 725](#) (Rubio D) Veterans rental housing.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 6/18/2019-June 18 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 6/6/2019-A. V. A.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014, to provide for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable multifamily supportive housing, affordable transitional housing, affordable rental housing, or related facilities for veterans and their families to allow veterans to access and maintain housing stability. This bill would require the department to establish a rental housing assistance program to provide financial assistance to veterans seeking rental housing, based on the needs of the veterans. The bill would require the department to coordinate the program with existing state and federal veterans services and to provide detailed information about the program in a publication, as specified. The bill would additionally appropriate an unspecified sum to the department for the purposes of establishing this program.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

[SB 751](#) (Rubio D) Joint powers authorities: San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 670, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint

powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. That act specifically authorizes the creation of the Orange County Housing Finance Trust, a joint powers authority, for the purposes of funding housing specifically assisting the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within the County of Orange, as specified. This bill would similarly authorize the creation of the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust, a joint powers authority, by the County of Los Angeles and any or all of the cities within the jurisdiction of the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, with the stated purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within the San Gabriel Valley. The bill would authorize the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust to fund the planning and construction of housing, receive public and private financing and funds, and authorize and issue bonds. The bill would require that the joint powers agreement establishing the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust incorporate specified annual financial reporting and auditing requirements. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

SCA 1 (Allen D) Public housing projects.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 9/10/2019-Read. Adopted. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 9/10/2019-A. DESK

Summary:

The California Constitution prohibits the development, construction, or acquisition of a low-rent housing project, as defined, in any manner by any state public body until a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which the development, construction, or acquisition of the low-rent housing project is proposed approve the project by voting in favor at an election, as specified. This measure would repeal these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing

Human Resources

AB 5 (Gonzalez D) Worker status: employees and independent contractors.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/18/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 296, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/18/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, as established in the case of *Dynamex Operations West, Inc. v. Superior Court of Los Angeles* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 903 (*Dynamex*), creates a presumption that a worker who performs services for a hirer is an employee for purposes of claims for wages and benefits arising under wage orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Existing law requires a 3-part test, commonly known as the "ABC" test, to establish that a worker is an independent contractor for those purposes. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to codify the decision in the *Dynamex* case and clarify its application. The bill would provide that for purposes of the provisions of the Labor Code, the Unemployment Insurance Code, and the wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, a person providing labor or services for remuneration shall be considered an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that the person is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in connection with the performance of the work, the person performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business, and the person is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business. The bill, notwithstanding this provision, would provide that any statutory exception from employment status or any extension of employer status or liability remains in effect, and that if a court rules that the 3-part test cannot be applied, then the determination of employee or independent contractor status shall be governed by the test adopted in *S. G. Borello & Sons, Inc. v. Department of Industrial Relations* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 341 (*Borello*). The bill would exempt specified occupations from the application of *Dynamex*, and would instead provide that these occupations are governed by *Borello*. These exempt occupations would include, among others, licensed insurance agents, certain licensed health care professionals, registered securities broker-dealers or investment advisers, direct sales salespersons, real estate licensees, commercial fishermen, workers providing licensed barber or cosmetology services, and others performing work under a

contract for professional services, with another business entity, or pursuant to a subcontract in the construction industry. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 9](#) (Reyes D) Employment discrimination: limitation of actions.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 709, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, makes specified employment and housing practices unlawful, including discrimination against or harassment of employees and tenants, among others. Existing law authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a verified complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing within one year from the date upon which the unlawful practice occurred, unless otherwise specified. This bill would extend the above-described period to 3 years for complaints alleging employment discrimination, as specified. The bill would specify that the operative date of the verified complaint is the date that the intake form was filed with the Labor Commissioner. The bill would make conforming changes in provisions that grant a person allegedly aggrieved by an unlawful practice who first obtains knowledge of the facts of the alleged unlawful practice after the expiration of the limitations period, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 35](#) (Kalra D) Worker safety: blood lead levels: reporting.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 710, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations, by interagency agreement with the State Department of Public Health, to establish a repository of current data on toxic materials and harmful physical agents in use or potentially in use in places of employment in the state. That repository is known as the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS). Existing law requires the HESIS, among other things, to provide information and collect and evaluate data relating to possible hazards to employees resulting from exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations and requires the division to, among other things, monitor, analyze, and propose health and safety standards for workers. Existing law authorizes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to adopt regulations to implement health and safety standards. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health (department) to consider a report from a laboratory of an employee's blood lead level at or above 20 micrograms per deciliter to be injurious to the health of the employee and to report that case within 5 business days of receiving the report to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (division). The bill would further provide that the above-described report would constitute a serious violation and subject the employer or place of employment to an investigation, as provided, by the division, and would require the division to make any citations or fines imposed as a result of the investigation publicly available on an annual basis. The bill would specify that the blood lead levels identified in these provisions that trigger action by the department and the division do not supersede any lower blood lead levels established by regulations adopted by the division that would trigger required action by an employer.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 51](#) (Gonzalez D) Employment discrimination: enforcement.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 711, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to contracts and applications for employment. A violation of those restrictions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a person from requiring any applicant for employment or any employee to waive any right, forum, or procedure for a violation of any provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) or other specific statutes governing employment as a condition of employment, continued employment, or the receipt of any employment-related benefit. The bill would also prohibit an employer from threatening, retaliating or discriminating against, or terminating any applicant for employment or any employee because of the refusal to consent to the waiver of any right, forum, or procedure for a violation of specific statutes governing employment. The bill would establish a specific exemption from those prohibitions. Because a violation of these prohibitions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 71](#) (Melendez R) Employment standards: independent contractors and employees.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 2/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prescribes comprehensive requirements relating to minimum wages, overtime compensation, and standards for working conditions for the protection of employees applicable to an employment relationship. Existing law makes it unlawful for a person or employer to avoid employee status for an individual by voluntarily and knowingly misclassifying that individual as an independent contractor. Existing law authorizes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to take specified actions against violators of these provisions, authorizes civil penalties, and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to enforce those provisions pursuant to administrative authority or by civil suit. This bill would, instead, require a determination of whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor to be based on a specific multifactor test, including whether the person to whom service is rendered has the right to control the manner and means of accomplishing the result desired, and other identified factors. The bill would make related, conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 170](#) (Gonzalez D) Worker status: employees and independent contractors.

Introduced: 1/8/2019

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 415, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, as established in the case of *Dynamex Operations W. Inc. v. Superior Court* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 903 (*Dynamex*), creates a presumption that a worker who performs services for a hirer is an employee for purposes of claims for wages and benefits arising under wage orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Existing law requires a 3-part test, commonly known as the "ABC" test, to establish that a worker is an independent contractor for those purposes. AB 5 of the 2019–20 Regular Session states the intent of the Legislature to codify the decision in the *Dynamex* case and clarify its application. AB 5 provides that for purposes of the provisions of the Labor Code, the Unemployment Insurance Code, and the wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, a person providing labor or services for remuneration shall be considered an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that the person is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in connection with the performance of the work, the person performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business, and the person is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business. AB 5 also exempts specified occupations from the application of *Dynamex*, and would instead provide that these occupations are governed by the test adopted in *S. G. Borello & Sons, Inc. v. Department of Industrial Relations* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 341 (*Borello*). This bill would, until January 1, 2021, also exempt a newspaper distributor working under contract with a newspaper publisher and a newspaper carrier working under contract, either with a newspaper publisher or newspaper distributor, from the *Dynamex* provisions proposed to be added by AB 5 described above. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

AB 171 (Gonzalez D) Employment: sexual harassment.

Introduced: 1/8/2019
Last Amended: 7/3/2019
Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.
Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED
Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking for taking time off work to obtain specified relief or because of the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the victim provides notice to the employer of the status or the employer has actual knowledge of the status. Existing law authorizes an employee to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement for a violation of these prohibitions within one year from the date of occurrence of the violation. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse to rehire, promote, or restore an employee who has been determined to be so eligible by a grievance procedure or legal hearing. This bill would expand the scope of these provisions by defining "employer" for purposes of these provisions to mean any person employing another under any appointment or contract of hire and to include the state, political subdivisions of the state, and municipalities. The bill would also prohibit an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee because of the employee's status as a victim of sexual harassment. The bill would provide that "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as in a specified provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. The bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would establish a rebuttable presumption of unlawful retaliation based on the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or stalking if an employer takes specific actions within 90 days following either the date when the victim provides notice to the employer or when the employer has actual knowledge of the status. The bill would allow the presumption to be rebutted by evidence that the employer has a nonretaliatory business reason for the adverse action taken. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

AB 196 (Gonzalez D) Paid family leave.

Introduced: 1/10/2019
Last Amended: 3/26/2019
Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)
Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR
Summary:

Existing unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. That fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of expenses in administering those provisions. This bill would revise the formula for determining benefits available pursuant to the family temporary disability insurance program, for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2020, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 100% of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

AB 249 (Choi R) Public employers: employee organizations.

Introduced: 1/22/2019
Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)
Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR
Summary:

Existing law prohibits the state and specified local public employers from deterring or discouraging public employees and applicants to be public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee

organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. Existing law grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a public employer from deterring or discouraging a public employee or an applicant to be a public employee from opting out of becoming or remaining a member of an employee organization. The bill would prohibit a public employer from taking adverse action against a public employee or applicant to be a public employee who opts out of becoming or remaining a member of an employee organization and would specify that adverse action includes reducing a public employee's current level of pay or benefits.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

AB 287 (Voepel R) Public employees' retirement: annual audits.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates state and local public pension and retirement systems that provide pension benefits based on age at retirement, service credit, and final compensation. Existing law requires each state and local public pension or retirement system, on and after the 90th day following the completion of the annual audit of the system, to provide a concise annual report on the investments and earnings of the system, as specified, to any member who makes a request and pays a fee, if required, for the costs incurred in preparation and dissemination of that report. This bill would also require each state and local pension or retirement system to post a concise annual audit of the information described above on that system's internet website no later than the 90th day following the audit's completion. By imposing new duties on local retirement systems, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

AB 290 (Wood D) Health care service plans and health insurance: third-party payments.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 862, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. These provisions govern, among other things, procedures by health care service plans and insurers with respect to premium payments. This bill would require a health care service plan or an insurer that provides a policy of health insurance to accept payments from specified third-party entities, including an Indian tribe or a local, state, or federal government program. The bill would also require a financially interested entity, as defined, other than those entities, that is making a third-party premium payment to provide that assistance in a specified manner and to perform other related duties, including disclosing to the plan or the insurer the name of the enrollee or insured, as applicable, for each plan or policy on whose behalf a third-party premium payment will be made. The bill would require each plan or insurer to provide to the appropriate department information regarding premium payments by financially interested entities and reimbursement for services to providers, and would set forth standards governing the reimbursement of financially interested providers, including, but not limited to, chronic dialysis clinics, that meet certain criteria. Commencing January 1, 2022, the bill would require reimbursement to contracted providers to be the higher of the Medicare reimbursement rate or the rate determined pursuant to an independent dispute resolution process, as established by the bill, if either party seeks a rate determination pursuant to that process, and would require reimbursement for noncontracted providers to be governed by the terms and conditions of the health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, or the rate determined pursuant to the dispute resolution process, as prescribed. The reimbursement rates and dispute resolution process established by the bill would not apply to reimbursement for an enrollee or insured on behalf of whom a financially interested provider was already making premium payments to a health care service plan or insurer on or before October 1, 2019, except under specified circumstances. The bill would not alter existing obligations and requirements applicable to a health care service plan or health insurer relating to offering, marketing, selling, and issuing a health

benefit plan, and cancellation or nonrenewal, as specified. The bill would specify that its requirements do not supersede or modify any privacy and information security requirements and protections in federal and state law regarding protected health information or personally identifiable information. The bill would declare that an enrollee's or insured's loss of coverage due to a financially interested entity's failure to pay premiums on a timely basis would be deemed a triggering event to allow for special enrollment, requiring a health care service plan or health insurer to allow an individual to enroll in or change individual health benefit plans, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 314](#) (Bonta D) Public employment: labor relations: release time.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act, Judicial Council Employer-Employee Relations Act, and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Transit Employer-Employee Relations Act, as well as provisions commonly referred to as the Educational Employment Relations Act and the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, regulates the labor relations of the state, the courts, and specified local public agencies and their employees. Existing law establishes other requirements relating to labor relations that are applicable to specified transit agencies. These acts grant specified public employees the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and require public agency employers, among other things, to meet and confer with representatives of recognized employee organizations and exclusive representatives on terms and conditions of employment. These acts generally require the public entities in this context to grant employee representatives of recognized employee organizations reasonable time off without loss of compensation or benefits for certain purposes in connection with labor relations, commonly referred to as release time. This bill would prescribe requirements relating to release time that would apply to all of the public employers and employees subject to the acts described above and would generally repeal the provisions relating to release time in those acts. The bill would require these public employers to grant a reasonable number of employee representatives of the exclusive representative reasonable time off without loss of compensation or other benefits for specified activities.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 333](#) (Eggman D) Whistleblower protection: county patients' rights advocates.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 423, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law relating to whistleblower protection prohibits an employer, as defined, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, as defined, from, among other things, preventing an employee from, or retaliating against an employee for, providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a law, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties. This bill would establish similar whistleblower protections specifically for county patients' rights advocates. The bill would apply prohibitions against retaliation by an employer to a local contracting agency under these provisions. The bill would establish a private right of action to enforce the rights and protections afforded to county patients' rights advocates. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Human Resources

[AB 346](#) (Cooper D) Workers' compensation: leaves of absence.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law provides that certain peace officers, firefighters, and other specified state and local public employees are entitled to a leave of absence without loss of salary while disabled by injury or illness arising out of and in the course of employment. The leave of absence is in lieu of temporary disability payments or maintenance allowance payments otherwise payable under the workers' compensation system. This bill would add police officers employed by a school district, county office of education, or community college district to the list of public employees entitled to a leave of absence without loss of salary, in lieu of temporary disability payments, while disabled by injury or illness arising out of and in the course of employment.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 406](#) (Limón D) Disability compensation: paid family leave: application in non-English languages.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 9/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 386, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act requires a state agency that finds specific factors to exist to distribute certain written materials in the appropriate non-English language through its statewide and local offices or facilities to non-English-speaking persons, or, as an alternative, to furnish translation aids, translation guides, or provide assistance, through use of a qualified bilingual person, at its statewide and local offices or facilities in completing English forms or questionnaires and in understanding English forms, letters, or notices. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, would require the department to distribute the application for family temporary disability insurance benefits, in addition to the application in English, in all non-English languages spoken by a substantial number of non-English-speaking applicants, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 414](#) (Bonta D) Health care coverage: minimum essential coverage.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 801, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange), also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. PPACA generally requires individuals, and any dependents of the individual, to maintain minimum essential coverage, as defined, and, if an individual fails to maintain minimum essential coverage, PPACA imposes on the individual taxpayer a penalty. This provision is referred to as the individual mandate. This bill, on or before March 1, 2022, and annually on or before March 1 thereafter, would require the Franchise Tax Board to report to the Legislature on specified information regarding the Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate, the Individual Shared Responsibility Penalty, and state financial subsidies paid for health care coverage. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 418](#) (Kalra D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/21/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under existing law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure. This bill would establish a privilege between a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent made while the union agent was acting in the union agent's representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would permit a represented employee or represented former employee to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law and does not apply in criminal proceedings.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[AB 443](#) (Flora R) Wage records: private attorney general actions: attorney's fees.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires an employer, semimonthly or at the time of payment of wages, to furnish an employee, an accurate, itemized, written statement containing specified information regarding the amounts earned, hours worked, and the employee's identity, among other things, subject to certain variations. Existing law entitles an employee who suffers an injury resulting from a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with these requirements to recover specified damages and an award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and grants to the division general enforcement authority for the Labor Code, except as specified. Existing law establishes the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, which authorizes aggrieved employees, subject to a prescribed process, to recover civil penalties for violations of provisions of the Labor Code that may be collected by Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments or divisions. This bill would limit attorney's fees in connection with an action for a violation of the wage information requirements described above. In this regard, if the action is brought pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, and the gross judgment amount or gross settlement amount in the action is \$50,000 or more, the bill would prohibit the attorney's fees from exceeding 25% of the gross judgment amount or gross settlement amount.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 456](#) (Chiu D) Public contracts: claim resolution.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes various requirements regarding the formation, content, and enforcement of state and local public contracts. Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2020, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2017, a claim resolution process applicable to any claim by a contractor in connection with a public works project against a public entity, as defined. Existing law defines a claim for these purposes as a separate demand by the contractor for one or more of the following: a time extension for relief from damages or penalties for delay, payment of money or damages arising from work done pursuant to the contract for a public work, or payment of an amount disputed by the public entity, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of this claim resolution process until January 1, 2027.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 472](#) (Voepel R) Public employees' retirement.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, establishes various limits on retirement benefits generally applicable to a public employee retirement system, as defined. The act prescribes, among other things, limits on service after retirement without reinstatement into the applicable retirement system. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 499](#) (Mayer R) Personal information: social security numbers: state agencies.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/22/2019-Re-referred to Com. on INS. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96(a).

Location: 4/22/2019-A. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail to an individual that contains personal information about that individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's social security number, telephone number, driver's license number, or credit card account number, unless that personal information is contained within sealed correspondence and cannot be viewed from the outside of that sealed correspondence. This bill would prohibit a state agency from sending any outgoing mail that contains an individual's full social security number unless, under the particular circumstances, federal law requires inclusion of the full social security number. The bill would require each state agency, on or before September 1, 2020, to report to the Legislature when and why it mails documents that contain individuals' full social security numbers. The bill would require a state agency that, in its own estimation, is unable to comply with the prohibition to submit an annual corrective action plan to the Legislature until it is in compliance. The bill would require a state agency that is not in compliance with the prohibition to offer to provide appropriate identity theft prevention and mitigation services to any individual, at no cost to the individual, to whom it sent outgoing United States mail that contained the individual's full social security number, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[AB 555](#) (Gonzalez D) Paid sick leave.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Under existing law, except as specified, an employee who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days for certain purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment. Existing law authorizes an employer to use a different accrual method as long as an employee has no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. Existing law also provides that an employer may satisfy the accrual requirements by providing not less than 24 hours or 3 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 120th calendar day of employment. Under existing law, an employer has no obligation under these provisions to allow an employee's total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 48 hours or 6 days, provided that an employee's rights to accrue and use paid sick leave are not otherwise limited, as specified. Under existing law, sick leave carries over to the following year of employment, but an employer may limit the use of the carryover amount, in each year of employment, calendar year, or 12-month period, to 24 hours or 3 days. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 40 hours or 5 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 200th calendar day of employment. The bill would also provide that an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee's total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the

employer's authorized limitation on the employee's use of carryover sick leave to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

AB 593 (Carrillo D) Unemployment insurance: use of information: public workforce development programs.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 611, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the information obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code is for the exclusive use and information of the Director of Employment Development in the discharge of the director's duties and is not open to the public. However, existing law permits the use of the information for specified purposes, including to enable the California Workforce Development Board and other entities to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of specified workforce program performance outcomes as required and permitted by various state and federal laws, as specified. Existing law makes it a crime for any person to knowingly access, use, or disclose this confidential information without authorization. This bill would add a chief elected official of local workforce investment areas, as defined under federal law, to the list of entities permitted to use information obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code for the purpose described above, and additionally to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of specified workforce program performance as required and permitted by various local laws, as specified. The bill would also require the Employment Development Department, among other things, to develop the minimum requirements for granting a request for disclosure of information for those purposes and a standard application for submitting a request for disclosure of information. The bill would require the department to approve or deny a request for disclosure of information within a specified time period and would require the department to make publicly available on its internet website specified information, including any denials for requests of disclosure of information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

AB 599 (Maienschein D) Housing programs: definitions: workforce housing.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 2/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law governing housing and home finance programs defines various terms for purposes of those programs, including the term "persons and families of low or moderate income," which is generally defined as persons and families whose income does not exceed 120% of area median income, adjusted as provided. Existing law provides that 20% of the moneys in the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund on and after January 1, 2019, be appropriated by the Legislature and expended for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing. This bill, for these purposes, would define the terms "affordable workforce housing" and "affordable owner-occupied workforce housing" as housing that is affordable to persons and families of low or moderate income.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Human Resources

AB 625 (Kalra D) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law imposes requirements on certain local government agencies that award or otherwise enter into contracts for public transit services or for the collection and transportation of solid waste, relating to the retention of employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor. Existing law requires such a local government agency letting a contract out to bid to give a 10% preference to a bidder who agrees to retain

employees for a specified period, as prescribed. Specific provisions apply only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. This bill would expand the application of these provisions to a state agency that enters into such a contract.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 628](#) (Bonta D) Employment: victims of sexual harassment: protections.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who takes time off from work to obtain, or attempt to obtain, any relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child. Existing law also prohibits an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because of the employee's status as a victim, if the employer has notice or knowledge of that status. Existing law additionally prohibits an employer with 25 or more employees from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim, in this regard, who takes time off to obtain specified services or counseling. Existing law requires the employee to give the employer reasonable advance notice of the employee's intention to take time off, unless the advance notice is not feasible. Existing law, when an unscheduled absence occurs, prohibits the employer from taking any action against the employee if the employee, within a reasonable time after the absence, provides a specified certification to the employer. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse to rehire, promote, or restore an employee who has been determined to be so eligible by a grievance procedure or legal hearing. This bill would extend these employment protections to victims of sexual harassment, as defined. The bill would also extend these employment protections to specified family members, as defined, of the victims for taking time off from work to provide assistance to the victims when seeking relief or obtaining those services and counseling, as described above. The bill would, if the employee's need for leave is foreseeable, require the employee to provide the employer with reasonable advance notice, unless the advance notice is not feasible. The bill would authorize the employer to require that the employee's request for leave be supported by a specified certification. The bill would, if it is not feasible for the employee to provide certification prior to the leave, prohibit the employer from taking any action against the employee if the employee, within a reasonable time after the absence, provides a certification to the employer. The bill would apply these protections to state and local public employers and to the Legislature. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would extend confidentiality protections provided to victims in this context, which existing law applies only to people employed by employers with 25 or more employees, to employers generally. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 672](#) (Cervantes D) Public employees' retirement: disability retirement: reinstatement.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 98, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates the Public Employees' Retirement System, which provides pension and other benefits to members of the system and prescribes conditions for service after retirement. PERL and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 establish various limits on retirement benefits generally applicable to a public employee retirement system, and prescribes, among other things, limits on service after retirement without reinstatement into the applicable retirement system. This bill would prohibit a person who has retired for disability from being employed by any employer without reinstatement from retirement if the position is the position from which the person retired or if the position includes duties or activities that the person was previously restricted from performing at the time of retirement, unless an exception applies. The bill would require, if a person retired for disability is employed by an employer without reinstatement, an employer to provide to the board the nature of the employment and the duties and activities the person will perform. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 673](#) (Carrillo D) Failure to pay wages: penalties.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 716, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for a civil penalty, in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from other penalties, on every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee, as specified, including a provision prohibiting wage differential on the basis of sex, as provided in specified provisions of the Labor Code. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to recover that penalty as part of a hearing held to recover unpaid wages and penalties or in an independent civil action. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the penalty recovered under that provision be paid into a fund within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency dedicated to educating employers about state labor laws and that the remainder be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. This bill would also authorize the affected employee to bring an action to recover specified statutory penalties against the employer as part of a hearing held to recover unpaid wages. The bill would remove the authority for the Labor Commissioner to recover civil penalties in an independent civil action. The bill would also modify the list of statutes that a statutory penalty may be recovered for violation of by adding a provision relating to wages paid to an employee who is licensed under the Barbering and Cosmetology Act. The bill would authorize an employee to either recover statutory penalties under these provisions or to enforce civil penalties under a specified provision of the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, but not both, for the same violation.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

[AB 758](#) (Carrillo D) Solicitation of employees: strikes, lockouts, and labor disturbances.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/8/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that one or more specific factors, reasonably applied, account for the entire wage differential. Existing law also similarly prohibits an employer from paying any employee a wage rate less than the rate paid to an employee of another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work. Existing law also prohibits prior salary, by itself, from justifying any disparity in compensation. Existing law requires a civil action for violations of these provisions be brought within one year after the cause of action arises. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse or neglect to comply with the above provisions of law. This bill would state that, for purposes of these provisions, "sex" also includes a person's gender identity or gender-related appearance. The bill would also require that an administrative action for violations of these provisions be brought within one year after the cause of action arises. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 790](#) (Levine D) Eligible employers: personal services contracts.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law permits state agencies to enter into personal services contracts with firms when certain conditions are met. These conditions include requiring a state agency that enters into a personal services contract for janitorial and housekeeping services, custodians, food service workers, laundry workers,

window cleaners, and security guards to include provisions for employee wages that are valued at least 85% of the state's cost of wages provided to state employees performing similar duties. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to, by January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, identify employers with a market capitalization of at least \$1,000,000,000. The bill would require an eligible employer that enters into a personal services contract, as defined, on or after January 1, 2021, to include a provision in that contract that requires the employees that will perform the services in that contract to be paid a wage that is equal to 85% of the area median income for a single person household. This bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 823](#) (Arambula D) Developmental services.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act makes the State Department of Developmental Services responsible for providing various services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities, and for ensuring the appropriateness and quality of those services and supports. Pursuant to that law, the department contracts with regional centers to provide services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities. This bill would expressly include mobile crisis services and paid employment for service providers as a means for which the department is authorized to establish guidelines for the usage of community placement funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 931](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Local boards and commissions: representation: appointments.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 813, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the policy of the Legislature to ensure equal access to specific information about the many local regulating and advisory boards, commissions, and committees and to ensure equal opportunity to be informed of vacancies on those boards. Existing law requires each legislative body of a local agency to prepare an appointments list of all regular and ongoing boards, commissions, and committees that are appointed by the legislative body of the local agency. This bill, on and after January 1, 2030, would require, with respect to a city with a population of 50,000 or more, that the city not appoint members of nonsalaried, nonelected boards or commissions consisting of 5 or more members such that individuals of the same gender identity comprise more than 60% of the board or commission's membership. The bill would also prohibit a board or commission with 4 or fewer nonelected and nonsalaried members from being comprised exclusively of people with the same gender identity. The bill would define "gender identity" for purposes of the bill, and would exclude from its provisions a board or commission that has as its primary purpose addressing issues of relevance to a particular gender identity. By imposing new requirements on cities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Human Resources

[AB 932](#) (Low D) Workers' compensation: off-duty firefighters.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 5/16/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law grants workers' compensation benefits to a firefighter, or the firefighter's

dependents, if the firefighter is injured, dies, or is disabled by proceeding to or engaging in a fire-suppression or rescue operation, or the protection of life or property, anywhere in California, but is not acting under the immediate supervision of the employer. This bill would expand the scope of this provision to apply when a firefighter engages in a fire-suppression or rescue operation, or the protection or preservation of life or property, outside of this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[AB 1037](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital: clinics: licensure and regulation: exemption.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 499, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensure of clinics, as defined, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, specified types of clinics are exempted from these licensing provisions, including clinics conducted, operated, or maintained as outpatient departments of hospitals, and clinics operated by nonprofit corporations that satisfy requirements regarding medical research and the receipt of charitable contributions and bequests. This bill would expand the licensing exemption to include any clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation that provides health care services within any zip code that is located within six miles of the physical location of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital, is located in the Los Angeles County Service Planning Area 6, and meets specified requirements, such as serving indigent and uninsured individuals pursuant to a charity care policy and participating in a graduate medical education program that is administered by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Hospital. The bill would, by July 1, 2022, require each clinic that is exempt from clinic licensing provisions pursuant to this exemption to report to the Legislature on specified topics, including a community needs assessment for physicians and surgeons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1045](#) ([Chen R](#)) **Public works: prevailing wages.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally requires that not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, as specified, be paid to workers employed on a public works project that exceeds \$1,000. Existing law sets forth the penalties for a violation of this requirement. This bill would increase the threshold to require the payment of a prevailing rate of per diem wages to \$100,000.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Human Resources

[AB 1107](#) ([Chu D](#)) **Workers' compensation.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 5/16/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires each employer to establish a utilization review process to review and approve, modify, or deny treatment recommendations and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision. Existing law also establishes the Workers' Compensation

Appeals Board (appeals board) to exercise all judicial powers vested in it, including workers' compensation proceedings for the recovery of compensation. This bill would exclude a final determination of the administrative director pursuant to independent medical review from the latter provision regarding conclusive evidence that medical treatment was unreasonably delayed or denied. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1116](#) (Grayson D) Firefighters: peer support.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Existing law provides that a person has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication with specified persons, except in specified circumstances. This bill would enact the California Firefighter Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Act. The bill would authorize the state or a local or regional public fire agency to establish a Peer Support and Crisis Referral Program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a "peer support team" as a team composed of emergency service personnel, as defined, hospital staff, clergy, and educators who have completed a peer support training course, as specified. The bill would provide that an emergency service personnel, whether or not a party to an action, has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the emergency service personnel and a peer support team member, crisis hotline staff member, or crisis referral service, except under limited circumstances, including, among others, when disclosure is reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime, or when disclosure is required as part of a mandated reporter obligation. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team member providing peer support services as a member of a peer support team and the public fire agency that employs them are not liable for damages, as specified, relating to an act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[AB 1124](#) (Maienschein D) Employment safety: outdoor workers: wildfire smoke.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/15/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.

Location: 8/15/2019-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations to promulgate and enforce occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with toxic materials and a heat illness prevention standard for outdoor workers. Under existing law, certain violations of a standard, order, or special order pursuant to these provisions are a crime. This bill would require, by July 18, 2019, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to adopt emergency regulations that require employers to make respirators available to outdoor workers on any day the outdoor worker could reasonably be expected to be exposed to harmful levels of smoke from wildfires, or burning structures due to a wildfire, while working. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 1125](#) (Cooley D) Animal Control Officer Standards Act.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 622, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Code Enforcement Officer Standards Act, requires the Board of Directors of the California Association of Code Enforcement Officers to develop and maintain standards for the designation of Certified Code Enforcement Officers, and to designate minimum training, qualifications, and experience requirements for applicants to qualify for that designation. This bill would create the Animal Control Officer Standards Act (the act). The act would require the California Animal Welfare Association (CAWA) to develop and maintain standards for a program to certify animal control officers. The bill would require the board of directors of the CAWA to adopt rules, after receiving specified input, setting forth the minimum training and experience requirements necessary for an applicant to qualify as a certified animal control officer (CACO). The act would also establish minimum standards to become a CACO, including completing at least 20 hours of a course of training in animal care and at least 40 hours of a course of training in state laws relating to the powers and duties of an animal control officer. The bill would exempt from the initial certification training requirement applicants who have successfully completed that training within the previous 10 years of the applicant's employment as an animal control officer and completed that training prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would require the board to set and impose fees for the services provided by the board pursuant to the act, to require a CACO to be currently or previously employed within the past 3 years in an animal control officer job classification in California, and to create an investigative and disciplinary process, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 1177](#) ([Frazier D](#)) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development, which satisfies specified objective planning standards, that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. Under existing law, those objective planning standards include that the development proponent must certify both (1) that the development is either a public work, for purposes of specified law, or 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 and (2) that if the development meets certain conditions, a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to complete the development if the application is approved, as provided. Existing law exempts from any requirement to pay prevailing wages or use a skilled and trained workforce a project that includes 10 or fewer units and is not a public work. This bill would delete the requirement that a skilled and trained workforce be employed on any project subject to these provisions. The bill would also limit the requirement that prevailing wages be paid on a development that is not a public work to work on market rate units within the development and revise the exemption from this requirement to instead require that the project either: (1) include 10 or fewer units and be a wholly affordable project or (2) not be a public work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

[AB 1198](#) ([Stone, Mark D](#)) Public employees' retirement: pension reform: excepted employees: transit workers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), among other things, establishes new retirement formulas, which are generally applicable to employees first employed on or after January 1, 2013, and which a public employer offering a defined benefit pension plan is prohibited from exceeding. PEPRA excepts certain public employees from its provisions, including certain transit workers whose

interests are protected by specified federal law until a federal district court ruled that a United States Department of Labor determination that the application of PEPRA to these workers violated federal law was in error, or until January 1, 2016, as specified. A district court ruling to this effect occurred on December 31, 2014. This bill would except transit workers hired before January 1, 2016, from PEPRA by removing the federal district court contingency language from the provision excepting certain transit workers from PEPRA, as described above.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Human Resources

[AB 1212](#) ([Levine D](#)) Public employees' retirement: pension fund management: in-state infrastructure.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

The California Constitution confers upon the retirement boards of public retirement systems plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for the investment of moneys of those systems. Existing law authorizes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement Board of the State Teachers' Retirement System, and the board of retirement or the board of investments of a retirement system established pursuant to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, consistent with their fiduciary duties and investment standards, to prioritize investment in an in-state infrastructure project over a comparable out-of-state infrastructure project. This bill would require a state agency that is responsible for infrastructure projects to produce a list of priority infrastructure projects for funding consideration by the retirement boards, as described above, and to provide it to them. The bill would require a state agency also to provide further project information to a board upon request. The bill would define a state agency for these purposes as the Department of Transportation and the Department of Water Resources.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 1223](#) ([Arambula D](#)) Living organ donation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/6/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 316, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/20/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Michelle Maykin Memorial Donation Protection Act, requires a private employer to permit an employee to take a leave of absence with pay, not exceeding 30 business days in a one-year period, for the purpose of organ donation. Existing law requires a public employer to permit a public employee to take a similar paid leave of absence for organ donation, if the employee has exhausted all available sick leave. This bill would require a private or public employer to grant an employee an additional unpaid leave of absence, not exceeding 30 business days in a one-year period, for the purpose of organ donation. The bill would require a public employee to first exhaust all available sick leave before taking that unpaid leave. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 1224](#) ([Gray D](#)) Disability insurance: paid family leave program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. That fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of expenses in administering those provisions. Existing law establishes, within the state disability insurance program, the family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the

provision of up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of the birth or placement of the child in connection with foster care or adoption. Existing law limits the temporary disability benefits paid under these provisions to not more than 6 weeks within any 12-month period. This bill would authorize up to 12 weeks of temporary disability benefits in a 12-month period, but would limit each disability benefit period to 6 weeks of temporary disability benefits. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Human Resources

[AB 1241](#) ([Quirk-Silva D](#)) **Contracts between public agencies and private entities for hiring and training individuals: electronic databases.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, requires an agency to maintain in its records only personal information that is relevant and necessary for a required or authorized purpose, and requires an agency to maintain and disclose personal information in accordance with specified conditions and limitations to ensure the security and confidentiality of the personal information. This bill would require an agency, as defined, that contracts with a person or private entity that owns or licenses an electronic database that contains the personal information of individuals for the purpose of hiring and training specified individuals, to do so only if the contract requires the person or private entity to comply with the requirements for disclosure and maintenance of personal information that are applicable to an agency pursuant to the act. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[AB 1282](#) ([Kalra D](#)) **Immigration enforcement: private transportation.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement and maintain procedures to identify inmates serving terms in state prison who are undocumented aliens subject to deportation. Existing law requires the department to cooperate with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service by providing the use of prison facilities, transportation, and general support, as needed, for the purposes of conducting and expediting deportation hearings and subsequent placement of deportation holds on undocumented aliens who are incarcerated in state prison. This bill would prohibit an officer, employee, contractor, or employee of a contractor of the department from facilitating or allowing entry to the department's premises, or otherwise authorizing an employee or contractor of a private security company to arrest, detain, interrogate, transport, or take into custody, an individual in the department's custody or on the department's premises for immigration enforcement purposes. The bill would also prohibit those department representatives from coordinating with an employee or contractor of a private security company to interrogate parolees for immigration purposes and would prohibit those department representatives from transferring an individual in the department's custody to another state prison within 90 days of the individual's release date, except in an emergency or for special housing.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1291](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: labor peace agreements.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 826, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved

as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would require an applicant with 20 or more employees to provide a notarized statement that the applicant will enter into, or demonstrate that it has already entered into, and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement. This bill would also require an applicant for a state license under MAUCRSA, if the applicant has less than 20 employees and has not yet entered into a labor peace agreement, to provide a notarized statement as a part of its application indicating that the applicant will enter into and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement within 60 days of employing its 20th employee. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1298](#) ([Mullin D](#)) **Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/22/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-From committee: Be re-referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 5). Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. W., P. & W.

Summary:

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency, Fire Risk Reduction, Recycling, Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply, Clean Beaches, and Jobs Infrastructure Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a climate resiliency, fire risk reduction, recycling, groundwater and drinking water supply, clean beaches, and jobs infrastructure program. The bill would require the bond act to be submitted to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[AB 1320](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **Public employee retirement systems: prohibited investments: Turkey.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 459, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. The California Constitution qualifies this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board. Existing law prohibits the boards of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making investments in certain countries and in thermal coal companies, as specified, subject to the boards' plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the systems. This bill, upon the passage of a federal law that imposes sanctions on the government of Turkey for failure to officially acknowledge its responsibility for the Armenian Genocide, would prohibit the boards of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making additional or new investments, or renewing existing investments, of public employee retirement funds in an investment vehicle in the government of Turkey that is issued by the government of Turkey or that is owned by the government of Turkey. The bill would require the boards to liquidate existing investments in the government of Turkey within 18 months of the passage of the above-described federal law. The bill would require these boards to make specified reports to the Legislature and the Governor regarding these actions within one year of the passage of a federal law imposing those sanctions on the government of Turkey and on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would specify that its provisions do not require a board to take any action that the board determines in good faith is inconsistent with its constitutional fiduciary responsibilities to the retirement system. The bill would indemnify from the General Fund and hold harmless the present, former, and future board members, officers, and employees of, and investment managers under contract with, the boards, in connection with actions relating to these investments. The bill would repeal the above-described prohibited investment and reporting provisions on

January 1, 2025, or if a determination is made by the board, the Department of State, the Congress of the United States, or another appropriate federal agency that the government of Turkey has officially acknowledged its responsibility for the Armenian Genocide, whichever occurs first.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

AB 1351 (Lackey R) Transit operators: paratransit and dial-a-ride services: assessment.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 627, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a for-profit or nonprofit transit operator that receives funds through the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act and that provides dial-a-ride or paratransit service to provide those services consistent with certain requirements. Existing law requires a transit operator to honor any current valid identification card for the type of transportation service or discount requested and that has been issued to an individual with disabilities by another transit operator. Existing law establishes in state government the Transportation Agency, which consists of various state entities, including the Department of Transportation. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with public transit operators, to conduct an assessment of the procedures public transit operators use to provide dial-a-ride and paratransit services to individuals with disabilities who are visiting their service territories and are certified to use another in-state public transit operator's similar dial-a-ride and paratransit services. The bill would require the agency to publish the assessment on its internet website on or before July 1, 2021. The bill would require the agency, after conducting and publishing the assessment, to adopt guidelines for the development of a statewide program to enable individuals with disabilities who a public transit operator has certified to use its dial-a-ride and paratransit services to use another in-state public transit operator's similar dial-a-ride and paratransit services.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Long Beach Transit

AB 1367 (Brough R) Housing: live-work units.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, establishes the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocates a specified percentage of the moneys in that fund that are collected on and after January 1, 2019, to local governments. Existing law provides that the moneys in the fund allocated to local governments may be expended for, among other things, the predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, rental housing, as specified. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would encourage the development of live-work units.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Human Resources

AB 1372 (Grayson D) Employers: prohibited disclosure of information: arrest or detention.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 5/16/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning an arrest or detention that did not result in a conviction, or information concerning a referral or participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, except as specified. Existing law also prohibits an employer, as specified, from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed, except in specified circumstances. Applicants for employment as peace officers, or with the Department of Justice, or with

other criminal justice agencies, or persons already employed as peace officers, are an exception to these prohibitions, so that information about applicants for these positions or employees may be disclosed or sought. Existing law makes it a crime to intentionally violate these provisions. This bill would additionally include persons already employed as nonsworn members of a criminal justice agency, as specified, within the exception to these prohibitions, so that information about these employees may be disclosed or sought. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1400](#) (Kamlager-Dove D) Employment safety: firefighting equipment: mechanics.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 717, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system and of the state's activities to prevent industrial injuries and occupational diseases. This bill would require the commission, in partnership with the County of Los Angeles and relevant labor organizations, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a study to the Legislature, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on the risk of exposure to carcinogenic materials and incidence of occupational cancer in mechanics who repair and clean firefighting vehicles.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

[AB 1413](#) (Gloria D) Transportation: transactions and use taxes.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 758, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law authorizes various specified governmental entities, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law. This bill would authorize the agency to impose a transactions and use tax applicable to the entirety of, or a portion of, the County of Placer, excluding the Tahoe Basin, in conformity with the Transactions and Use Tax Law at a rate of no more than 1% if certain requirements are met, including a requirement that the ordinance proposing the transactions and use tax be submitted to, and approved by, the voters. The bill would require that any revenues derived from the tax be spent within, or for the benefit of, the portion of the county to which the tax would apply and be spent only on transportation and transit infrastructure and services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[AB 1431](#) (Burke D) Greenhouse gases: education, career technical education, job training, and workforce development.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the California Workforce Development Board, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to report to the Legislature on the need for increased education, career technical education, job training, and workforce development resources or capacity to help industry, workers, and communities transition to economic and labor-market changes related to statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation on the need for increased education, career technical education, job training, and workforce development resources or

capacity to help industry, workers, and communities transition to economic and labor-market changes related to statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals in response to the report.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

AB 1454 (Jones-Sawyer D) Trauma-informed diversion programs for youth.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 584, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as specified. Existing law requires 94% of the funds to be allocated to local jurisdictions in awards between \$50,000 and \$1,000,000, as specified, requires 3% of the funds to be allocated to Indian tribes, and requires 3% of the funds to be used for administrative costs of the board. Existing law requires the board to be responsible for administration oversight and accountability of the grant program, in coordination with the California Health and Human Services Agency and the State Department of Education, and requires the board to provide guidance to applicant and recipient local jurisdictions, as specified. This bill would, commencing with the 2019–20 fiscal year and thereafter, additionally authorize grants to be awarded to nonprofit organization applicants to administer the diversion programs, as specified. The bill would increase the maximum grant award to \$2,000,000 and would require an applicant to provide a cash or in-kind match, as specified. The bill would make the board solely responsible for administration oversight and accountability of the grant program, and would require the board to set aside up to \$250,000, exclusive of the 3% of funds set aside for administrative costs, to contract with a research firm or university to conduct a statewide evaluation of the grant program. By changing the purpose of existing appropriations for the program, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

AB 1542 (Rubio, Blanca D) Income taxes: Worker Training Program Tax Credit.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified employer in an amount equal to 30% of the expenditures paid or direct costs incurred for the implementation of an eligible worker training program, as defined, by the qualified employer during the taxable year, not to exceed a specified amount. The bill would also require the Franchise Tax Board to provide a report to the Legislature regarding the credits, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

AB 1577 (Burke D) Microenterprise development: local partnerships.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law encourages every city, county, and city and county to access microenterprise development in order to create new jobs and income opportunities for individuals of low and moderate income and to include microenterprise development as a part of their development strategy. Existing law encourages California communities and the public agencies that serve them to promote local partnerships that invest in microenterprise development. Existing law defines the term "microenterprise" for these purposes to mean a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that meets specified

requirements, including a requirement that the entity generally lacks sufficient access to loans, equity, or other financial capital. This bill would move the provisions described above from the Business and Professions Code to the Government Code and would modify the definition of microenterprise by removing the requirement that the entity generally lacks sufficient access to loans, equity, or other financial capital.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Human Resources

AB 1613 (O'Donnell D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1) Existing law defines "public works," for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law further requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works and imposes misdemeanor penalties for a willful violation of this requirement. This bill would expand the definition of "public works," for the purposes of provisions relating to the prevailing rate of per diem wages, to also include any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract on a project for a charter school, as defined, when the project is paid for, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of conduit revenue bonds, as defined, that were issued on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Public Works

AB 1631 (Gray D) Fire protection: volunteer firefighters: training.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Fire Service Training and Education Program in the office of the State Fire Marshal and requires the State Fire Marshal to make fire service training and education programs, including training and education in the use of heavy rescue equipment, available on a voluntary basis to fire departments that rely extensively on volunteers. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to employ at least 5 traveling training officers and any necessary equipment to provide weekend and evening training classes year-round, as specified, to volunteer fire departments and those fire departments consisting of a combination of volunteer, partly paid, or fully paid members. The bill would also authorize firefighters to receive 100% reimbursement of actual costs from the State Fire Marshal for attending training classes at a local community college if the State Fire Marshal is unable to provide training classes. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations implementing these provisions. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to report annually to the Legislature on the effectiveness of the program. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Human Resources

AB 1725 (Carrillo D) After School Education and Safety Program: funding and grant amounts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, an initiative statute approved by the voters as Proposition 49 at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election, establishes the After School Education and Safety Program under which participating public schools receive grants to operate before and after school programs serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 9, inclusive. The act provides that each school establishing a program pursuant to the act is eligible to receive a renewable 3-year grant for before or after school programs, as provided, and a grant for operating a program beyond 180 regular schooldays or during summer, weekend, intersession, or vacation periods, as provided. The act specifies

maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates for determining a school's total annual grant amount. The act requires an amount not to exceed \$550,000,000 to be continuously appropriated to the State Department of Education from the General Fund in each fiscal year for purposes of the program, and provides that nothing prohibits the Legislature from appropriating funds in excess of that amount for the program. This bill would declare that its implementation is subject to the enactment of an appropriation for its purposes in the Budget Act or another statute. The bill would, commencing with increases to the minimum wage implemented during the 2020–21 fiscal year, require the Department of Finance to increase the total funding amount for the program by adding an amount necessary to fund an increase in the daily per-pupil rate equal to the higher of either 50% of specified increases to the minimum wage or the percentage increase to the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would require the State Department of Education to increase the maximum grant amounts and daily per-pupil funding rates in accordance with the total amount appropriated for the program in the 2019–20 fiscal year, and in each fiscal year thereafter.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[AB 1750](#) ([Burke D](#)) **Workers' compensation: rehabilitation.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires a public agency, its insurance carrier, and the Department of Rehabilitation to jointly formulate procedures to select and refer injured full-time public employees for rehabilitation services and retraining for other positions in public service. This bill would require the Department of Rehabilitation to issue a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, and every 5 years thereafter, that outlines the extent to which injured full-time public employees were rehabilitated or retrained and rehired for other available positions in public service.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

[AB 1783](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **H-2A worker housing: state funding: streamlined approval process for agricultural employee housing development.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing federal law governing immigration authorizes the importation of an alien as a nonimmigrant agricultural worker, known as an H-2A worker, if specified requirements are met, including that the employer furnish housing, as provided. This bill would prohibit the provision of state funding, as defined, for the purposes of funding predevelopment of, developing, or operating any housing used to comply with the federal law requirement to furnish housing to H-2A workers and would require an employer, as defined, or other recipient of state funding who utilizes state funding for these purposes to reimburse the state or state agency that provided the funding in an amount equal to the amount of that state funding expended for those purposes. The bill would exempt from these provisions any contract or other enforceable agreement pursuant to which the state or a state agency provides funding that was entered into prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would also make various conforming changes to other laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Housing, Human Resources

[SB 1](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate.This bill would, until January 20, 2025, require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 135 (Jackson D) Paid family leave.

Introduced: 1/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/30/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law prohibits an employer with 50 or more employees in a 75-mile radius to refuse to grant an employee a request to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for family care and medical leave if the employee worked 1,250 hours in the prior 12 months. Existing law includes within "family care and medical leave" the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child and the serious health condition of the employee's child, parent, or spouse.This bill would expand the scope of those provisions to instead prohibit an employer with 5 or more employees to refuse to grant an employee a request to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for family care and medical leave if the employee had 180 days of service with the employer. The bill would expand the definition of "family care and medical leave" to include leave for reason of the birth or placement of a child if the employee has identified the child as their designated person, as defined, leave to care for a grandparent, grandchild, sibling, domestic partner, or designated person who has a serious health condition, and leave because of a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill would delete a provision specifying that, if both parents are employed by the employer and are entitled to leave, the employer is not required to grant leave in connection with the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child that is greater than 12 weeks.(2)Existing law, the New Parent Leave Act, prohibits an employer with 20 or more employees in a 75-mile radius to refuse to grant an employee a request to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to bond with a new child within one year of the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of the child if the employee worked 1,250 hours in the prior 12 months.This bill would repeal those provisions.(3)Existing law establishes within the state disability insurance program a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the Paid Family Leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified, and, on and after January 1, 2021, to take time off to participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of the individuals' spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States.This bill would expand the scope of those provisions to include time off to care for a seriously ill designated person or child-in-law, as those terms are defined, or to bond with a designated person or child-in-law within one year of the birth or placement of the designated person or child-in-law.(4)Existing law makes an individual ineligible for family temporary disability insurance benefits on any day that another family member is ready, willing, able, and available to provide the required care or participate in the qualified exigency, as specified. Existing law authorizes an employer to require an employee to take up to 2 weeks of vacation leave before the employee receives the benefits.This bill would delete those provisions.(5)Under existing law, workers are required to pay contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury, and those funds are continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of administrative expenses.By authorizing the expenditure of these funds for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources

SB 142 (Wiener D) Employees: lactation accommodation.

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 720, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer, who is required by law to give an employee a rest period during a workday, from requiring the employee to work during the rest period. Existing law requires an employer to pay the employee one additional hour of pay, at the employee's regular rate of compensation, for each rest period not provided. Existing law requires employers to provide a reasonable amount of break time to employees desiring to express milk for the employee's infant child. Existing law also requires an employer to make reasonable efforts to provide the employee with the use of a room, or other location, other than a bathroom, in close proximity to the employee's work area, for the employee to express milk in private. Existing law exempts an employer from the break time requirement if the employer's operations would be seriously disrupted by providing that time to employees desiring to express milk. Existing law subjects employers who violate these provisions to a civil penalty of \$100 per violation and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to issue citations for those violations. This bill would instead require an employer to provide a lactation room or location that includes prescribed features and would require an employer, among other things, to provide access to a sink and refrigerator in close proximity to the employee's workspace, as specified. The bill would deem denial of reasonable break time or adequate space to express milk a failure to provide a rest period in accordance with state law. The bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, or in any other manner discriminating or retaliating against, an employee for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under these provisions and would establish remedies that include filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner. The bill would authorize employers with fewer than 50 employees to seek an exemption from the requirements of these provisions if the employer demonstrates that the requirement posed an undue hardship by causing the employer significant difficulty or expense, as specified. The bill would require an employer who obtains an exemption to make a reasonable effort to provide a place for an employee to express milk in private, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Human Resources, Public Works

SB 159 (Wiener D) HIV: preexposure and postexposure prophylaxis.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 532, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/7/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Existing law generally authorizes a pharmacist to dispense or furnish drugs only pursuant to a valid prescription, except as provided, such as furnishing emergency contraceptives, hormonal contraceptives, and naloxone hydrochloride, pursuant to standardized procedures. This bill would authorize a pharmacist to furnish preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis in specified amounts and would require a pharmacist to furnish those drugs if certain conditions are met, including that the pharmacist determines the patient meets the clinical criteria for preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis consistent with federal guidelines. The bill would require a pharmacist, before furnishing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to complete a training program approved by the board. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 218 (Bradford D) Employment: discrimination enforcement: local government.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1)The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on specified bases and provides procedures for enforcement by the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, including authorizing the department to accept complaints alleging violations of FEHA. Under FEHA, it is the intention of the Legislature that FEHA occupy the field of regulation of discrimination in employment, but that FEHA not limit or restrict the application of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. The Unruh Civil Rights Act generally prohibits business establishments from discriminating on specified

bases. This bill would authorize a local government to create a local agency to enforce local antidiscrimination laws (local enforcement agency). The bill would additionally authorize a local government to designate a local enforcement agency to act as a fair employment practice agency (FEPA) if that local enforcement agency agrees to accept all charges of employment discrimination that would be accepted by the federal government, subject to requirements described below. The bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to perform certain administrative, investigative, and enforcement actions, including the award of the full scope of remedies available under FEHA and any remedies available under the local antidiscrimination ordinance. The bill would require that the local agency establish a specified internet website and publish an annual report relating to complaints accepted. The bill would authorize a party to seek judicial review of an agency's binding determination under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

SB 241 (Moorlach R) Personal Income Tax: California Voluntary Contribution Program.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes taxpayers to designate amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified voluntary contribution funds. Existing law also contains administrative provisions generally applicable to a new or extended voluntary contribution. Existing law provides for various voluntary contribution funds to be listed on the personal income tax return, including the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Fund, which are both repealed on January 1, 2021, except as otherwise provided. This bill would remove the repeal dates for the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Fund, thereby allowing those voluntary contribution funds to be listed on the personal income tax return indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources

SB 266 (Leyva D) Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. PERS is administered by its board of administration, which is responsible for correcting errors and omissions in the administration of the system and the payment of benefits. Existing law requires the board to correct all actions taken as a result of errors or omissions of the state or a contracting agency, in accordance with certain procedures. This bill would establish new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation. The bill would require that contributions made on the disallowed compensation, for active members, be credited against future contributions on behalf of the state, school employer, or contracting agency that reported the disallowed compensation and would require that the state, school employer, or contracting agency return to the member any contributions paid by the member or on the member's behalf. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Human Resources

[SB 322](#) (Bradford D) Health facilities: inspections: employee reporting.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 72, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law prohibits a health facility from discriminating or retaliating against a patient, employee, member of the medical staff, or other health care worker of the health facility because that person has presented a grievance, complaint, or report to the facility, or has initiated, participated, or cooperated in an investigation or administrative proceeding related to the quality of care, services, or conditions at the facility. Existing law makes a person who willfully violates these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor and makes a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty. This bill would provide an employee or the employee's representative with the right to discuss possible regulatory violations or patient safety concerns with the department's inspector privately during the course of an investigation or inspection by the department. By creating this right, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[SB 363](#) (Pan D) Workplace safety.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

(1) Existing law generally grants to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health jurisdiction over every employment and place of employment necessary to adequately enforce and administer all laws, standards, and orders. Existing law creates the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board and, among other things, requires it to adopt standards developed by the division relating to workplace violence prevention plans at hospitals. This bill would require the State Department of State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report the total number of assaults against employees at each facility operated by the respective department quarterly, as specified, to all the state bargaining units at the department. The bill would require that each department also report this information to the Legislature and the chairs of certain committees annually, as specified. The bill would prescribe the information to be reported and would require that the information protect the confidentiality of certain parties. The bill would define terms for the purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

[SB 396](#) (Morrell R) Public works: prevailing wage.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 2/28/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/20/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law generally requires that workers employed on public works be paid not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, as prescribed. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provisions relating to the prevailing rate of per diem wages.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Public Works

[SB 416](#) (Hueso D) Employment: workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate employees for injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of their employment. Existing law designates illnesses and conditions that constitute a compensable injury for various employees, such as members of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, firefighters, and certain peace officers. These injuries include, but are not limited to, hernia, pneumonia, heart trouble, cancer, meningitis, and exposure to biochemical substances, when the illness or condition develops or manifests itself during a period when the officer or employee is in service of the employer, as specified. This bill would expand the coverage of the above provisions relating to compensable injuries to include all persons defined as peace officers under certain provisions of law, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Police Department

SB 537 (Hill D) Workers' compensation: treatment and disability.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 647, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires the employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires the administrative director to adopt and revise periodically an official medical fee schedule establishing reasonable maximum fees paid for medical services other than physician services, drugs and pharmacy services, health care facility fees, home health care, and all other treatment, care, services, and goods. This bill would require the administrative director to issue a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2023, comparing potential payment alternatives for providers to the official medical fee schedule. The bill would also require, on or before January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the administrative director to publish on the division's internet website provider utilization data for physicians, as defined above, who treated 10 or more injured workers during the 12 months before July 1 of the previous year, including the number of injured workers treated by the physician and the number of utilization review decisions that resulted in a modification or denial of a request for authorization of medical treatment based upon a determination of medical necessity. The bill would authorize the administrative director to withhold data if deemed necessary to protect patient privacy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 542 (Stern D) Workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 390, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers' compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the member is in the service of the department or unit, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard. This bill would provide, only until January 1, 2025, that in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" also includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests itself during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit. The bill would apply to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020. The bill would prohibit compensation from being paid for a claim of injury unless the member has performed services for the department or unit for at least 6 months, unless the injury is caused by a sudden and extraordinary employment condition.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Human Resources, Police Department

SB 567 (Caballero D) Workers' compensation: hospital employees.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L., P.E. & R. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a rebuttable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of employment. This bill would define "injury," for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, to include infectious diseases, cancer, musculoskeletal injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and respiratory diseases. The bill would create rebuttable presumptions that these injuries that develop or manifest in a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital arose out of and in the course of the employment. The bill would extend these presumptions for specified time periods after the hospital employee's termination of employment. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Human Resources

SB 707 (Wieckowski D) Arbitration agreements: enforcement.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 870, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law regulates arbitrations conducted pursuant to an agreement, as specified. (1)In an employment or consumer arbitration in which the drafting party, as defined, is required to pay certain fees and costs before the arbitration can proceed, this bill would provide that if the fees or costs to initiate an arbitration proceeding are not paid within 30 days after the due date, the drafting party is in material breach of the arbitration agreement, is in default of the arbitration, and waives its right to compel arbitration. If the drafting party materially breaches the arbitration agreement and is in default of the arbitration, the bill would authorize the employee or consumer to either withdraw the claim from arbitration and proceed in a court of appropriate jurisdiction, or to compel arbitration in which the drafting party is required to pay reasonable attorney's fees and costs related to the arbitration. If the employee or consumer proceeds with an action in a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the bill would provide that the statute of limitations with regard to all claims brought or that relate back to any claim brought in arbitration are tolled, as specified. The bill would further require the court to impose a monetary sanction on the drafting party who materially breaches an arbitration agreement, and would authorize the court to impose other sanctions, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Human Resources

SB 731 (Bradford D) Workers' compensation: risk factors.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was INS. on 5/30/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the administrative director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires a physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to an industrial injury to address the cause of the permanent disability in the report, including what approximate percentage of the permanent disability was caused by other factors before and after the industrial injury, if the physician is able to make an apportionment determination. This bill would prohibit consideration of race, religious creed, color, national origin, age, gender, marital status, sex, sexual identity, sexual orientation, or genetic characteristics to determine the approximate percentage of the permanent disability caused by other factors. The bill would also express the Legislature's intent to eliminate bias and discrimination in the workers' compensation system.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[SB 734](#) ([Borgeas R](#)) Working hours.

Introduced: 2/22/2019
Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.
Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law provides that 8 hours of labor is a day's work. Existing law prescribes general rules for compensation for work in excess of 8 hours in a day or work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. Existing law provides that these requirements, among others, do not require an employer to combine more than one rate of overtime compensation in order to calculate the amount to be paid to an employee for any hour of overtime work. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

[SB 769](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) Public employees' retirement.

Introduced: 2/22/2019
Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.
Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides pension and other benefits to its members. Under PERL, membership in PERS is compulsory for specified public employees. Existing law provides that those compulsory membership provisions do not apply to certain persons who are expressly excluded from PERS. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources

Long Beach Transit

[AB 1350](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019
Last Amended: 3/26/2019
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)
Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law declares that the fostering, continuance, and development of public transportation systems are a matter of state concern. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to administer various programs and allocates moneys for various public transportation purposes. This bill would create the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program upon the appropriation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund by the Legislature, and would require the department to administer the program. The bill would require the department to award available moneys to eligible participants, as defined, to provide free transit passes to persons under the age of 25 through new or existing transit pass programs, as specified. The bill would require the department to develop guidelines that describe the application process, selection criteria, performance measures, and reporting requirements that evaluate the effectiveness of the program. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, on the outcomes of the program and the status of transit pass programs statewide. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

[AB 1351](#) ([Lackey R](#)) Transit operators: paratransit and dial-a-ride services: assessment.

Introduced: 2/22/2019
Last Amended: 8/30/2019
Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 627, Statutes of 2019.
Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a for-profit or nonprofit transit operator that receives funds through the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act and that provides dial-a-ride or paratransit service to provide those services consistent with certain requirements. Existing law requires a transit operator to honor any current valid identification card for the type of transportation service or discount requested and that has been issued to an individual with disabilities by another transit operator. Existing law establishes in state government the Transportation Agency, which consists of various state entities, including the Department of Transportation. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with public transit operators, to conduct an assessment of the procedures public transit operators use to provide dial-a-ride and paratransit services to individuals with disabilities who are visiting their service territories and are certified to use another in-state public transit operator's similar dial-a-ride and paratransit services. The bill would require the agency to publish the assessment on its internet website on or before July 1, 2021. The bill would require the agency, after conducting and publishing the assessment, to adopt guidelines for the development of a statewide program to enable individuals with disabilities who a public transit operator has certified to use its dial-a-ride and paratransit services to use another in-state public transit operator's similar dial-a-ride and paratransit services.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Long Beach Transit

[AB 1560](#) ([Friedman D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation: major transit stop.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 631, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 on a project that it 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 exempts from its requirements residential projects on infill sites that meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the projects are located within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. CEQA defines "major transit stop" to include, among other things, the intersection of 2 or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. This bill would revise the definition of "major transit stop" to include a bus rapid transit station, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

[SB 278](#) ([Beall D](#)) Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Metropolitan Transportation Commission Act creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the 9 San Francisco Bay area counties. The act requires the commission to continue to actively, on behalf of the entire region, seek to assist in the development of adequate funding sources to develop, construct, and support transportation projects that it determines are essential. This bill would also require the commission to determine that those transportation projects are a priority for the region. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Long Beach Transit

[AB 65](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) Coastal protection: climate adaption: project prioritization: natural infrastructure: local general plans.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 347, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy, and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction, and to undertake certain projects within that designated area. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for certain projects that address the effects of climate change, and, to the extent allowed, to prioritize projects that maximize public benefits, including, but not limited to, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, reducing hazards to harbors and ports, preserving and enhancing coastal wetlands and natural lands, conserving biodiversity, and providing recreational opportunities. This bill would require specified things of the conservancy when it allocates any funding appropriated pursuant to the act, including that it prioritize projects that use natural infrastructure, as defined, in coastal communities to help adapt to climate change. The bill would require the conservancy to provide information to the Office of Planning and Research on any projects funded pursuant to the above provision to be considered for inclusion into the clearinghouse for climate adaption information. The bill would authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance to coastal communities to better assist them with their projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 209](#) ([Limón D](#)) Parks: outdoor environmental education: grant program.

Introduced: 1/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 675, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation of the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop and implement a grant and cooperative agreement program to support the planning, acquisition, development, maintenance, administration, operation, enforcement, restoration, and conservation of trails, trailheads, areas, and other facilities associated with the use of off-highway motor vehicles, and programs involving off-highway motor vehicle safety or education. This bill would require the Director of Parks and Recreation to establish the Outdoor Equity Grants Program to increase the ability of underserved and at-risk populations to participate in outdoor environmental educational experiences at state parks and other public lands where outdoor environmental education programs take place. The bill would require the director to, among other things, give priority for funding to outdoor environmental education programs that primarily provide outreach to and serve pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, foster youth, or pupils of limited English proficiency, as provided. The bill would authorize the director to accept private funds to support the grant program. The bill would establish the California Outdoor Equity Account in the State Parks and Recreation Fund and would require any private funds donated for the grant program and any funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the grant program to be deposited into that account.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 246](#) ([Mathis R](#)) State highways: property leases.

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes to public agencies under specified terms and conditions, including specific provisions governing

leases of airspace and other property in the City and County of San Francisco for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, at a lease cost of \$1 per month and payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year. This bill would similarly authorize the department to offer a lease on a right of first refusal basis of any airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in a disadvantaged community, that is not excess property to the city or county in which the disadvantaged community is located for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, or for park, recreational, or open-space purposes for a rental amount of \$1 per month, subject to certain conditions. The bill would also authorize the department to lease up to 10 parcels in any city, or in the unincorporated area of any county, in which the disadvantaged community is located for park, recreational, or open-space purposes at an amount equal to 30% of the fair market lease value of the applicable parcel. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 255](#) (Limón D) Coastal resources: oil spills: grants.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 84, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act authorizes the administrator for oil spill response to offer grants to a local government with jurisdiction over or directly adjacent to waters of the state to provide oil spill response equipment to be deployed by a certified local spill response manager, as provided. This bill would provide that Native American tribes and other public entities are also eligible to receive those grants.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 556](#) (Carrillo D) Outdoor experiences: community access program: grant program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a community access program focused on engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income and disadvantaged communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education programs, or recreational amenities. The bill would authorize the agency, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop a grant program within a state department for innovative transportation projects that provide disadvantaged and low-income youth with access to outdoor experiences, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 912](#) (Muratsuchi D) Marine invasive species: ballast water and biofouling management requirements.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/14/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Marine Invasive Species Act, requires the State Lands Commission (hereafter the commission) to implement and administer laws regulating the uptake or discharge of ballast water from vessels that impact marine species in the state's waterways. The act, among other things, requires the master, owner, operator, or person in charge of a vessel carrying, or capable of carrying, ballast water, that operates in the waters of the state to take various actions to minimize the uptake and release of nonindigenous species, including, among other things, to clean the ballast tanks regularly in mid-ocean waters, or under controlled arrangements in port or in drydock, to remove sediments and biofouling

organisms, as specified, and to make available to the commission additional information, including a separate ballast water log to outline ballast water management activities for each ballast water tank on board the vessel. Existing law exempts the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel from conducting a ballast water management practice upon a specified determination relating to safety. This bill would, for purposes of the act, define the term "land" and would revise the coastal boundaries used to define the "Pacific Coast Region," as specified. The bill would require the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel to include in the ballast water log book for the vessel a description of the safety reasons for a determination to not conduct a ballast water management practice, to notify the commission of this determination, and to provide the commission a copy of the related entry in the ballast water log for the vessel. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 975](#) ([Calderon D](#)) Environmental protection: California Coastal Resilience and Adaptation Leadership and Coordination Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, administered by the Office of Planning and Research, to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change, as specified. This bill would establish the California Coastal Resilience and Adaptation Leadership and Coordination Act of 2019, which would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Director of State Planning and Research and other state entities, to communicate with other countries, states, regional collaboratives, and subnational governments to support and promote the state's goals and policies relating to ocean, coastal, and near-shore terrestrial adaptation and resilience, and would require the secretary to take all action necessary when collaborating with other countries, states, regional collaboratives, and subnational governments related to accomplishing those goals and policies, as prescribed. The bill would also require the secretary, in collaboration with the director, to use quantified risk assessments of the impacts of climate change to establish priorities in carrying out the tasks under the act. The bill would authorize the secretary to appoint a designee to carry out these tasks. The bill would also authorize the secretary, where appropriate, to direct the Ocean Protection Council, or any other board, department, or office within the agency, to support specified actions under the act. The bill would require the secretary to post an annual report on the agency's internet website on the progress made during the preceding year regarding those actions the secretary is required to take under the act and to annually notify specified committees of the Legislature of the availability of the report.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1011](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: waiver of filing fees.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 185, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person undertaking development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit issued by the California Coastal Commission for a project, as defined, in accordance with prescribed procedures. The act authorizes the commission to require a reasonable filing fee and reimbursement of expenses for the processing by the commission of an application for a coastal development permit and, except for local coastal program submittals, for any other filing, including, but not limited to, a request for revocation, categorical exclusion, or boundary adjustment, submitted for review by the commission. This bill would authorize the commission to waive the filing fee for an application for a coastal development permit required under the act, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1040](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) Protection of cetaceans: unlawful activities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/7/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful to hold in captivity an orca, whether wild caught or captive bred, for any purpose, including for display, performance, or entertainment purposes; to breed or impregnate an orca held in captivity; to export, collect, or import the semen, other gametes, or embryos of an orca held in captivity for the purpose of artificial insemination; or to export, transport, move, or sell an orca located in the state to another state or country. Existing law creates certain exceptions to these provisions, including an exception that authorizes an orca located in the state on January 1, 2017, to continue to be held in captivity for its current purpose and, after June 1, 2017, to continue to be used for educational presentations. Existing law provides that a person, corporation, or institution that intentionally or negligently violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100,000. This bill would expand these provisions to include cetaceans, which the bill would define to mean a whale, dolphin, and porpoise in the order Cetacea. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a cetacean located in the state on an unspecified date to continue to be held in captivity for its current purpose and, after an unspecified date, to continue to be used for educational presentations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine, Police Department

[AB 1067](#) ([Bigelow R](#)) **Public lands: Department of Parks and Recreation: wildfire management plan: fire hazard severity zones.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation controls the state park system, which is made up of units. Existing law also gives the department authority over, among other areas, state vehicular recreation areas, as provided, and makes the Director of Parks and Recreation responsible for planning and for the orderly development and operation of the California Recreational Trails System. Existing law requires the department to administer, protect, develop, and interpret the property under its jurisdiction for the use and enjoyment of the public. This bill would require the Director of Parks and Recreation, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and implement a wildfire management plan for all property under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation that is located within a fire hazard severity zone, as provided. The bill would require the wildfire management plan to outline the department's fire prevention goals and future projects for prescribed fire, defensible space, fire resilient restoration projects, and the fire hardening of the department's structures, among other things. The bill would require the department to post the wildfire management plan on its internet website. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1300](#) ([Kamlager-Dove D](#)) **State Coastal Conservancy: Explore the Coast Program.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities relating to the acquisition, protection, preservation, and enhancement of coastal lands within the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law, for purposes of those provisions, defines a "nonprofit organization" to mean any private, nonprofit organization, that qualifies as a nonprofit organization under a specified provision of the Internal Revenue Code, and whose purposes are consistent with those provisions governing the conservancy. This bill would revise that definition by eliminating the requirement that a nonprofit organization have purposes that are consistent with those provisions governing the conservancy. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1321](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Public lands: State Lands Commission: coastal ports: automated technology.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests control over specified public lands with the State Lands Commission. The 3 members of the commission are the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, and the Director of Finance. Existing law specifies that the commission has 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 or any interest in those lands, as described, which have been or may be acquired by the state by quitclaim, cession, grant, contract, otherwise from the federal government, or by any other means. Existing law also provides specific responsibilities for the commission with respect to the ports of Los Angeles and Oakland. This bill would require the commission, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, to hold a series of meetings at or near California ports that operate on granted public trust lands to consider the impacts of automated technology at California's ports, as provided. The bill would require the commission to submit 2 reports to the Legislature, as prescribed, on the commission's activities under these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on December 31, 2023.

Position: Support if amended

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1426](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Public resources: San Onofre State Beach: Richard H. and Donna O'Neill Conservancy: road construction.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR. on 9/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Parks and Recreation with control of the state park system, which includes state beaches. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated property. This bill would prohibit certain joint powers agencies from constructing, funding, or operating a major thoroughfare within a specified area of Southern California, and would restrict the authority of the Department of Transportation to approve, permit, take possession of, or otherwise authorize the construction of a major thoroughfare in that same area, as specified. The bill would prohibit a state agency, city, county, joint powers authority, regional transportation agency, or other local government entity, or any other person or entity, from constructing, funding, approving, or otherwise authorizing the building of a street, road, or highway in or on, or that encroaches on, San Onofre State Beach or lands that are part of the Richard H. and Donna O'Neill Conservancy, with specified exceptions.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1549](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) **Wildlife: deer: Santa Catalina Island: report.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Fish and Wildlife with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitats necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law designates the department as the trustee for fish and wildlife resources. Existing law requires the department to biennially report, with specified information, to the Legislature and to the Fish and Game Commission on the progress that is being made toward the restoration and maintenance of California's deer herds. This bill would require the department to develop, by January 1, 2022, a report, in consultation with other relevant state agencies, local governments, federal

agencies, nongovernmental organizations, landowners, and scientific entities, to inform and coordinate management decisions regarding deer on Santa Catalina Island that includes, among other things, estimates of the historic, current, and future deer population on the island and an assessment of the overall health of the deer population on the island. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1644](#) ([Levine D](#)) Coastal resources: California Coastal Commission: scientific advice and recommendations: agriculture.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 168, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, establishes the California Coastal Commission and prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the commission with regard to the regulation of development along the California coast. The act requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, to obtain a coastal development permit, except as provided. Under existing law, the Legislature finds and declares that sound and timely scientific recommendations are necessary for many coastal planning, conservation, and development decisions and that the commission should interact with members of the scientific and academic communities in the social, physical, and natural sciences so that the commission may receive technical advice and recommendations with regard to its decisionmaking, especially with regard to issues that include, among other specified issues, coastal erosion and geology, marine biodiversity, and wetland restoration. This bill would include agriculture among the specified issues on which the commission may receive technical advice and recommendations, with regard to its decisionmaking, from members of the scientific and academic communities in the social, physical, and natural sciences.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1718](#) ([Levine D](#)) State parks: state beaches: smoking ban.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system, as specified. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[AB 1798](#) ([Levine D](#)) California Racial Justice Act: death penalty.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines first degree murder, in part, as all murder that is committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, specified felonies, including arson, rape, carjacking, robbery, burglary, mayhem, and kidnapping. Existing law, as enacted by Proposition 7, approved by the voters at the November 7, 1978, statewide general election, prescribes a penalty for that crime of death, imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole, or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life. This bill would prohibit a person from being executed pursuant to a judgment that was either sought or obtained on the basis of race if the court makes a finding that race was a significant factor in seeking or imposing the death penalty. The bill would provide that a finding that race was a significant factor would include statistical evidence or other evidence that death sentences were sought or imposed significantly

more frequently upon persons of one race than upon persons of another race or that race was a significant factor in decisions to exercise preemptory challenges during jury selection. Because this bill would place additional duties on prosecutors, it 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

SB 8 (Glazer D) State parks: state beaches: smoking ban.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 761, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state beach, as defined, or in a unit of the state park system, as defined, except as provided, or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system unless the disposal is made in an appropriate waste receptacle. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

SB 54 (Allen D) Solid waste: packaging and products.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[SB 245](#) (Chang R) Public animal shelters: adoptions: veterans.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 205, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law governs the operation of animal shelters by, among other things, setting a minimum holding period for stray dogs and cats and requiring animal shelters to ensure that dogs and cats, if adopted, are spayed or neutered. This bill would prohibit a public animal shelter from charging an adoption fee for a dog or cat if the person adopting the dog or cat presents to the public animal shelter a current and valid driver's license or identification card with the word "VETERAN" printed on its face pursuant to the above-described provision. The bill also would authorize a public animal shelter to limit the number of dogs and cats adopted from that public animal shelter by an eligible veteran to one dog and cat each 6-month period. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Parks Rec and Marine

[SB 447](#) (Moorlach R) Department of Transportation: transfer of property: City of Orange.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights on property acquired for state highway purposes. Various provisions of existing law specifically provide for the acquisition, transfer, and use of property owned by the department. This bill would require the department, if requested by the City of Orange, to transfer two parcels, which are currently leased to the city for use as public parks, to the city, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that the property be used solely for recreation and open-space purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

[SB 576](#) (Umberg D) Coastal resources: Climate Ready Program and coastal climate change adaptation, infrastructure, and readiness program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 374, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake, among other things, projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address extreme weather events, sea level rise, storm surge, and other coastal hazards that threaten coastal communities, infrastructure, and natural resources. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these authorized activities. This bill would recast these provisions as the Climate Ready Program to be administered by the conservancy as described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine

[SB 703](#) (Archuleta D) State lands: public officers or bodies: authority.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law vests with the State Lands Commission administration and control of certain public lands. Existing law further provides that whenever permissive authority or discretion is vested in any public officer

or body under specified laws governing state lands, that authority is subject to the condition that it be exercised in the best interests of the state. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in that provision relating to the authority vested in a public officer or body.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine

PERS

[AB 33](#) ([Bonta D](#)) **State public retirement systems: divestiture from private prison companies.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 1/17/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution provides that the Legislature may, by statute, prohibit retirement board investments if it is in the public interest to do so and providing that the prohibition satisfies specified fiduciary standards. This bill would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a private prison company, as defined. This bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in private prison companies on or before July 1, 2020, and would require the boards, in making a determination to liquidate investments, to constructively engage with private prison companies to establish whether the companies are transitioning their business models to another industry. The bill would provide that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the constitution. The bill would provide that board members and other officers and employees shall be held harmless and be eligible for indemnification in connection with actions taken pursuant to the bill's requirements, as specified. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: PERS

[SB 341](#) ([Morrell R](#)) **Public employment and retirement.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 3/27/2019-March 27 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 1. Noes 3.) Reconsideration granted.

Location: 3/27/2019-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Board to provide annual reports to the Legislature and the Governor with regard to investment returns on assets of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System, respectively. As part of these reports, the boards are required to calculate and report on the rate of return on investments based on different assumptions. This bill would require the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to report a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate equal to the yield on a 10-year United States Treasury note in the year prior to the report. The bill would require the Teachers' Retirement Board to provide a description of the discount rate the board uses for reporting liabilities, a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate that is 2% below the long-term rate of return assumed by the board, and a calculation of liabilities based on a discount rate equal to the yield on a 10-year United States Treasury note in the year prior to the report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, PERS

Police Department

[AB 12](#) ([Irwin D](#)) **Firearms: gun violence restraining orders.**

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 724, Statutes

of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes an immediate family member of a person or a law enforcement officer to request that a court, after notice and a hearing, issue a gun violence restraining order against that person. Under existing law, the petitioner has the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of causing personal injury and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury, as specified. Existing law prohibits a person subject to a gun violence restraining order from having in the person's custody or control, or owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, any firearms or ammunition while that order is in effect. Under existing law, a gun violence restraining order and a renewal gun violence restraining order have a duration of one year, subject to earlier termination or renewal by the court. This bill would authorize a law enforcement officer to file a petition for a gun violence restraining order in the name of the law enforcement agency in which the officer is employed. The bill would change the duration of the gun violence restraining order and the renewal of the gun violence restraining order from one year to a period of time between one to 5 years, subject to earlier termination or renewal by the court. The bill would require a court, in determining the duration of the gun violence restraining order, to consider the length of time that the threat of personal injury is likely to continue, and to issue the order based on that determination. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 21 (Obernolte R) Driver's licenses: veteran designation.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 2/26/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a driver's license to an applicant when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law allows an in-person applicant for a driver's license or identification card to request the word "VETERAN" be printed on the face of the driver's license or identification card, subject to certain requirements, including, among others, verification of veteran status, as specified, and payment of a \$5 fee, which the department is authorized to increase by regulation, in an amount not to exceed \$15, as specified. Commencing July 1, 2019, existing law prohibits a fee from being charged for that request if made by (1) a person who has been determined to have a current income level that meets the eligibility requirements for specified assistance programs, or (2) a person who can verify their status as a homeless person, in accordance with specified provisions. This bill would make the payment of a fee by any veteran inoperative no later than July 1, 2020, and repeal the law on January 1, 2021, thereby indefinitely requiring the department to make a veteran designation on a verified applicant's license, without charge. The bill also would make technical and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 45 (Stone, Mark D) Inmates: medical care: fees.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 2/20/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 570, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to charge a \$5 fee for each inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate confined in the state prison, except under specified circumstances, and requires that the moneys received be expended to reimburse the department for direct provision of inmate health care services. Existing law also authorizes a sheriff, chief or director of corrections, or chief of police to charge a \$3 fee for each inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate confined in a county or city jail, except as specified, and requires that the moneys received be transferred to the county or city general fund. Existing law also authorizes a county or city to recover from an inmate or a person legally responsible for the inmate's care the costs of necessary medical care rendered to the inmate, under certain conditions. This bill would instead prohibit the secretary or a sheriff, chief or director of corrections, or chief of police from charging a fee for an inmate-initiated medical visit of an inmate of the state prison or a county or city jail, and would make a conforming change. The bill would also prohibit

those officials from charging an inmate of the state prison or a city or county jail a fee for durable medical equipment or medical supplies, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 47](#) (Daly D) Driver records: points: distracted driving.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 603, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person from driving a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone unless that telephone is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free listening and talking, and is used in that manner while driving. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving while holding and operating a handheld wireless telephone or an electronic wireless communications device unless the telephone or device is specifically designed and configured to allow voice-operated and hands-free operation, and is used in that manner while driving. A person who is 18 years of age or younger is prohibited from driving while using a wireless telephone or an electronic wireless communications device, even if equipped with a hands-free device. Existing law establishes that specified convictions and violations under the Vehicle Code and traffic-related incidents count as points against a driver's record for purposes of suspension or revocation of the privilege to drive and that certain other violations do not result in a violation point. Existing law also generally provides that traffic convictions involving the safe operation of a motor vehicle result in a violation point. Existing law provides an exemption for the electronic device violations described above from being counted as points against a driver's record for purposes of suspension or revocation of the privilege to drive. This bill would instead make only those electronic device violations that occur within 36 months, beginning July 1, 2021, of a prior conviction for the same offense subject to a violation point against the driver's record.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 61](#) (Ting D) Gun violence restraining orders.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 725, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a court to issue an ex parte gun violence restraining order prohibiting the subject of the petition from having in their custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a firearm or ammunition when it is shown that there is a substantial likelihood that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of self-harm or harm to another in the near future by having in their custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to the subject of the petition or another, as specified. Existing law requires the ex parte order to expire no later than 21 days after the date on the order. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue a gun violence restraining order prohibiting the subject of the petition from having in their custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a firearm or ammunition for a period of one year when there is clear and convincing evidence that the subject of the petition, or a person subject to an ex parte gun violence restraining order, as applicable, poses a significant danger of personal injury to the subject of the petition or another by having in their custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to the subject of the petition or another, as specified. Existing law authorizes renewal of a gun violence restraining order within 3 months of the order's expiration. Petitions for ex parte, one-year, and renewed gun violence restraining orders may be made by an immediate family member of the person or by a law enforcement officer. This bill would, commencing September 1, 2020, similarly authorize an employer, a coworker who has substantial and regular interactions with the person and approval of their employer, or an employee or teacher of a secondary or postsecondary school, with approval of a school administrator or a school administration staff member with a supervisory role, that the person has attended in the last 6 months to file a petition for an ex parte, one-year, or renewed gun violence restraining order. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 122](#) (Grayson D) Multidisciplinary teams: human trafficking and domestic violence.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 1/24/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team and a human trafficking multidisciplinary personnel team consisting of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of domestic violence or human trafficking cases and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to domestic violence or human trafficking. Existing law authorizes members of those multidisciplinary personnel teams to disclose to one another information and records that may be confidential but that are relevant to the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of those crimes. Existing law prohibits members of those teams from disclosing confidential information obtained from an individual to one another unless the member has obtained that individual's informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure, as specified. This bill would remove the prohibition on disclosing confidential information without the individual's informed, written, and reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure with regards to information obtained from a minor.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 137](#) (Cooper D) Facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control.

Introduced: 12/7/2018

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas. Existing law requires every plan of reclamation, flood control, drainage, improvement, dredging, or work, that includes or contemplates the construction, enlargement, revetment, or alteration of any levee, embankment, canal, or other excavation in the bed of or along or near the banks of the Sacramento or San Joaquin Rivers or any of their tributaries or connected therewith, upon any land adjacent thereto, within any of the overflow basins thereof, or upon any land susceptible to overflow therefrom, to be approved by the board before construction is commenced. Existing law prohibits a levee along a river or bypass at any of those specified places, or any levee forming part of any adopted flood control plan, from being cut or altered without permission of the board. Existing law makes a violation of the latter provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would instead prohibit a person from concealing, defacing, destroying, modifying, using, occupying, cutting, altering, or physically or visually obstructing any levee along a river or bypass at any of those specified places, any levee forming part of any flood control plan, or any other facility of the State Plan of Flood Control, including, but not limited to, any and all associated rights of way, without permission of the board. By expanding the behavior that would be punishable as a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the board or its designee, or a local agency that maintains the levee or facility, to inspect and remove any physical or visual obstructions placed or alterations made on any of the above-specified levees or facilities, including, but not limited to, any and all associated rights of way. The bill would authorize a peace officer, as defined, to enforce those provisions punishable by a misdemeanor in any place in the state to which the peace officer's authority extends. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 158](#) (Voepel R) Roadside rest areas: commercial vehicles: parking.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 2/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation to

plan, design, and construct a system of safety roadside rests on the state highway system outside of units of the state park system, and requires the department, in designing safety roadside rests, to design only those safety roadside rests that are reasonably economical and will provide the motorist a place where the motorist may stop for a short time during daytime and nighttime hours. This bill would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to conduct a study evaluating the capacity of the state to provide adequate parking and rest facilities for commercial vehicles engaged in transportation. The bill would require the study to assess the volume of commercial motor vehicle traffic in the state and to develop a system of metrics to measure the adequacy of commercial motor vehicle parking facilities in the state. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[AB 164](#) (Cervantes D) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 726, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, a person who purchases or receives a firearm, attempts to purchase or receive a firearm, or owns or possesses a firearm knowing that the person is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order, an injunction, or a protective order, as specified, is guilty of a crime. This bill would expand the scope of this crime to a person who is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm in any jurisdiction by a valid order issued by an out-of-state jurisdiction that is similar or equivalent to a temporary restraining order, injunction, or protective order issued in this state, and which includes a prohibition from owning or possessing a firearm. The bill would require the Attorney General to undertake the actions necessary to implement this provision to the extent the Legislature appropriates funds for this purpose. Because this bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 165](#) (Gabriel D) Peace officer training: gun violence restraining orders.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires specified categories of law enforcement officers to meet training standards pursuant to courses of training certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Existing law requires the commission to implement a course or courses of instruction for the training of law enforcement officers in California in the handling of domestic violence complaints and also to develop guidelines for law enforcement response to domestic violence. This bill would require the commission to develop and implement, on or before January 1, 2021, a course of training regarding gun violence restraining orders. The bill would require the course to be incorporated into the course or courses of basic training for law enforcement officers on or before January 1, 2021, and would require the course or courses to include specified topics, including the process of filing a petition for gun violence restraining orders and situational training to assist officers in identifying when a gun violence restraining order is appropriate. The bill would authorize law enforcement officers, administrators, and executives to participate in supplementary training that includes these topics. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 276](#) (Friedman D) Firearms: storage.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally regulates the possession of firearms, including storage requirements to prevent children from gaining access to firearms. This bill would require a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the owner, lessee, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence, while that person is outside that residence, as defined, to ensure that any firearm that person owns or controls is securely stored against theft or unauthorized access. The bill would make a violation of these requirements an infraction punishable by a fine of not less than \$250, nor more than \$1,000. The bill would define a firearm as being securely stored if it is secured with an operable device that is listed on the Department of Justice's roster of approved firearm safety devices, as specified. The bill would exempt a person from this requirement if the firearm is loaned under specified conditions, and would exempt an unloaded antique firearm from these provisions. The bill would additionally prohibit a person convicted under these provisions, or under other specified provisions regulating the storage of firearms, from subsequently owning, purchasing, receiving, or having in their possession or control, any firearm within 10 years of the conviction. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 277](#) (McCarty D) Parole: reintegration credits.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, except as otherwise exempted, a person completing a term of imprisonment in the state prison shall be released for a period of supervised parole. Existing law specifies the length of parole for various classifications of inmates. Under existing law, an inmate is released to the county of their residence before incarceration or, when the interest of public safety is best served, to another location specified by the Board of Parole Hearings. Existing law authorizes the Board of Parole Hearings to establish and enforce rules and regulations governing parole. Existing regulations prohibit a parolee from traveling more than 50 miles from their residence without the approval of a parole agent. This bill would create a program under which the length of a parolee's period of parole would be reduced through the successful completion of specified education, training, or treatment programs, or by participating in volunteer service, while adhering to the conditions of parole. The bill would make this program inapplicable to a person who is required to register as a sex offender. The bill would also increase the 50-mile travel restriction for a parolee who successfully participates in the program, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings to adopt regulations to carry out the program.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 300](#) (Chu D) Hate crime and incident reporting.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires, when requested by the Attorney General, that every person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals maintain the records necessary to report statistical data, and report statistical data to the Department of Justice and the Attorney General. Existing law requires the Attorney General, subject to the availability of adequate funding, to direct local law enforcement agencies to report information related to hate crimes, as defined, to the Department of Justice. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, if it has updated its crime reporting system to align with the California Incident Based Reporting System, to (1) include in the agency's informational, incident, and crime reports a check box indicating whether the underlying incident in the report is a suspected hate crime or hate incident, as defined, and (2) complete for each hate crime or hate incident, a supplemental hate crime or hate incident report form that indicates the type of bias motivation and any other identifying information to assist in the prosecution of the hate crime, or, in the case of a hate incident, to be used for informational, crime prevention, law enforcement planning, trend analysis, and potential evidentiary purposes. By creating new reporting requirements for local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 301](#) (Chu D) Hate crime data collection and outreach.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Existing law requires state law enforcement agencies to adopt a framework or other formal policy created by POST regarding hate crimes. Existing law also requires, subject to the availability of adequate funding, the Attorney General to direct local law enforcement agencies to report specified information relative to hate crimes to the Department of Justice. This bill would require the department to carry out various duties relating to documenting and responding to hate crimes, including conducting reviews of all law enforcement agencies every 3 years to evaluate the accuracy of hate crime data provided and agencies' hate crime policies, implementing a school-based program in conjunction with school districts and local law enforcement agencies aimed at educating students regarding how to report all suspected hate crimes to prevent future hate crimes, and submitting specified hate crime reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the national crime repository for crime data. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 309](#) (Maienschein D) Vehicles that appear to be used by law enforcement: ownership or operation by public historical society or museum.

Introduced: 1/29/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 260, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally prohibits a person from owning or operating a vehicle that resembles a law enforcement vehicle, with various exceptions that include using a vehicle exclusively for movie or television production with signs stating "movie car" prominently on the doors. This bill would additionally exclude from these prohibitions a vehicle that is in the possession of a federal, state, or local historical society or museum that is open to the public and secured and operated with specified restrictions.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 329](#) (Rodriguez D) Hospitals: assaults and batteries.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines an assault as an unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another. Under existing law, an assault committed on school or park property is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Existing law defines a battery as any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. Under existing law, a battery committed on school property, park property, or the grounds of a public or private hospital is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would make an assault committed on the property of a public or private hospital punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 332](#) (Lackey R) Peace officers: training.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 172, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, among other duties, to adopt rules establishing minimum standards relating to physical, mental, and moral fitness that govern the recruitment of specified peace officers, including city police officers, peace officer members of a county sheriff's office, and marshals or deputy marshals. Existing law provides that a local agency is not prohibited from establishing selection and training standards that exceed the minimum standards established by the commission. This bill would require the commission, on or before April 1, 2021, to submit a report to the Legislature and Governor with specified data relating to students' completion of training at academies for peace officers and the availability of remedial training, including, among other things, the number of students who received one or more opportunities for remedial training for a learning domain. The bill would also require the report to include, among other things, a review of academies' practices regarding remedial training and a discussion of whether the commission finds that minimum standards for an appropriate level of remedial training should be established. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 339](#) (Irwin D) Gun violence restraining orders: law enforcement procedures.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 727, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a law enforcement officer to request, and a judicial officer to issue on an ex parte basis, a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order that prohibits a person from having custody or control of any firearms or ammunition if the person poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or another by having a firearm or ammunition. Existing law establishes a civil restraining order process to accomplish that purpose. Existing law also authorizes an immediate family member to petition the court for an ex parte temporary gun violence restraining order. Existing law authorizes a court, after notice and hearing, to issue a gun violence restraining order for a period of one year which may be renewed, as specified. This bill would require each specified law enforcement agency to develop and adopt written policies and standards, as described, regarding the use of gun violence restraining orders.

Position: Watch
Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 340](#) (Irwin D) Firearms: armed prohibited persons.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain an online database known as the Prohibited Armed Persons File, sometimes referred to as the Armed Prohibited Persons System, to cross-reference persons who have ownership or possession of a firearm on or after January 1, 1996, and who, subsequent to the date of that ownership or possession of a firearm, fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm. The Budget Act of 2019 appropriated \$3,000,000 to the Counties of Alameda, San Diego, Santa Cruz, and Ventura to support local law enforcement activities related to seizing weapons and ammunition from persons who are prohibited from possessing them through a Gun Violence Reduction Pilot Program. This bill would require the Counties of Alameda, San Diego, Santa Cruz, and Ventura on or before 15 months after receiving these funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2019, to submit a report to the Department of Justice and to the Legislature containing specified information relating to the efficacy of their programs.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Police Department

[AB 362](#) (Eggman D) Controlled substances: overdose prevention program.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime to possess specified controlled substances or paraphernalia. Existing law makes it a crime to use or be under the influence of specified controlled substances. Existing law additionally makes it a crime to visit or be in any room where specified controlled substances are being unlawfully used with knowledge that the activity is occurring, or to open or maintain a place for the purpose of giving away or using specified controlled substances. Existing law makes it a crime for a person to rent, lease, or make available for use any building or room for the purpose of storing or distributing any controlled substance. Existing law authorizes forfeiture of property used for specified crimes involving controlled substances. This bill would, until January 1, 2026, authorize the City and County of San Francisco to approve entities to operate overdose prevention programs for persons 18 years of age or older that satisfy specified requirements, including, among other things, providing a hygienic space supervised by health care professionals, as defined, where people who use drugs can consume preobtained drugs, providing sterile consumption supplies, and providing access or referrals to substance use disorder treatment. The bill would require the City and County of San Francisco, prior to authorizing an overdose prevention program in its jurisdiction, to provide local law enforcement officials, local public health officials, and the public with an opportunity to comment in a public meeting. The bill would require any entity operating a program to provide an annual report to the city and county, as specified. The bill would exempt a person from, among other things, civil liability, professional discipline, or existing criminal sanctions, solely for actions, conduct, or omissions in compliance with an overdose prevention program for adults authorized by the city and county. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 367](#) (Flora R) Presence at care facilities: conviction of crimes.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/15/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the State Department of Social Services from authorizing individuals who have been convicted of certain crimes from working or otherwise being present at a community care facility, a residential care facility for persons with a chronic, life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. The act requires the department to perform criminal background investigations of individuals as part of its licensing and regulatory oversight of these facilities. This bill would enumerate additional crimes that prohibit the department from authorizing an individual from working or otherwise being present at these facilities, including, among other crimes, the willful and unlawful use of personal identifying information.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 392](#) (Weber D) Peace officers: deadly force.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 5/23/2019

Status: 8/19/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/19/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or based upon probable cause, as specified. Under existing law, an arrest is made by the actual restraint of the person or by submission to the custody of the arresting officer. This bill would redefine the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable to include when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that deadly force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person, or to apprehend a fleeing person for a

felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless the person is immediately apprehended. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 397](#) (Chau D) Vehicles: driving under the influence.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 610, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for a person who is under the influence of a drug to drive a vehicle. Existing law also makes it a crime for a person to drive under the influence and proximately cause bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law requires the superior court to provide a disposition report to the Department of Justice when the court disposes of a case for which an arrest for certain crimes was made and requires that the report contain specified information. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, require the disposition report made by the superior court for a conviction for driving under the influence of cannabis to state that the conviction was due to cannabis.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 425](#) (Cooley D) Firearms: ammunition sales.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 7/8/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law, as amended by the Safety for All Act of 2016, an initiative statute approved by voters as Proposition 63 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, requires the sale of ammunition to be conducted by or processed through a licensed ammunition vendor. Existing law exempts from that requirement the sale, delivery, or transfer of ammunition to specified individuals, including a sworn peace officer or sworn federal law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer's duties, and a representative of a law enforcement agency, with written authorization from the head of the agency, purchasing ammunition for the exclusive use of the agency. Existing law also exempts from that requirement the sale, delivery, or transfer of ammunition to a person who is federally licensed as a firearms dealer or collector of firearms, as specified. A violation of this requirement is a misdemeanor. Proposition 63 allows its provisions to be amended by a vote of 55% of the Legislature so long as the amendments are consistent with, and further the intent of, the act. The bill would exempt from the above-described ammunition purchasing requirement a licensed private patrol operator or an agent or employee of the private patrol operator, a person registered as a security guard or security patrol person who also holds a valid firearm permit issued by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services of the Department of Consumer Affairs, who purchases or receives ammunition for use in the normal course and scope of employment, and a sheriff's or police security officer. The bill would also exempt from the above-described ammunition purchasing requirement a person employed by a public forensic laboratory who purchases, receives, or transfers ammunition for use in the normal course and scope of laboratory operations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 439](#) (Stone, Mark D) Juveniles: competency.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 161, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a court, if it has a doubt that a minor who is subject to any juvenile proceedings is competent, to suspend all proceedings. Upon suspension of proceedings, existing law requires the court to appoint an expert, as specified, to evaluate the minor. Existing law states that these provisions do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community

facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services, as specified. This bill would delete the statement that the provisions above do not authorize or require the placement of a minor who is incompetent in a developmental center or community facility operated by the State Department of Developmental Services without a determination by a regional center director, or the director's designee, that the minor has a developmental disability and is eligible for services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 446](#) (Choi R) Discrimination: housing: victims of domestic violence.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 6/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines specified terms, including the term "source of income," in connection with provisions that prohibit discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill would define "victim of abuse" for purposes of discrimination in housing accommodations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Police Department

[AB 465](#) (Eggman D) Firearm relinquishment: persons under protective orders.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/28/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition while the protective order is in effect. Existing law requires a court, upon issuing a protective order, to order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in the respondent's immediate control and makes a violation of that order a crime. Existing law requires the respondent, upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours of being served with the order, to surrender or sell the firearm, as specified, and file with the court a receipt showing the firearm was surrendered or sold. This bill would require a court, when issuing a protective order, to determine whether the restrained person has possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the requirement to relinquish that firearm or ammunition. The bill would require the court, upon making this determination, to set a review hearing, as specified, to determine whether the person continues to possess or control a firearm or ammunition in violation of the provisions described above. (2) Existing law requires a family court to determine the best interest of the child for the purpose of deciding child custody in specified proceedings, including proceedings under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. In making that determination, existing law requires the court to consider specified factors, including whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is restrained by a protective order or restraining order and has complied with that order. This bill would require the court to also consider whether the perpetrator of domestic violence is, or has been, in possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of the law. (3) Existing law authorizes a court with jurisdiction over specified criminal matters to issue a protective order and requires a person who is the subject of the protective order to relinquish any owned or possessed firearms. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue a protective order as a condition of probation for domestic violence offenses. This bill would require a court, when it issues a protective order pursuant to these provisions against a defendant charged with, or convicted of, a crime of domestic violence, to consider all relevant evidence to determine if there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm. The bill would require the court, if it determines that there is good cause to believe that the defendant has possession or control of a firearm, to set a review hearing to determine whether the defendant has complied with the requirement to relinquish that possession or control, as specified. The bill would require the court, if the court finds that the defendant possesses or controls a firearm, to consider whether bail or release on own recognizance is appropriate and would authorize the court, if the defendant is not present, to issue a bench warrant, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 484](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) Crimes: probation.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 574, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a person who is granted probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting a controlled substance relating to the sale of cocaine, cocaine hydrochloride, or heroin, or who is granted probation after being convicted of furnishing or transporting phencyclidine, to be confined in a county jail for at least 180 days as a condition of probation. Existing law requires imposition of this probation condition unless the court, in an unusual case, finds that the interests of justice would best be served by absolving the defendant of this condition and specifies on the record the circumstances indicating that fact. This bill would instead make the imposition of the 180-day confinement condition on probation permissive rather than mandatory in those circumstances.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 516](#) ([Chiu D](#)) Authority to remove vehicles.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within a designated time period. Under existing law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. This bill would delete the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would also modify the authority to remove a vehicle parked or left standing for 72 or more consecutive hours in violation of a local ordinance by requiring the vehicle to remain parked or left standing for 5 or more business days after a notice is affixed to the vehicle specifying the date and time after which the vehicle may be removed. The bill would also require the notice to include specified information. The bill would repeal the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses. The bill would make various conforming and technical changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Oppose

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 521](#) ([Berman D](#)) Physicians and surgeons: firearms: training.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 5/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 728, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes and funds various research centers and programs in conjunction with the University of California. Under existing law the University of California has the authority to establish and administer a Firearm Violence Research Center to research firearm violence. The bill would, upon adoption of a specified resolution by the Regents of the University of California, require the center to develop multifaceted education and training programs for medical and mental health providers on the prevention of firearm-related injury and death, as specified. The bill would, upon adoption of that resolution, require the university to report, on or before December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, specified information regarding the activities of, and financial details relating to, the program. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Position: Watch
Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 524](#) ([Bigelow R](#)) Peace officers: deputy sheriffs.

Introduced: 2/13/2019
Last Amended: 9/6/2019
Status: 10/8/2019-Vetoed by Governor.
Location: 10/8/2019-A. VETOED
Summary:

Existing law establishes categories of peace officers with varying powers and authority to make arrests and carry firearms. Under existing law, in certain counties, a deputy sheriff, who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of the officer's employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to the officer's custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by the officer's employing agency during a local state of emergency. This bill would include a deputy sheriff employed by the County of Del Norte, the County of Mono, or the County of San Mateo within that definition of peace officers.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 554](#) ([Chen R](#)) Traffic control devices: flares.

Introduced: 2/13/2019
Last Amended: 3/11/2019
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)
Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR
Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, for highways under its jurisdiction, appropriate signs, signals, and other traffic control devices, as required, and authorizes the department to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, such appropriate signs, signals, or other traffic control devices as may be authorized, or as may be necessary to properly indicate and carry out specified provisions, or to warn or guide traffic upon the highways. This bill would prohibit the Department of Transportation or persons contracting with the department for the construction, maintenance, or repair of a highway from using flares as a traffic control device, as defined. The bill would exclude the Department of the California Highway Patrol's use of flares from this prohibition when it cooperates with the Department of Transportation in the enforcement of the closing, or restriction of use, of any state highway. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department, Public Works

[AB 597](#) ([Levine D](#)) Probation and mandatory supervision: flash incarceration.

Introduced: 2/14/2019
Last Amended: 3/21/2019
Status: 7/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 44, Statutes of 2019.
Location: 7/1/2019-A. CHAPTERED
Summary:

Existing law authorizes probation and mandatory supervision, which in each case is a period of time when a person is released from incarceration and is subject to specified conditions and supervision by county probation authorities. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain a person in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of the conditions of that person's probation or mandatory supervision, as specified. This bill would extend the authorization to use flash incarceration until January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

[AB 650](#) ([Low D](#)) Violent death: data.

Introduced: 2/15/2019
Last Amended: 4/22/2019
Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on

5/15/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires, when requested by the Attorney General, that every person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals maintain the records necessary to report statistical data, and report statistical data to the Department of Justice and the Attorney General. Existing law requires the Attorney General, subject to the availability of adequate funding, to direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice information related to hate crimes, and to update the OpenJustice Web portal with the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies.Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to establish and maintain the California Electronic Violent Death Reporting System (CEVDRS), to collect data on violent deaths, as defined.This bill would require the Attorney General to direct local law enforcement agencies to report quarterly, by January 1, 2021, to the Department of Justice data, on the sexual orientation and gender identity of a victim of a violent death. The bill would require the Attorney General to convene, by July 1, 2020, a stakeholder workgroup, including staff who administer the CEVDRS, local law enforcement agencies, and advocates for members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer community, to develop specified standards, such as data reporting requirements and forms, and would authorize the Department of Justice to use established policies and practices on reports on hate crimes. The bill would require the Department of Justice to update annually, by July 1, 2022, and each July 1 thereafter, the OpenJustice Web portal with the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies, to collaborate with the State Department of Public Health to collect and maintain the quarterly reported data in the CEVDRS, and to analyze the data and quarterly reports with the State Department of Public Health. By imposing additional reporting duties on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.(2)This bill would make findings and declarations regarding the importance of improving the collection of statewide data on violent deaths of members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer community.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 665](#) (Gallagher R) Parole: youth offender parole hearings.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, as added by the Briggs Initiative, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 7, 1978, statewide general election, requires that persons convicted of first-degree murder be subject to death, life in prison without the possibility of parole, or confinement in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life. Existing law, as added by Proposition 115 at the June 5, 1990, statewide primary election, requires that a person found guilty of murder in the first degree, when special circumstances have been found to be true, who was 16 years of age or older and under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, be punished by confinement in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole or, at the discretion of the court, by 25 years to life. Existing United States Supreme Court case law holds that a mandatory life sentence without the possibility of parole for a juvenile offender violates the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution.Existing law allows a defendant who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense for which the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole to petition the court for recall and resentencing after the defendant has been incarcerated for at least 15 years.This bill would delete the authority of a defendant who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense to petition for a recall of the sentence and would instead require the court to provide that defendant with a resentencing hearing, except as specified. The bill would require the court to resentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment with the possibility of parole unless the court determines the defendant to be irreparably corrupt or incapable of rehabilitation. The bill would require the court to consider specified factors in making this determination, including, among other things, the defendant's family and home environment, the circumstances of the offense, and any evidence or information bearing on the possibility of rehabilitation.This bill would exempt from that hearing any person who has a pending resentencing hearing or who was found irreparably corrupt or incapable of rehabilitation.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 680](#) (Chu D) Public safety dispatchers: mental health training.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires specified categories of law enforcement officers to meet training standards pursuant to courses of training certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Existing law also requires the commission to adopt rules establishing minimum standards relating to the recruitment and training of local public safety dispatchers having a primary responsibility for providing dispatching services for local law enforcement agencies. Existing law requires the commission to adopt certain mental health training to better prepare law enforcement officers to recognize, deescalate, and appropriately respond to persons with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or substance use disorders, consisting of 15 hours, and a continuing training course, consisting of 3 consecutive hours, relating to behavioral health and law enforcement interaction with those persons. This bill would additionally require the commission, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop mental health training courses for state and local public safety dispatchers, incorporated in the dispatchers' basic training course and as a continuing training course, that cover specified topics, including recognizing indicators of mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or substance use disorders, and conflict resolution and deescalation techniques. The bill would require the commission to develop these courses in consultation with specified groups and individuals.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 697](#) **(Ting D) Postsecondary education: reports: preferential treatment: students related to donors or alumni.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 10/4/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 514, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/4/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California State University under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, the University of California under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, and independent institutions of higher education as 3 of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. This bill would require, on or before June 30, 2020, and on or before June 30 of every year thereafter through 2024, the trustees, the regents, and the appropriate governing bodies of each independent institution of higher education that is a qualifying institution as defined under the Cal Grant Program to report to the appropriate budget subcommittees and policy committees of the Legislature whether their respective institutions provide any manner of preferential treatment in admission to applicants on the basis of their relationships to donors or alumni of the institution. If the institution provides such preferential treatment, the bill would require the institution to also report specified admissions and enrollment information regarding these applicants for the academic year commencing in the previous calendar year. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[AB 720](#) **(Muratsuchi D) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at the community college campuses they operate and maintain. Existing law provides for a formula for the calculation of general purpose apportionments of state funds to community colleges. Existing law provides a separate formula for the allocation of apportionments of state funds to community colleges, which uses the numbers of full-time equivalent students as its basis, for use for apportionments for noncredit instruction and instruction in career development and college

preparation. This bill would provide that instruction by community college districts under instructional service agreements with public safety agencies, as defined, would be funded under the apportionment formula used for instruction in career development and college preparation. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Education, Police Department

[AB 757](#) ([Grayson D](#)) Local public safety dispatchers: training: human trafficking.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to adopt and amend rules establishing minimum standards relating to the recruitment and training of local public safety dispatchers, who have the primary responsibility for providing dispatching services for local law enforcement agencies. Under existing law, those requirements apply to cities, counties, cities and counties, and districts receiving specified state aid and to consolidated dispatch centers operated by independent joint powers agencies. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2021, to adopt training requirements for local public safety dispatchers that include 3 hours of training in recognizing the signs of human trafficking. The bill would require a person hired on or after January 1, 2021, to have received the training before beginning duty and would require a person employed as a local public safety dispatcher prior to January 1, 2021, to receive the training no later than January 1, 2022. By requiring local entities to train, or obtain training for, local public safety dispatchers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 833](#) ([Lackey R](#)) Parking penalties.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 495, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an agency that processes unpaid parking penalties and related service fees to collect those penalties and fees pursuant to one of specified options. Under one option, a processing agency is authorized to file an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law requires a processing agency that uses this option to offer an indigent person a payment plan for them to pay unpaid parking penalties and related service fees in monthly installments of no more than \$25 per month for total amounts due that are \$300 or less, and requires this option to include a waiver of all late fees and penalty assessments if the indigent person enrolls in the payment plan. This bill would exclude the amount of those late fees and penalty assessments waived pursuant to that process from being counted in determining the indigent person's eligibility for the payment plan. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 837](#) ([Holden D](#)) Peace officers: training: hate crimes.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines for instruction and training of law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Existing law authorizes each local law enforcement agency to adopt a hate crimes policy. This bill would require each local law enforcement agency to require peace officers to attend periodic training in the investigation of

hate crimes, using the most recent POST training materials, and would authorize each agency to make the training culturally relevant to the community served by that agency. The bill would require POST to develop guidelines and establish standards for the frequency of that periodic training. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 879](#) (Gipson D) Firearms.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 730, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires ammunition to be sold only to a person whose information matches an entry in the Automated Firearms System and who is eligible to possess ammunition, to a person who has a current certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, or to a person who purchases or transfers the ammunition in a single ammunition transaction, as specified. Existing law imposes a per transaction fee not to exceed \$1 on ammunition purchasers and transferees and requires that this money be deposited in the continuously appropriated Ammunition Safety and Enforcement Special Fund. Existing law requires a person or business to have a valid ammunition vendor license to sell more than 500 rounds of ammunition in any 30-day period. Existing law generally requires the sale or transfer of firearms to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2024, require the sale of firearm precursor parts, as defined, to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. Commencing July 1, 2024, the bill would require a person or business to have a valid firearm precursor part vendor license to sell more than one firearm precursor part in any 30-day period, except as exempted. This bill would make a violation of this prohibition a misdemeanor. The bill would require that a licensed firearm dealer or licensed ammunition vendor automatically be deemed a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. The bill would create an application process for firearm precursor part vendors, as specified. The bill would establish the Firearm Precursor Parts Special Account, into which vendor license fees would be deposited. The bill would continuously appropriate money in the fund to the department for purposes of implementing, administering, and enforcing the firearm precursor part authorization program, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the firearm precursor part vendor to conduct business at the location specified in the license, except in the case of gun shows or events, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 884](#) (Melendez R) Sex offender registration.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires persons convicted of specified sex offenses to register with local law enforcement agencies while residing, attending school, or working in the state. Willful failure to register, as required, is a crime. Existing law establishes 3 tiers of registration based on specified criteria, requiring registration for periods of at least 10 years, at least 20 years, and for life, respectively, for a conviction of specified sex offenses. This bill would make any person convicted of any violation of willfully and lewdly committing any lewd or lascivious act upon a child under 14 years of age, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, a tier 3 offender subject to lifetime registration. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 904](#) (Chau D) Search warrants: tracking devices.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a search warrant to be issued upon specified grounds, including that the information to be received from the use of a tracking device constitutes evidence that tends to show that a felony or specified misdemeanors has been committed or is being committed, tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony or those specified misdemeanors, or will assist in locating an individual who has committed or is committing a felony or those specified misdemeanors. Existing law requires a warrant issued pursuant to these provisions to meet specified requirements. Existing law defines tracking device for these purposes as any electronic or mechanical device that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. Existing law prohibits a government entity from accessing an electronic device except as specifically authorized, including pursuant to a warrant or wiretap order issued by a court. This bill would clarify that the prohibition on accessing an electronic device includes the installation of software onto a device. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 907 (Grayson D) Threats: schools and places of worship.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 7/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat and which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for the person's own safety or for the person's immediate family's safety. Under existing law, this crime is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for no more than one year for a misdemeanor, or by imprisonment in state prison for a felony. This bill would make a person who willfully threatens to commit a crime that is reasonably likely to result in death or great bodily injury to any person who may be on the grounds of a school or place of worship, with specific intent and under certain circumstances, and if the threat causes a person or persons reasonably to be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of another person, guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a specified term, except that if the person is under 18 years of age, the bill would make the person guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 914 (Holden D) Medi-Cal: inmates: eligibility.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires Medi-Cal benefits of an individual who is an inmate of a public institution to be suspended effective the date the individual becomes an inmate of a public institution. Existing law requires the suspension to end on the date that the individual is no longer an inmate of a public institution or one year from the date they become an inmate of a public institution, whichever is sooner. Existing law generally requires a county to redetermine a Medi-Cal beneficiary's eligibility to receive Medi-Cal benefits every 12 months and whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances that may affect their eligibility for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would, commencing October 1, 2020, and subject to federal approval, for individuals under 26 years of age, instead require the suspension of Medi-Cal eligibility to end either on the date that the individual is no longer an inmate of the public institution or is no longer otherwise eligible for benefits under the Medi-Cal program, whichever is sooner, and would require the department, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop and implement a simplified annual redetermination of eligibility for individuals under 26 years of age whose eligibility is suspended pursuant

to these provisions. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations, and the bill would expand Medi-Cal annual redetermination of eligibility for certain inmates of public institutions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 917](#) ([Reyes D](#)) Victims of crime: nonimmigrant status.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 576, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing federal law provides a petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity. Existing federal law also provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting a petition for immigration benefits is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity and is, has been, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that criminal activity. Existing federal law provides a separate petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of human trafficking. Existing federal law provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting this latter petition is a victim of human trafficking and a declaration as to the person's cooperation regarding an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking. This bill would additionally require a certifying official from a certifying entity to certify "victim helpfulness" or "victim cooperation," respectively, when requested by a licensed attorney representing the victim or a representative fully accredited by the United States Department of Justice authorized to represent the victim in immigration proceedings. The bill would also require the certifying entity to process those forms within 30 days of the request, or within 7 days of the first business day following the day the request was received if the noncitizen is in removal proceedings. The bill would require a state or local law enforcement agency with whom a victim had filed a police report to provide a copy of that report upon request of the victim, licensed attorney representing the victim, or a representative fully accredited by the United States Department of Justice authorized to represent the victim in immigration proceedings. By increasing the duties of local governmental agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 919](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) Alcoholism and drug abuse recovery or treatment programs.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 811, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services and authorizes the department to enforce those provisions. Existing law prohibits specified persons, programs, or entities, such as an alcoholism or drug abuse treatment facility or a person employed by, or working for, an alcohol or other drug program, from giving or receiving anything of value for the referral of a person who is seeking alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of those provisions, and authorizes the department to assess various penalties upon a person, program, or entity that is found in violation of those provisions. This bill would require laboratories or certified outpatient treatment programs that lease, manage, or own housing that is offered to individuals using the laboratory or outpatient treatment services to maintain separate housing contracts stating that payment for the housing is the patient's responsibility and does not depend on insurance benefits. The bill would require alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities to only offer discounted postdischarge housing and specified transportation services under certain conditions, including that the patient enters into a repayment plan for any subsidized rent. The bill would provide that violations of those provisions are punishable by the sanctions described above. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 920](#) ([Petrie-Norris D](#)) Substance abuse recovery or treatment providers.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to license and regulate alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults. Existing law authorizes the department to certify qualified alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment programs, as prescribed. Under existing law, the department regulates the quality of these programs, taking into consideration the significance of community-based programs to alcohol and other drug abuse recovery and the need to encourage opportunities for low-income and special needs populations to receive alcohol and other drug abuse recovery or treatment services. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2021, require an outpatient alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment program that provides those services to the public and is not otherwise licensed under existing law to be licensed by the department, except as specified. The bill would require the department to develop regulations to establish program licensure standards and would integrate existing quality assurance provisions into the licensure requirements. The bill would require the department to charge a fee that does not exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of administering the licensing program and issuing a license under these provisions. The bill would prohibit the practice or operation of an outpatient alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment program without obtaining a current valid license and would impose specified penalties for violations of that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 941](#) ([Cunningham R](#)) Crimes: public records: disclosure of information.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make public records available for inspection by the public, subject to specified criteria and with specified exceptions. Existing law exempts from disclosure any investigatory or security file compiled by any other state or local police agency, or any investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local agency for correctional, law enforcement, or licensing purposes. Existing law requires, however, that state and local law enforcement agencies make public specified information, including names of victims, relating to the circumstances surrounding all complaints or requests for assistance, among other things, except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in the investigation. Existing law allows victims of specified crimes to request that their names be withheld from any public records request, and upon that request prohibits law enforcement agencies from disclosing those names except under specified circumstances. Existing law additionally prohibits law enforcement agencies from disclosing the addresses of victims of specified crimes. This bill would require law enforcement to inform a victim or witness of certain gang-related offenses that their name will be disclosed unless a law enforcement agency determines disclosure would endanger their safety, and that they may provide evidence to the law enforcement agency that disclosure of the person's name would endanger the person's safety, and would authorize a law enforcement agency to consider that when making the determination. By imposing new duties on law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 952](#) ([Voepel R](#)) Criminal history information: conviction records: State Department of Social Services.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to provide to the State Department of Social Services, the Medical Board of California, and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, pursuant to state or federal law authorizing those departments to receive state or federal summary criminal history information,

subsequent state or federal arrest or disposition notifications to assist in fulfilling employment, licensing, or certification duties, or the duties of approving relative caregivers, nonrelative extended family members, and resource families upon the arrest or disposition of any person whose fingerprints are maintained on file at the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the result of an application for licensing, employment, certification, or approval. This bill would require the Department of Justice to provide to the State Department of Social Services all conviction records that the Department of Justice receives for a person subject to the above provisions, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 964](#) (Medina D) County jails: visitation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/14/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a local detention facility, as defined, that offered in person visitation as of January 1, 2017, from converting to video visitation only. This bill would require all local detention facilities to offer in-person visitation. The bill would give any facility that does not offer in-person visitation until January 1, 2025, to comply with this requirement. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 972](#) (Bonta D) Proposition 47: resentencing.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced the penalties for various crimes. Under the provisions of the act, a person currently convicted of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act if the act had been in effect at the time of the conviction may petition or apply to have the sentence reduced in accordance with the act. The act required that this petition or application be filed before November 4, 2017, or at a later date upon a showing of good cause. Existing law requires that the petition be filed on or before November 4, 2022, or at a later date upon showing of good cause. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2020, amend Proposition 47 to require the Department of Justice to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for resentencing under the act. The bill would require the department to notify the district attorney and the court of all cases in that jurisdiction that are potentially eligible for resentencing. The bill would require the district attorney, before November 2, 2022, to review those cases to determine whether the conviction meets the criteria for resentencing, and to notify the court if the case meets the criteria, or the court and the public defender if it does not. The bill would require the public defender, when notified by the district attorney that a case does not meet the requirements for resentencing, to make a reasonable effort to notify the person that the conviction has been deemed by the district attorney to not meet the criteria for resentencing. The bill would require a court to recall the sentence and resentence the person unless the district attorney notifies the court that a conviction does not meet the criteria for resentencing. The bill would require the department to post specified information relating to resentencing on its internet website. By increasing the duties of district attorneys and public defenders, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 997](#) (Low D) Firearms: persons detained or apprehended for examination of mental condition.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a peace officer to confiscate the firearms or other deadly weapons of a person who

has been detained or apprehended for examination of their mental condition who is found to own or have possession of a firearm or deadly weapon and to issue a receipt. Upon release of the person who was apprehended or detained for examination of their mental condition, existing law requires the confiscating law enforcement agency to initiate a petition in the superior court within 30 days for a hearing to determine whether the return of a firearm or other deadly weapon would be likely to result in endangering the person or others. This bill would prohibit the person from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pending the hearing and would prohibit the person from having possession of a firearm or deadly weapon for a period of 5 years if the court determines that the return of the firearm or other deadly weapons would likely endanger the person or others. The bill would make a violation of this prohibition a crime, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1009 (Gabriel D) Firearms: reports to the Department of Justice.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires firearms transactions to be processed through a licensed firearms dealer. Existing law generally requires firearms transactions that are exempt from the dealer requirement to be reported to the Department of Justice, either by mail or in person, or in a format prescribed by the department. This bill would, for various firearm transactions, as specified, instead allow the report to be made only by mail or via the California Firearms Application Reporting System (CFARS), and would, for reports submitted by mail, allow the Department of Justice to charge the person making the report a surcharge, not to exceed \$20, for the reasonable cost of receiving and processing the report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1029 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Domestic violence.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prescribes various statutes of limitations for criminal acts, ranging from a requirement that prosecution commence within one year after commission of the offense to provisions authorizing prosecution to be commenced at any time for offenses punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life. Existing law makes the infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon specified victims, including, among others, the offender's spouse or former spouse, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or a fine of up to \$6,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would authorize prosecution for that crime to be commenced within 20 years under certain circumstances, including if the state becomes aware of an audio or video recording, photographs, or written or electronic communication that provides evidence sufficient to charge the perpetrator or if the perpetrator confesses to the offense. The bill would apply to crimes that are committed on or after January 1, 2020, and to crimes for which the statute of limitations that was in effect prior to January 1, 2020, has not run as of January 1, 2020. By extending the statute of limitations indefinitely, under certain circumstances, for a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1040 (Muratsuchi D) Protection of cetaceans: unlawful activities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful to hold in captivity an orca, whether wild caught or captive bred, for any purpose, including for display, performance, or entertainment purposes; to breed or impregnate an orca held in captivity; to export, collect, or import the semen, other gametes, or embryos of an orca held in captivity for the purpose of artificial insemination; or to export, transport, move, or sell an orca located in the state to another state or country. Existing law creates certain exceptions to these provisions, including an exception that authorizes an orca located in the state on January 1, 2017, to continue to be held in captivity for its current purpose and, after June 1, 2017, to continue to be used for educational presentations. Existing law provides that a person, corporation, or institution that intentionally or negligently violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100,000. This bill would expand these provisions to include cetaceans, which the bill would define to mean a whale, dolphin, and porpoise in the order Cetacea. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a cetacean located in the state on an unspecified date to continue to be held in captivity for its current purpose and, after an unspecified date, to continue to be used for educational presentations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine, Police Department

AB 1052 (Chu D) Peace officer training: hate crimes.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop and implement a course of instruction and training for specified peace officers on the topic of hate crimes. Existing law requires that training to be implemented into the basic course and requires, as specified, all state and local law enforcement agencies to provide the training to all peace officers they employ. This bill would require the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by POST. The bill would also require POST to make the video available via the online learning portal, and would require all peace officers to view the video no later than January 1, 2021. The bill would require POST to develop and periodically update an interactive refresher course on hate crimes for in-service peace officers, and require officers to take the course every 3 years.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1069 (Rodriguez D) Public records: body-worn camera recordings.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires that public records, as defined, be available to the public for inspection and made promptly available to any person. Existing law requires specified information regarding the investigation of crimes to be disclosed to the public unless disclosure would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation. Existing law, commencing July 1, 2019, allows a video or audio recording that relates to a critical incident, as defined, to be withheld for a limited period of time, as specified. Existing law also allows the recording to be withheld if the public interest in withholding video or audio recording clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure because the release of the recording would, based on the facts and circumstances depicted in the recording, violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of a subject depicted in the recording, in which case existing law authorizes the recording to be redacted to protect that interest. This bill would authorize a video or audio recording made with a body-worn camera to be disclosed only if it relates to a depiction of the commission of a crime, a depiction of an incident in which officer misconduct is alleged, a depiction of a tactical response to an incident of significance, including, but not limited to, a terrorist attack or mass shooting, or a depiction of an officer-involved shooting or use of force. The bill would require recordings that are eligible for release, to the extent possible, to be redacted to protect the privacy of the victim or other parties, as specified. By requiring additional redaction by local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1071 (Limón D) Evidence-Based Policing Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines which persons are peace officers and the authority of those persons. Existing law also defines those types of law enforcement agencies that may employ peace officers. Existing law creates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training that sets minimum standards for the recruitment and training of peace officers. Existing law also creates various programs within the Department of Justice for the support and coordination of local law enforcement agency efforts to prevent crime and apprehend criminals. This bill would establish an evidence-based policing pilot program within the Department of Justice to gather data and analyze data on the efficacy of evidence-based policing programs. The bill would require the department to convene a task force to design a pilot program that would operate in 3 cities or counties, as specified, would provide training to management and supervisory police personnel on the implementation of evidence-based policing, as defined, and would gather crime-related data from those cities or counties for a period of 2 years during which evidence-based policing practices are implemented. The bill would require the task force to submit a report of findings and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1073 (Rubio, Blanca D) Immigration enforcement activities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/12/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Values Act prohibits a California law enforcement agency from detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), assisting federal immigration authorities with certain activities, inquiring into an individual's immigration status, or engaging in other specified activities relating to a person's immigration status. The act required the Attorney General to publish, by October 1, 2018, model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, courthouses, specified state facilities related to labor protections and benefits, and shelters. The act requires some specified entities, and encourages other entities, to comply with the model policies. This bill would specifically authorize the Attorney General to enter into a memorandum of understanding with ICE to establish appropriate limitations on immigration enforcement activities at the locations described above and other specified locations that provide or relate to victim services.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Health and Human Services, Housing, Police Department

AB 1117 (Grayson D) Peace officers: peer support.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 621, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Existing law provides that a

person has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication with specified persons, except in specified circumstances. This bill would enact the Law Enforcement Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Program. The bill would authorize a local or regional law enforcement agency to establish a peer support and crisis referral program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a "peer support team" as a team composed of law enforcement personnel, as defined, who have completed a peer support training course, as specified. The bill would provide that a law enforcement personnel, whether or not a party to an action, has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the emergency service personnel and a peer support team member, crisis hotline staff member, or crisis referral service, except under limited circumstances, including, among others, in a criminal proceeding, when disclosure is reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime, or when disclosure is consented to in writing. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team member providing peer support services as a member of a peer support team and the law enforcement agency that employs them are not liable for damages, as specified, relating to an act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would prohibit a peer support team member from providing peer support services in specified circumstances.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

AB 1121 (**Bauer-Kahan D**) **Firearms: prohibited persons.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person convicted of specified offenses from owning or possessing a firearm. Existing law prohibits a person who, as a result of a mental disorder, has been admitted to a mental health facility for intensive treatment, as specified, from owning or possessing a firearm. Existing law makes a violation of these prohibitions a crime. Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, as specified. Under existing law, if the defendant performs satisfactorily in diversion, the court may dismiss the defendant's criminal charges. This bill would prohibit a person who is granted this pretrial diversion based on a mental health disorder from owning or possessing a firearm, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, as specified. By expanding the application of an existing crime, this bill imposes 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1185 (**McCarty D**) **Officer oversight: sheriff oversight board.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the office of the sheriff in each county to preserve peace, and authorizes the sheriff to sponsor, supervise, or participate in any project of crime prevention, rehabilitation of persons previously convicted of crime, or the suppression of delinquency. Existing law requires a board of supervisors to supervise the official conduct of all county officers and ensure that they faithfully perform their duties. This bill would authorize a county to establish a sheriff oversight board, either by action of the board of supervisors or through a vote of county residents. The bill would authorize a sheriff oversight board to issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum when deemed necessary to investigate a matter within the jurisdiction of the board. The bill would authorize a county to establish an office of the inspector general to assist the board with its supervisorial duties, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1187](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Renewal of registration: safe parking program participants.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/21/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person from operating a vehicle without registering the vehicle and paying the applicable fee, except as specified. Existing law requires drivers wishing to renew a vehicle registration to submit an application prior to the expiration of the registration year and pay the applicable fee. Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to refuse to renew a vehicle registration upon specified grounds, including if the applicant has not paid the required fee or if the owner or lessee of the vehicle, at the time of the application for renewal, fails to pay the full amount of any outstanding parking penalties and administrative fees, as specified. This bill would require the department, notwithstanding the provisions above, to issue a 90-day temporary operating permit to a participant of a safe parking program, as defined, whose vehicle registration has expired, upon the request of the safe parking program.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

[AB 1190](#) (Irwin D) Unmanned aircraft: state and local regulation: limitations.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 6/19/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 5/24/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly and intentionally operating an unmanned aircraft system on or above the grounds of a state prison, a jail, or a juvenile hall, camp, or ranch. Existing law provides a state or local public entity or employee with immunity as to any person engaging in hazardous recreational activity, as defined, and for damage to an unmanned aircraft while the local entity or employee is providing emergency services. Existing law defines "unmanned aircraft" and other terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill would, among other things, prohibit a state or local agency from adopting any law or regulation that bans the operation of an unmanned aircraft system. The bill would also authorize a local agency to adopt regulations to enforce FAA regulations regarding the operation of unmanned aircraft systems and would authorize local agencies to regulate the operation of unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems within their jurisdictions, as specified. The bill would also authorize a local agency to require an unmanned aircraft operator to provide proof of federal, state, or local registration to licensing or enforcement officials. The bill would authorize a local entity to designate a recreational operating area for unmanned aircraft operation. The bill would immunize a local entity that designates such a recreational area from liability for injury or damage associated with unmanned aircraft operation, if specified signage is posted. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Police Department

[AB 1215](#) (Ting D) Law enforcement: facial recognition and other biometric surveillance.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 579, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to establish policies and procedures to address issues related to the downloading and storage of data recorded by a body-worn camera worn by a peace officer, and requires that those policies and procedures be based on best practices. Existing law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider certain best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data when establishing policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system, as specified. This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer from installing, activating, or using any biometric surveillance system in connection with an officer camera or data collected by an officer camera. The bill would authorize a person to bring an action for equitable or declaratory relief against a law enforcement agency or officer who violates that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Possible Oppose

Group: Police Department

[AB 1221](#) (Cooley D) Children's advocacy centers.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/30/2019

Status: 9/19/2019-Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

Location: 7/30/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the law enforcement agencies and the county welfare or probation department of each county develop and implement cooperative arrangements in order to coordinate existing duties in connection with the investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect cases. Existing law requires a local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over a reported case of child abuse to report to the county welfare or probation department that it is investigating the case, and requires the county welfare department or probation department, in certain cases, to evaluate what action or actions would be in the best interest of the child and to submit its findings to the district attorney, as specified. This bill would authorize a county, in order to implement a multidisciplinary response to investigate reports involving child physical or sexual abuse, exploitation, or maltreatment, to use a children's advocacy center that includes representatives from specified disciplines and provides dedicated child-focused settings for interviews and other services. The bill would authorize members of a multidisciplinary team associated with a children's advocacy center to share with each other information in their possession concerning the child, the family of the child, and the person who is the subject of the abuse or neglect investigation, as specified. The bill would exempt a member of a multidisciplinary team and a child forensic interviewer or other provider of a children's advocacy center from civil or criminal liability for providing services to children or nonoffending family members.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 1231](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Emergency services.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, among other things, to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians (EMT) at various levels, including EMT-I, EMT-II, and EMT-P. Existing law requires each county that develops an emergency medical services program to designate a local emergency medical services agency to have primary responsibility for administration of emergency medical services in the county. This bill would require response time requirements in any contract for ground emergency medical transportation entered into, amended, or renewed, by a state or local entity on and after January 1, 2020, to be consistent with performance standards established by the International Academies of Emergency Dispatch. By increasing the duties of local entities, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Police Department

[AB 1266](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Traffic control devices: bicycles.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 9/4/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 221, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/4/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation or local authorities to erect official traffic control devices within or adjacent to intersections of highways under their respective jurisdictions to regulate or prohibit turning movements at those intersections. When a turn is required, existing law requires the erection of a sign giving notice of that requirement, except as specified. Existing law prohibits a driver of a vehicle from disobeying the directions of a traffic control device erected pursuant to that provision. This bill would exempt from the prohibition described above operators of bicycles traveling straight through an intersection, if an official traffic control device indicates that the movement is permitted. The bill would require the Department of Transportation to develop standards to implement these provisions.

Position: Watch Closely
Group: Police Department

[AB 1275](#) ([Santiago D](#)) Mental health services: county pilot program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a community support system to, among other things, conduct active outreach to persons who are mentally disabled and homeless to secure and maintain income, housing, food, and clothing. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature, when funds are made available, that counties ensure the delivery of long-range services and community support assistance to these persons. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish a 3-year pilot project to include the County of Los Angeles and up to 9 additional counties in which each participating county would be required to establish an outreach team, comprised of county employees, to provide outreach services to individuals with a history of mental illness or substance use disorders who are unable to provide for urgently needed medical care and who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The bill would require an outreach team to facilitate early intervention and treatment for these individuals in the least restrictive environment and to provide intensive outreach, case management, and linkage to services, including housing and treatment services. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature during the course of the pilot project, as specified. The bill would only become operative upon appropriation by the Legislature for the specific implementation and administration of the pilot program.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1281](#) ([Chau D](#)) Privacy: facial recognition technology: disclosure.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/5/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, grants, commencing on January 1, 2020, a consumer various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer that is held by a business. The act requires a business that collects personal information about a consumer to disclose the consumer's right to delete personal information in a form that is reasonably accessible to consumers and in accordance with a specified process. This bill, commencing on July 1, 2020, would require a business in California that uses facial recognition technology to disclose that usage in a physical sign that is clear and conspicuous at the entrance of every location that uses facial recognition technology, as defined. The bill would require that sign to be displayed in a specified manner and to include information about where an individual can find more information about the purposes for which the business uses facial recognition technology. The bill, commencing on July 1, 2020, would make a business that violates these provisions liable for specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel, a city attorney, or a city prosecutor to bring a civil action to collect these penalties, and if the Attorney General brings the action, would require that 1/2 of the penalties collected be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and 1/2 to the General Fund, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1282](#) ([Kalra D](#)) Immigration enforcement: private transportation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement and maintain procedures to identify inmates serving terms in state prison who are undocumented aliens subject to deportation. Existing law requires the department to cooperate with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service by providing the use of prison facilities, transportation, and general support, as needed, for the purposes of conducting and expediting deportation hearings and subsequent placement of

deportation holds on undocumented aliens who are incarcerated in state prison. This bill would prohibit an officer, employee, contractor, or employee of a contractor of the department from facilitating or allowing entry to the department's premises, or otherwise authorizing an employee or contractor of a private security company to arrest, detain, interrogate, transport, or take into custody, an individual in the department's custody or on the department's premises for immigration enforcement purposes. The bill would also prohibit those department representatives from coordinating with an employee or contractor of a private security company to interrogate parolees for immigration purposes and would prohibit those department representatives from transferring an individual in the department's custody to another state prison within 90 days of the individual's release date, except in an emergency or for special housing.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1286](#) (Muratsuchi D) Shared mobility devices: agreements.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/6/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was JUD. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law regulates contracts for particular transactions, including those in which one person agrees to give to another person the temporary possession and use of personal property, other than money for reward, and the latter agrees to return the property to the former at a future time. This bill would require a shared mobility service provider, as defined, to enter into an agreement with, or obtain a permit from, the city or county with jurisdiction over the area of use. The bill would require that the provider maintain a specified amount of commercial general liability insurance and would prohibit the provider from including specified provisions in a user agreement before distributing a shared mobility device within that jurisdiction. The bill would define shared mobility device to mean an electrically motorized board, motorized scooter, electric bicycle, bicycle, or other similar personal transportation device, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

[AB 1288](#) (Cooley D) Cannabis: track and trace.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/12/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would require the information recorded by the track and trace program to additionally include the date of retail sale to a customer, whether the sale is on the retail premises or by delivery, and the delivery inventory ledger. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[AB 1289](#) (Chen R) Alarm Company Act: local use permit.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/11/2019

Status: 7/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 65, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Alarm Company Act, establishes the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties over the licensure, registration, and regulation of alarm company operators and alarm agents. That act does not prevent local authorities of any city, county, or city and county from doing certain things, including enacting ordinances governing

false alarm activations and responses or requiring a person who owns, leases, rents, or otherwise possesses an alarm system to obtain a permit to operate the alarm system. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit a city, county, or city and county that requires a person who owns, leases, rents, or otherwise possesses an alarm system to obtain a local use permit to operate the alarm system from fining an alarm company for requesting dispatch to a customer, whether residential or commercial, that does not have a current local use permit if it was not the alarm company's legal responsibility to obtain the local use permit for the customer or renew the local use permit for the customer or, if it is the alarm company's legal responsibility to renew the local use permit for the customer, the alarm company was not notified that the customer's local use permit had expired.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1291](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: labor peace agreements.**

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 826, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would require an applicant with 20 or more employees to provide a notarized statement that the applicant will enter into, or demonstrate that it has already entered into, and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement. This bill would also require an applicant for a state license under MAUCRSA, if the applicant has less than 20 employees and has not yet entered into a labor peace agreement, to provide a notarized statement as a part of its application indicating that the applicant will enter into and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement within 60 days of employing its 20th employee. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Human Resources, Police Department

[AB 1297](#) ([McCarty D](#)) **Firearms: concealed carry license.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 732, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes specified local law enforcement agencies to issue to an applicant a license to carry a concealed firearm if certain requirements are met, including, among others, that the applicant has good cause for the license. Existing law requires an applicant for a license or a renewal of a license to pay a fee to the Department of Justice, as specified, to cover costs associated with background reports. Existing law allows the licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county to charge an additional fee for a new license in an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license. Under existing law, that additional fee may not exceed \$100. This bill would require, rather than authorize, the local licensing authority to charge the fee and would require the fee to be in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application, issuing the license, and enforcing the license, as specified. The bill would delete the prohibition on charging more than \$100 for the fee.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1325](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) **Parking penalties: community service.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a processing agency that processes unpaid parking penalties to proceed under

specified options to collect those penalties, including filing an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law prohibits a processing agency from filing that itemization unless, among other things, the processing agency provides a payment plan option for indigent persons that meets specified requirements. Existing law allows a person convicted of an infraction, upon showing that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the person or the person's family, to elect to perform community service in lieu of the total fine that would otherwise be imposed. This bill would additionally prohibit, beginning July 1, 2020, a processing agency from filing an itemization of unpaid parking penalties with the department unless the processing agency provides a community service option for eligible homeless persons that allows them to pay off unpaid parking penalties by performing community service, as specified, including by seeking or obtaining support services. The bill would require information regarding the community service option to be placed on the notice of parking violation and the processing agency's internet website. The bill would also require a processing agency to rescind the filing of an itemization of unpaid parking penalties for a homeless person, for one time only, if the registered owner or lessee of the vehicle enrolls in a community service option and pays a late fee.

Position: Oppose

Group: Homelessness, Police Department

AB 1331 (Bonta D) Criminal justice data.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires criminal justice agencies to compile records and data, including a summary of arrests, pretrial proceedings, the nature and disposition of criminal charges, sentencing, incarceration, rehabilitation, and release, about criminal offenders. Existing law requires agencies to report this information to the Department of Justice for each arrest made, and requires the superior court that disposes of a case for which that information was reported to ensure that a disposition report of that case is reported to the department. This bill, commencing July 1, 2020, would require the information reported to include additional information related to identifying the arrestee. By increasing duties on local criminal justice agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1332 (Bonta D) Sanctuary State Contracting and Investment Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, including school police and security departments, from using money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, and, subject certain to exceptions, proscribes other activities or conduct in connection with immigration enforcement by law enforcement agencies. Existing law requires, by October 1, 2018, the Attorney General, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible for use by public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses, among others. Existing law requires, among others, all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses to implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. Existing law also requires law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice annually regarding transfers of persons to immigration authorities and requires the Attorney General to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations regarding state and local law enforcement databases, for purposes of limiting the availability of information for immigration enforcement, as specified. This bill, the Sanctuary State Contracting Act, would, among other things, require the Department of Justice, commencing on January 1, 2020, and quarterly thereafter, to publish a list on its internet website, based on specified criteria, of each person or entity that, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, is providing data broker, extreme vetting, or detention facilities support to any federal immigration agency, as specified. The bill

would prohibit a state or local agency from entering into a new, amended, or extended contract or agreement with any person or entity that appears on the list published by the Department of Justice unless the state or local agency has made a finding that no reasonable alternative exists, as specified. The bill would exempt certain contracts or agreements from these provisions related to the administration of retirement benefits and investment of moneys for retirement benefits, as specified. The bill would authorize the Department of Justice to initiate, and require the department to receive and investigate, all complaints regarding violations of these provisions, and would require the department to issue findings regarding any alleged violation and notify any affected state or local agency. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Additionally, this bill would make a violation of these provisions subject to civil and criminal penalties, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

AB 1372 (Grayson D) Employers: prohibited disclosure of information: arrest or detention.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/27/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 5/16/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning an arrest or detention that did not result in a conviction, or information concerning a referral or participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, except as specified. Existing law also prohibits an employer, as specified, from asking an applicant to disclose, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed, except in specified circumstances. Applicants for employment as peace officers, or with the Department of Justice, or with other criminal justice agencies, or persons already employed as peace officers, are an exception to these prohibitions, so that information about applicants for these positions or employees may be disclosed or sought. Existing law makes it a crime to intentionally violate these provisions. This bill would additionally include persons already employed as nonsworn members of a criminal justice agency, as specified, within the exception to these prohibitions, so that information about these employees may be disclosed or sought. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Police Department

AB 1401 (Fong R) Surcharges on parking violations.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law imposes penalties in various amounts for parking violations. In addition to the amount imposed for the parking penalty, existing law also levies various surcharges on the penalties to fund court operations and construction, including a state court construction penalty, and to support authorized local purposes. This bill would delete the authority of a court, county, city, district, or issuing agency to levy an additional surcharge on parking penalties for the above-described purposes.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

AB 1408 (Mathis R) Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, operative October 1, 2019 repeals existing laws regarding bail and instead requires persons arrested and detained to be subject to a pretrial risk assessment conducted by Pretrial Assessment Services. Existing law generally allows a person arrested for a misdemeanor, with the exception of specified domestic violence crimes, to be booked and released without being taken into custody. If the

person is taken into custody, existing law requires the person to be released without a risk assessment by Pretrial Assessment Services within 12 hours of booking. This bill would require that a person who is taken into custody for a specified category of misdemeanor receive a pretrial risk assessment. The bill would also allow information regarding the release or transfer of an individual to be provided to immigration authorities if the individual is deemed a medium or high risk by the pretrial risk assessment or if the sheriff or chief of police of the arresting agency deems the individual to be a risk or danger to public safety. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1412](#) ([Bloom D](#)) **Juveniles: special immigrant juvenile status.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, establishes a procedure for classification of certain aliens as special immigrants who have been declared dependent on a juvenile court, and authorizes those aliens to apply for an adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident within the United States. Under federal regulations, an alien is eligible for special immigrant juvenile status if they are under 21 years of age. Existing state law provides that the superior court, including, but not limited to, the juvenile, probate, and family court divisions of the superior court, have jurisdiction to make judicial determinations regarding the custody and care of juveniles within the meaning of those provisions of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. Existing law also requires the court, upon request, to make the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status if there is evidence to support those findings, as specified. This bill would establish a procedure to be used by the family court division of the superior court in making those determinations and findings when a petition to do so is filed independently of any other action or filed as part of a family law proceeding. The bill would, among other things, authorize a hearing, trial, and records pertaining to these petitions to be confidential, provided that there is no filing fee for any papers related to these petitions, and require hearings on these petitions to have priority over all other matters. The bill would make the denial of a petition filed under these provisions subject to appellate review as an emergency application for a writ of mandate. The bill would also authorize the probate division of the superior court to use these procedures when a petition to make the judicial determinations and factual findings is filed in a probate proceeding. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2020, to promulgate forms and instructions for filing a petition pursuant to these provisions and modify existing forms, instructions, or rules of court to conform with these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1422](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Hate crimes: homeless status.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/23/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes an act punishable as a hate crime if it is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of an actual or perceived characteristic of the victim relating to the victim's disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of those actual or perceived characteristics. Under existing law, a person who commits a crime that is a hate crime is required to receive an enhanced sentence. This bill would make it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived homeless status, as defined. By expanding the scope of an enhancement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make technical, conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Homelessness, Housing, Police Department

[AB 1450](#) ([Lackey R](#)) **Child abuse reporting: cross-reporting among local agencies.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a county probation or welfare department to immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to the agency given responsibility for investigation of child welfare cases, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect, as specified. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the law enforcement agencies and the county welfare or probation department of each county develop and implement cooperative arrangements in order to coordinate existing duties in connection with the investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect cases. Existing law requires a local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over a reported case of child abuse to report to the county welfare or probation department that it is investigating the case, and requires the county welfare department or probation department, in certain cases, to evaluate what action or actions would be in the best interest of the child and to submit its findings to the district attorney, as specified. This bill would, no later than January 1, 2030, require each county to establish a private and secure online database for cross-reporting substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. The bill would require each county to develop a process for a person to petition to have the person's name removed from the database if the report regarding the individual is unsubstantiated. The bill would require each database to be implemented with policies to oversee the sharing of information, including, but not limited to, cross-reporting among the county welfare department, the district attorney's office, and local law enforcement agencies, to ensure that each agency carries out its mandated investigative response to reports of child abuse or neglect. The bill would require unsubstantiated reports to be purged from the database. The bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding reporting child abuse and neglect. By imposing new duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

AB 1451 (Low D) Petition circulators.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/7/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/7/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1)Existing law authorizes a person who is 18 years of age or older to circulate an initiative, referendum, or recall petition anywhere within the state. This bill would provide that a person or organization who pays a person money or any other thing of value based on the number of signatures obtained on a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a specified fine, imprisonment, or both that fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Clerk, Police Department

AB 1468 (McCarty D) Opioid Prevention and Rehabilitation Act.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 9/6/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. Existing law requires the department, subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act of 2016, to award naloxone grant funding to local health departments, local government agencies, or other specified entities, in order to reduce the rate of fatal overdose from opioid drugs, including heroin and prescription opioids. This bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require a manufacturer or wholesaler, as defined, that sells or distributes opioid drugs in this state to submit to the department a report, including specified information, that details all opioid drugs sold or distributed in this state during the preceding fiscal year, except as specified. The bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require the department, in consultation with the board, to calculate the ratable share of a manufacturer or wholesaler, which is the individual portion of the collective sum of \$50,000,000 or a lesser amount, as specified, to be paid by the manufacturers and wholesalers, based on the information reported, without double-counting the opioid drug if both a manufacturer and a wholesaler sold or distributed the drug in this

state. The bill would subject the manufacturer and wholesaler to specified civil penalties for failing to comply with the reporting or payment requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[AB 1492](#) ([Boerner Horvath D](#)) **Public resources: San Onofre State Beach: Richard and Donna O'Neill**

Conservancy: road construction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/12/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Parks and Recreation with control of the state park system, which includes state beaches. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated property. This bill would prohibit certain joint powers agencies from constructing, funding, or operating a major thoroughfare within a specified area of southern California, and would restrict the authority of the Department of Transportation to approve, permit, take possession of, or otherwise authorize the construction of a major thoroughfare in that same area, as specified. The bill would prohibit a state agency, city, county, joint powers authority, regional transportation agency, or other local government entity, or any other person or entity, from constructing, funding, approving, or otherwise authorizing the building of a street, road, or highway in or on, or that encroaches on, San Onofre State Beach or lands that are part of the Richard and Donna O'Neill Conservancy, with specified exceptions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1493](#) ([Ting D](#)) **Gun violence restraining order: petition.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 733, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes an immediate family member of a person or a law enforcement officer to request that a court, after notice and a hearing, issue a gun violence restraining order against that person. Under existing law, the petitioner has the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of causing personal injury and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury, as specified. Under existing law, the restraining order prohibits the subject of the petition from having in their custody or control, or owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or ammunition for a duration of one year, subject to earlier termination or renewal by the court. This bill would, commencing September 1, 2020, authorize the subject of the petition to file a form with the court relinquishing the subject's firearm rights and stating that the subject is not contesting the petition. If the subject files that form, the bill would require the court to issue a gun violence restraining order, as specified, and to provide notice of the order to all parties. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1501](#) ([Low D](#)) **Forensic ballistic and firearms procedures.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/10/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes local law enforcement agencies to have specified information related to firearms entered into the United States Department of Justice National Integrated Ballistic Information Network to ensure that representative samples of fired bullets and cartridge cases from crime scenes are recorded, as specified. This bill would require specified law enforcement agencies to obtain ballistic images from firearms

and cartridge cases obtained by the agency as specified, and submit those images to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network or a comparable automated ballistic identification system used by the agency. The bill would require those agencies that lack the capability to obtain or submit images to contract with another agency that is able to do so. The bill would also require the Department of Justice to develop a protocol for the implementation of this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1555](#) (Gloria D) Police radio communications: encryption.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes specified law enforcement agencies to close an area that is a menace to the public health or safety due to a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, avalanche, or other disaster to any and all persons not authorized to enter or remain within the enclosed area. Existing law provides an exception for a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network. This bill would require a law enforcement agency that operates encrypted police radio communications, or a joint powers authority that operates encrypted police radio communications on behalf of a law enforcement agency, to provide access to the encrypted communications to a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, upon request. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement agencies, 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.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

[AB 1557](#) (Chiu D) Medication-Assisted Treatment Drug Reimbursement Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law consolidated within the State Department of Health Care Services all substance use disorder functions and programs, including the duties to review and execute contracts for drug and alcohol services submitted for funds allocated or administered by the department, to review and license narcotic treatment programs, and to develop and implement, in partnership with the counties, alcohol and other drug prevention strategies. Existing law requires licensed narcotic treatment programs to use specified narcotic replacement therapy and medication-assisted treatment, including buprenorphine products and methadone, in the treatment of addicted persons. This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, require the department to establish a 3-year pilot program for the City and County of San Francisco that meets specified requirements, including that the City and County of San Francisco has an identified substance use disorder treatment program in its jail system, to receive funding to support medication-assisted treatment, including methadone, of eligible inmates confined in the city and county jail. The bill would require the City and County of San Francisco, as a pilot program participant, to provide an annual report to the department that addresses specified matters, including the number of persons participating in the jail system's medication-assisted treatment program. The bill would require the department to submit, by July 1, 2023, to the Legislature an evaluation of the pilot program and the outcomes achieved. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[AB 1559](#) (Melendez R) Firearms: emergency concealed carry permits.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county, or the chief or other head of a municipal police department, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified. This bill would authorize a person who, because of prior victimization or based on specific articulable facts, reasonably believes that they are in immediate and grave danger of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as specified, to apply to the sheriff in the county in which they reside for a temporary emergency license to carry a concealed firearm. The bill would require the sheriff to immediately issue an emergency license to such a person if that person submits a signed affidavit describing their circumstances. The bill would authorize the sheriff to verify the applicant's eligibility to receive a license, as specified, but would require such verification to be completed without delay and at the time of application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1563](#) ([Santiago D](#)) **Census: interference with the census: California Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 831, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to include on the secretary's internet website information designed to educate the public regarding, and encourage participation in, the federal decennial census. This bill would authorize the Secretary of State to work with the California Census Office and the California Complete Count Committee to promulgate a Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities no later than February 1, 2020, as specified. The bill would allow the Census Bill of Rights and Responsibilities to be made available on the California Census Office internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1599](#) ([Cunningham R](#)) **Sexual battery: public officials.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits several forms of sexual battery, including, among others, the touching of an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse. Existing law also defines sexual battery as causing another person, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, to touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a 3rd person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse. Under existing law, sexual battery is punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make it a crime for a person to cause another person to touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a 3rd person for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, by threatening to use their authority to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another person, if the touching is against the will of the victim and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, as defined. The bill would make this crime punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1600](#) ([Kalra D](#)) **Discovery: personnel records: peace officers and custodial officers.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 585, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law provides discovery procedures for peace or custodial officer personnel records, and other records pertaining to peace or custodial officers, as specified. Existing law requires the party seeking the discovery or disclosure to file a written motion with the appropriate court or administrative body upon written notice to the governmental agency that has custody and control of the records according to times prescribed under other provisions of law. This bill would limit the written notice requirement with respect to motions pertaining to the discovery of peace or custodial officer personnel records to civil actions. The bill would prescribe an accelerated timeframe for requesting peace or custodial officer personnel records in criminal actions. The bill would require written notice to be served and filed at least 10 court days before the appointed hearing, all papers opposing a motion to be filed with the court at least 5 court days before the hearing, and all reply papers to be filed at least 2 court days before the hearing. The bill would also require proof of service of the notice to be filed no later than 5 court days before the hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[AB 1608](#) ([Holden D](#)) **Community care facilities: criminal background checks.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The existing California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate community care facilities. The existing act requires the department to obtain a criminal history record for all applicants for licenses for these facilities and specified individuals connected with these facilities, including employees, volunteers, and officers of these facilities. The existing act prohibits persons with certain criminal convictions from obtaining a license and further prohibits these specified individuals from being present in a community care facility before obtaining either a criminal record clearance or a criminal record exemption from the department. This bill would require the department to establish a process to grant a simplified criminal record exemption to an applicant for a license or special permit to operate or manage a community care facility and the specified individuals connected with these facilities. The bill would prohibit the department from requiring an applicant for a license to disclose their criminal history information. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1638](#) ([Obernolte R](#)) **Search warrants: vehicle recording devices.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/8/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 196, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law allows a search warrant to be issued upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person to be searched or searched for, and particularly describing the property, thing, or things and the place to be searched. Existing law also specifies the grounds upon which a search warrant may be issued, including, among other grounds, when the property or things to be seized constitute evidence showing that a felony has been committed. This bill would authorize a search warrant to be issued on the grounds that the property or things to be seized are data, from a recording device, as defined, installed by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle, that constitutes evidence that tends to show the commission of a felony or misdemeanor offense involving a motor vehicle, resulting in death or serious bodily injury, as defined, to any person.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[AB 1669](#) ([Bonta D](#)) **Firearms: gun shows and events.**

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 736, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes certain rules and requirements relating to gun shows and events, and the organizers, vendors, and participants, including required signage, notice to the Department of Justice, rules governing transactions, and rules regarding firearms brought to the event. A violation of any of these provisions is a crime. This bill would amend those provisions of law prescribing the rules and regulations for gun shows and events to be consistent with the sale of ammunition at gun shows and events as authorized by the Safety For All Act of 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1711 (Santiago D) Homeless populations: disease outbreak.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. This bill would require a city or city and county to take certain actions if a homeless population of 4,500 persons or more residing on the streets of a city or city and county is currently experiencing a disease outbreak, or is at risk of a disease outbreak, as determined by the local health officer based on an unspecified minimum incidence rate. The bill would require that those actions include, as applicable, cleaning streets, providing free and voluntary disease testing and vaccination, and developing a systematic plan for outreach to the affected homeless population. By creating new duties for city or city and county officials and local health officers relating to disease outbreaks, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

AB 1746 (Melendez R) Firearms: license to carry concealed.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county, or the chief or other head of a municipal police department, upon proof that the person applying is of good moral character, that good cause exists, and that the person applying satisfies certain conditions, to issue a license for the person to carry a concealed handgun. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1747 (Gonzalez D) California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System: immigration.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 789, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain a statewide telecommunications system for use by law enforcement agencies. Existing law also requires the Attorney General, upon the advice of an advisory committee, to adopt policies, practices and procedures, and conditions of qualification for connection to the system. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2020, consistent with the California Values Act, prohibit subscribers to the system from using information other than criminal history information transmitted through the system for immigration enforcement purposes, as defined. The bill would also prohibit subscribers to the system from using the system for purposes of investigating violations

of a specified federal law if a violation of that federal law is the only criminal history in an individual's record. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, with exceptions, require any inquiry submitted through the statewide telecommunications system for information other than criminal history information to include a reason for the inquiry. The bill would also, commencing July 1, 2021, authorize the Attorney General, and personnel they so authorize, to conduct investigations, as provided, as the Attorney General deems appropriate to monitor compliance with these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

AB 1753 (Carrillo D) Immigration consultants.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits any person, for compensation, from engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of an immigration consultant in this state, unless that person complies with state law governing the practice of immigration consultants, is an attorney, or is authorized by federal law to represent persons before the Board of Immigration Appeals or the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. Existing law specifies that a person engages in the business or acts in the capacity of an immigration consultant when that person gives nonlegal assistance or advice on an immigration matter. Existing law defines an "immigration matter" as any proceeding, filing, or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of any person that arises under immigration and naturalization law, executive order or presidential proclamation, or action of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, the United States Department of State, or the United States Department of Labor. Existing law establishes both criminal and civil penalties for a violation of specified provisions related to immigration consultants. Under existing law, a notary public qualified and bonded as an immigration consultant is authorized to enter data on immigration forms, as provided. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2021, would make it unlawful for a person, for compensation, other than a person authorized to practice law in this state, a person authorized to represent others under federal law in an immigration matter, or a supervised paralegal, as specified, to provide advice or services related to any immigration matter or to hold themselves out as an immigration consultant or as a person authorized to provide advice in immigration matters. The bill would require the Secretary of State, on or before January 1, 2020, to notify any individual or entity registered as an immigration consultant on or after January 1, 2018, and that is listed on a specified internet website, of the prohibition on providing, or holding oneself out as a person who is authorized to provide, advice or services related to any immigration matter, and of the operative date of that prohibition. The bill would expand the definition of immigration matter to include proceedings, filings, and actions arising under action of the United States Department of Justice, the United States Department of Homeland Security, and the Board of Immigration Appeals. The bill, beginning January 1, 2021, would require the Secretary of State, in coordination with specified state agencies, to develop an internet website that would include specified information related to immigration services available in California, including information related to persons recognized or accredited as authorized providers of immigration services by the United States Department of Justice. The bill, beginning January 1, 2021, would remove notaries public from provisions relating to filing an application under the federal program referred to as the deferred action program. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

AB 1794 (Jones-Sawyer D) Unsafe handguns: exemptions.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for any person in this state to manufacture, import into the state for sale, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend an unsafe handgun. Under existing law, this prohibition does not apply to the sale or purchase of a handgun if the handgun is sold to, or purchased by, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Alcohol Beverage Control, the Division of Investigation of the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Department of Motor Vehicles, among other

entities, or a sworn member of these entities who has satisfactorily completed the firearms portion of a training course prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Existing law makes the improper storage of an unsafe handgun in an unattended vehicle a crime. This bill would make the prohibitions on unsafe handguns inapplicable to the sale or purchase of a handgun if the handgun is sold to, or purchased by, additional specified entities for use by sworn members of those entities, including the California Horse Racing Board and the State Department of Public Health. Because the bill would expand the application of the crime of improperly storing an unsafe handgun in an unattended vehicle to additional persons, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 23 (Wiener D) Unlawful entry of a vehicle.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law defines the crime of burglary to include entering a vehicle when the doors are locked with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny or a felony. Existing law makes the burglary of a vehicle punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make forcibly entering a vehicle, as defined, with the intent to commit a theft therein a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year or imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 31 (Lara D) Courthouses: Privilege from civil arrest.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law prohibits specified conduct inside public buildings owned and occupied, or leased and occupied, by the state. Existing law provides that a judicial officer has the power to preserve and enforce order in judicial proceedings and to compel obedience to judicial orders, as specified. This bill would clarify the power of judicial officers to prevent activities that threaten access to courthouses, including by protecting the privilege from arrest at a courthouse. The bill would provide that no person shall be subject to civil arrest in a courthouse while attending a court proceeding or having legal business in the courthouse. The bill would also authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to obtain equitable and declaratory relief for a violation of this section, and it would allow a party in a successful action to enforce liability for a violation of this section to recover court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 35 (Chang R) Human trafficking: California ACTS Task Force.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law makes a person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services guilty of the crime of human trafficking and subject to imprisonment and a specified fine. This bill would establish the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery (California ACTS) Task Force to collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in California. The bill would require the task force to examine collaborative models between local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations for protecting victims of trafficking, among other, related duties. Under the bill, the task force would be comprised of specified state officials and specified individuals who have expertise in human trafficking or provide services to victims of human trafficking, as specified. The bill would require the task force to hold its first meeting no later than July 1, 2020, and would require

the task force to meet at least 4 times. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature by July 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 36 (Hertzberg D) Pretrial release: risk assessment tools.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 589, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, beginning October 1, 2019, and stayed pending voter approval under the powers of referendum pursuant to the California Constitution, requires Pretrial Assessment Services, as defined, to assess a person arrested or detained, as specified, according to a risk assessment instrument, as defined. Existing law requires Pretrial Assessment Services to release from confinement specified individuals based on that risk assessment, and, if the person is not released, to submit that assessment to the court for use in its pretrial release or detention decision. This bill would require each pretrial services agency that uses a pretrial risk assessment tool to validate the tool by January 1, 2021, and on a regular basis thereafter, but no less frequently than once every 3 years, and to make specified information regarding the tool, including validation studies, publicly available. The bill would require the Judicial Council to maintain a list of pretrial services agencies that have satisfied those validation requirements and complied with those transparency requirements. The bill would require the Judicial Council, beginning on December 31, 2020, and on or before December 31 of each year thereafter, to publish a report on its internet website with data related to outcomes and potential biases in pretrial release. The bill would require specified pretrial services agencies, the Department of Justice, courts, and local governments that elect to use risk assessment tools to work with the Judicial Council to provide the data necessary for this report. The bill would also require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2022, to provide a report to the courts and the Legislature containing recommendations to mitigate bias and disparate effect in pretrial decisionmaking.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 37 (Skinner D) Corporation taxes: tax rates.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 4/3/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

The Corporation Tax Law imposes taxes according to or measured by net income at a rate of 8.84%, or for financial institutions, at a rate of 10.84%, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, revise that rate for corporations with net income subject to taxes under that law of \$10,000,000 or more to instead impose a tax rate from 10.84% to 14.84%, or for financial institutions, from 12.84% to 16.84%, based on the compensation ratio, as defined, of the corporation. The bill would increase the applicable tax rate by 50% for those taxpayers that have a specified decrease in full-time employees employed in the United States as compared to an increase in contracted and foreign full-time employees, as described. The bill would deposit the revenues derived from this tax into the General Fund, as specified, and would require those revenues to be used to offset the fiscal impact of any child tax credit and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to support the expansions or improvements to early childhood programs and other educational programs. The bill would make these tax rates inoperative for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of any calendar year in which the federal corporation tax rate is 35% or more. This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 38 (Hill D) Flavored tobacco products.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/23/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products, as defined, to a person under 21 years of age. Existing law authorizes specified enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would prohibit a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product, as defined. The bill would exclude from its provisions a product that has a patent issued prior to January 1, 2000, and is not a menthol flavored product, and tobacco products designed for a nonelectronic hookah. The bill would authorize an enforcing agency to assess civil penalties under the STAKE Act for a violation of this prohibition. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions not be construed to preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to the prohibition on the sale of flavored tobacco products. The bill would state that its provisions are severable.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 39 (Hill D) Tobacco products.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 4/10/2019

Status: 9/16/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 295, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/16/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products, as defined, directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service. Existing law requires a person selling or distributing tobacco products directly to a consumer through the United States Postal Service or by another postal or package delivery service to comply with specified age-verification policies and deliver only to the consumer's verified mailing or billing address, as applicable. Existing law authorizes enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would additionally require sellers, distributors, and nonsale distributors to deliver tobacco products only in conspicuously marked containers, as specified, and to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product. The bill would allow a person to designate an address for delivery that is different from the person's mailing or billing address, if the person's mailing or billing address has been verified in accordance with specified provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 42 (Skinner D) The Getting Home Safe Act.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Existing law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as specified. Existing law authorizes the person to revoke consent and be discharged as soon as possible and practicable. Existing law requires a sheriff offering this program to, whenever possible, allow the person to make a telephone call to arrange for transportation or to notify a bail agent, as specified. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on June 1, 2020, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 44](#) (Skinner D) Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles: comprehensive strategy.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 297, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/18/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2021, and at least every 5 years thereafter, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to update the state board's 2016 mobile source strategy to include a comprehensive strategy for the deployment of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles in the state for the purpose of bringing the state into compliance with federal ambient air quality standards and reducing motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions from the medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle sector. The bill would require the state board to recommend reasonable and achievable goals, based on specified factors, for reducing emissions from medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030 and 2050, respectively, as part of the comprehensive strategy. The bill also would require the state board to include other specified information in the updates to the 2016 mobile source strategy. The bill would authorize the state board to establish a process to identify medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle segments that can more quickly reduce motor vehicle emissions, consistent with the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, with a beachhead market analysis. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[SB 55](#) (Jackson D) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Introduced: 12/12/2018

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, subject to exceptions, provides that any person who has been convicted of certain misdemeanors may not, within 10 years of the conviction, own, purchase, receive, possess, or have under their custody or control, any firearm. Under existing law, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony for a person who is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm pursuant to these provisions to own, possess, or have under their custody or control, any ammunition or reloaded ammunition. This bill would add to the list of misdemeanors, the conviction for which is subject to those prohibitions, misdemeanor offenses of violating the 10-year prohibition on possessing a firearm specified above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 58](#) (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.

Introduced: 12/17/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides that any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, who sells, gives, or delivers to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law provides for moneys collected as fees pursuant to the act to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, with those moneys generally allocated to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, and before January 2, 2027, would require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to conduct a pilot program that would authorize the department to issue an additional hours license to an

on-sale licensee located in a qualified city that would authorize, with or without conditions, the selling, giving, or purchasing of alcoholic beverages at the licensed premises between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., upon completion of specified requirements by the qualified city in which the licensee is located. The bill would impose specified fees related to the license to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund. The bill would require the applicant to notify specified persons of the application for an additional hours license and would provide a procedure for protest and hearing regarding the application. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol and each qualified city that has elected to participate in the program to submit reports to the Legislature and specified committees regarding the regional impact of the additional hours licenses, as specified. The bill would provide that any person under 21 years of age who enters and remains in the licensed public premises during the additional serving hour without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to Cathedral City, Coachella, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Francisco, and West Hollywood. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Police Department

SB 61 **(Portantino D) Firearms: transfers.**

Introduced: 1/3/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 737, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, subject to exceptions, prohibits a person from making more than one application to purchase a handgun within any 30-day period. A violation of that prohibition is a crime. Existing law prohibits a firearms dealer from delivering a handgun to a person whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that within the preceding 30-day period the purchaser has made another application to purchase a handgun that does not fall within an exception to the 30-day prohibition. A violation of that delivery prohibition by the dealer is a crime. This bill would, effective July 1, 2021, make the 30-day prohibition and the dealer delivery prohibition described above also applicable to semiautomatic centerfire rifles. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 120 **(Stern D) Firearms: prohibited persons.**

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a person who has been convicted of a felony from possessing a firearm. Existing law makes a violation of that prohibition a felony. Existing law also prohibits a person who has been convicted of a specified misdemeanor from possessing a firearm for a period of 10 years. Existing law makes a violation of that prohibition punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would prohibit a person who is convicted on or after January 1, 2020, of a misdemeanor violation of carrying a concealed firearm, carrying a loaded firearm, or openly carrying an unloaded handgun, from possessing a firearm for a period of 10 years. The bill would make the violation of that prohibition punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 144 **(Mitchell D) Criminal fees.**

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 5/21/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and diversion

programs, collecting restitution orders, processing arrests and citations, administering drug testing, and incarcerating inmates. This bill would repeal the authority to collect most of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of most court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 172](#) (Portantino D) Firearms.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 840, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, subject to exceptions, generally requires the loan of a firearm to be conducted by a firearms dealer. This bill would authorize the temporary transfer of a firearm without a firearms dealer's participation to a person who is 18 years of age or older for safekeeping to prevent it from being used to attempt suicide, as specified. The bill would also authorize the loan of a firearm without a firearms dealer's participation under other specified circumstances and if certain conditions are met, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 185](#) (McGuire D) Cannabis: marketing.

Introduced: 1/30/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 841, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. 2) MAUCRSA requires the department, no later than January 1, 2018, to establish standards by which a licensed cultivator may designate a county of origin for cannabis. MAUCRSA requires the department, no later than January 1, 2021, to establish a process by which cultivators may establish appellations for cannabis grown in certain geographical areas of California, instead of by county. MAUCRSA prohibits cannabis from being represented to consumers, as specified, as grown in a California county unless the cannabis was grown in that county. MAUCRSA prohibits the name of a California county or any similar name that is likely to mislead consumers as to the origin of cannabis products from being used, as specified, unless the cannabis contained in the product was grown in that county. Existing law defines the term "kind" to mean the applicable type or designation regarding a particular cannabis variant or cannabis product type, including, but not limited to, strain name or other grower trademark, or growing area designation. This bill would use the term "appellations of origin" instead of "appellations" and would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin to misuse of appellations of origin established pursuant to the above-described process. The bill would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin and appellation of origin to the use of names that are likely to mislead consumers as to the kind of cannabis. The bill would alter the definition of "kind" to include the applicable type or designation of a particular cannabis origin.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 193](#) (Nielsen R) Nitrous oxide: retail sales.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits the possession of nitrous oxide with the intent to inhale it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also prohibits the sale of nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. Existing law requires a seller of nitrous oxide to keep a record of persons who purchase nitrous oxide from it and also to provide certain written warnings to the purchaser. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for a retailer of tobacco or tobacco-related products, as defined, to sell, or offer for sale, nitrous oxide, as specified. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 221](#) (Hill D) Firearms: law enforcement agencies: agency firearm accounting.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally requires that a transaction involving a firearm be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. This requirement does not apply under existing law to the sale or transfer of a firearm to an authorized law enforcement representative for exclusive use by that law enforcement agency if, prior to the transfer of the firearm, written authorization from the head of the agency is presented to the person from whom the transfer is being made. In these cases, existing law requires the firearm to be entered as an institutional weapon into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, as defined, by January 1, 2021, to adopt a written procedure to account for firearms that are owned, acquired, maintained, sold, loaned, lost, stolen from, or in any way possessed by that agency, as specified. The bill would require agency employees to report to the agency lost or stolen firearms owned by the agency, or used or carried by an employee within the course of employment that are not owned by the agency, within 5 days of the date they know or reasonably should have known that the firearms were lost or stolen. The bill would require that firearms that are lost, stolen, or otherwise disposed of be entered into the AFS. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 230](#) (Caballero D) Law enforcement: use of deadly force: training: policies.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/13/2019-Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 285, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law requires each law enforcement agency to annually furnish specified information to the Department of Justice regarding the use of force by a peace officer. Existing law requires the Department of Justice, once per year, to update a summary of information contained in the reports received on its internet website. Existing law requires a department or agency that employs peace officers or custodial officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against those officers. This bill would, by no later than January 1, 2021, require each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing deescalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things. The bill would require each agency to make their use of force policy accessible to the public. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Police Department

[SB 233](#) (Wiener D) Immunity from arrest.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 6/17/2019

Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 141, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/30/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law criminalizes various aspects of sex work, including soliciting anyone to engage in, or engaging in, lewd or dissolute conduct in a public place, loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, or maintaining a public nuisance. Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (CUCSA), also criminalizes various offenses relating to the possession, transportation, and sale of specified controlled substances. This bill would prohibit the arrest of a person for a misdemeanor violation of the CUCSA or specified sex work crimes, if that person is reporting that they are a victim of, or a witness to, specified crimes. The bill would also state that possession of condoms in any amount does not provide a basis for probable cause for arrest for specified sex work crimes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 257](#) (Nielsen R) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 6/4/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/26/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for certain persons to own, purchase, receive, or possess a firearm, including, among other persons, persons convicted of a felony, persons who are addicted to the use of a narcotic drug, persons convicted of specified violent offenses, persons who have been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, and persons who have been admitted to a facility, are receiving inpatient treatment, and, in the opinion of the attending health professional who is primarily responsible for the patient's treatment, are a danger to themselves or others. This bill would require the Department of Justice, if the department determines that a person prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, or possessing a firearm by the provisions described above has attempted to acquire a firearm, to notify the local law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over the area in which the person was last known to reside. If the person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm because of a mental illness, as defined, the bill would require the department to also notify the county department of mental health in the county in which the person was last known to reside.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 269](#) (Bradford D) Wrongful convictions.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 473, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of a felony, imprisoned or incarcerated, and granted a pardon because either the crime was not committed or the person was innocent of the crime to present a claim against the state to the board for the pecuniary injury sustained by the person through the erroneous conviction and imprisonment or incarceration. Under existing law, if a court grants a writ of habeas corpus but does not find the person factually innocent or if the court vacates a judgment due to new evidence of innocence, the person may move for a finding of factual innocence by a preponderance of the evidence. Existing law requires the board, under any of those circumstances, if the court makes a finding that the petitioner has proven their factual innocence, upon application by the person, and without a hearing, to recommend to the Legislature that an appropriation be made and the claim paid, as specified. This bill would make those provisions applicable to cases in which newly discovered evidence of actual innocence exists that requires vacation of a conviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 305](#) (Hueso D) Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires the licensure and regulation of various health care facilities, including, among others, a hospice facility. The Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, prohibits specified criminal penalties from being imposed on a patient or a patient's primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates cannabis for the personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician. Existing law, known as the Medical Marijuana Program, requires counties to administer an identification card program for qualified patients and provides immunity from arrest to qualified patients with a valid identification card or designated primary caregivers, within prescribed limits. This bill, the Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law, would prohibit specified types of health care facilities from prohibiting or interfering with a terminally ill patient's use of medical cannabis within the health care facility, subject to certain restrictions. The bill would require a patient to provide the health care facility with a copy of their medical marijuana card or written documentation that the use of medical cannabis is recommended by a physician. The bill would authorize a health care facility to reasonably restrict the manner in which a patient stores and uses medical cannabis to ensure the safety of other patients, guests, and employees of the health care facility, compliance with other state laws, and the safe operations of the health care facility. The bill would prohibit the department that licenses the health care facility from enforcing these provisions, and compliance with the bill would not be a condition for obtaining, retaining, or renewing a license as a health care facility. The bill would authorize a health care facility to suspend compliance with these provisions if a regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services takes specified actions, including initiating an enforcement action against a health care facility related to the facility's compliance with a state-regulated medical marijuana program.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 319](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) State highways: Department of Transportation: German autobahn report.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 4/23/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a highway with a speed limit established pursuant to specified provisions at a speed greater than that speed limit. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a state highway at a speed greater than 65 miles per hour. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a report that includes policy recommendations to the Legislature and the California Transportation Commission on any potential advantages of the German autobahn system compared to California's state highway system and on the feasibility of implementing those potential advantages in California, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[SB 323](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) Common interest developments: elections.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 848, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the creation and management of common interest developments. The act requires a homeowner's association to adopt rules that, among other things, specify the qualifications for candidates for the board of directors of the association and any other elected position, qualifications for voting, the voting power of each membership, the authenticity, validity, and effect of proxies, and the voting period for elections, including the times at which polls will open and close, consistent with the governing documents. The act requires the sealed ballots to be at all times in the custody of the inspector or inspectors of elections or at a designated location until after the tabulation of the vote. This bill would, among other things, require an association to provide general notice

of the procedure and deadline for submitting a nomination as a candidate at least 30 days before any deadline for submitting a nomination. The bill would require an association to disqualify a person from nomination as a candidate for not being a member at the time of the nomination. The bill would authorize an association to disqualify a person from being nominated or from serving on the board for specified reasons, including the failure to pay regular and special assessments. The bill would require the rules to require retention of, as association elections materials, both a candidate registration list and a voter list, which would be required to be made available to members to verify the accuracy of their individual information, in accordance with specified timeframes. The bill would require these rules to prohibit the denial of a ballot to a member and to a person with general power of attorney for an owner. This bill would require the sealed ballots, signed voter envelopes, voter list, proxies, and candidate registration list to be in the custody of the inspector of elections or at a designated location until after vote tabulation and would, with certain exceptions, require these association election materials to be considered association records, as defined, subject to inspection. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Police Department

SB 338 (Hueso D) Senior and disability victimization: law enforcement policies.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 641, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for a person entrusted with the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult to willfully cause the elder or dependent adult to be injured or permit the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which the elder or dependent adult's person or health is endangered. Existing law also authorizes county adult protective services agencies and local long-term care ombudsman programs to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse, but grants law enforcement agencies the exclusive responsibility for criminal investigations. Existing law requires local law enforcement agencies and long-term care ombudsman programs to revise or include in their policy manuals, as defined, specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse. This bill would eliminate the duty imposed on long-term care ombudsman programs to revise or include in their policy manuals specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse. The bill would also authorize local law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy regarding senior and disability victimization, as defined. The bill would require, if a local law enforcement agency adopts or revises a policy regarding elder or dependent adult abuse or senior and disability victimization on or after April 13, 2021, that the policy include specified provisions, including provisions related to enforcement and training. The bill would also make clarifying changes to provisions related to the entities that have jurisdiction to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

SB 353 (Skinner D) Criminal records: data sharing: research.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires every person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals, upon a request by the Attorney General, to install and maintain the records needed for the correct reporting of required statistical data, and to report statistical data to the Department of Justice. Existing law authorizes a public agency or bona fide research body immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, or as specified, to be provided with criminal offender record information as is required for the performance of its duties, if any material identifying individuals is not transferred, revealed, or used for purposes other than research or statistical activities and any resulting reports or publications do not identify specific individuals, and if that agency or body pays the cost of the processing of those data as determined by the Attorney General. This bill would specify criminal court records, as defined, as part of criminal offender record information to be provided to the agency or body. The bill would add a court executive officer as a person authorized to determine the cost of processing the above-described data.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 368](#) ([Archuleta D](#)) **Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act, grants a variety of employment rights and protections to public safety officers, with respect to investigations, interrogations, and disciplinary procedures. Existing law defines public safety officers with reference to statutory provisions describing specified types of officers. A public safety department may be held liable for violations of the act. This bill would include correctional officers who are employed by a city or county in facilities housing certain inmates, including, among others, parole violators and wards in the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, within the definition of public safety officers for purposes of the act. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 375](#) ([Durazo D](#)) **Victims of crime: application for compensation.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 592, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified types of crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Existing law requires an application for compensation to be filed within 3 years of the date of the crime, 3 years after the victim attains 21 years of age, or 3 years from the discovery that an injury or death had been sustained as a direct result of the crime, whichever is later. This bill would extend the time to file an application for compensation from 3 years to 7 years under each of these circumstances. The bill would also make a conforming change and delete an obsolete provision. By extending the application timeframes authorizing certain uses of continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Police Department

[SB 376](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Firearms: transfers.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 738, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally requires any person who sells, leases, or transfers firearms to be a licensed dealer, as specified. Existing law exempts infrequent sales, leases, and transfers from this requirement. Existing law generally prohibits the purchase or receipt of a firearm by, or sale, transfer, or loan of a firearm, to, a person who does not have a firearm safety certificate. Existing law exempts from this requirement, the infrequent loan of a firearm. Existing law defines "infrequent" for purposes of this exemption to mean less than 6 handgun transactions per calendar year, or, for firearms other than handguns, an indefinite number of transactions that are "occasional and without regularity." This bill would redefine "infrequent" to mean less than 6 firearm transactions per calendar year, regardless of the type of firearm, and no more than 50 total firearms within those transactions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 411](#) ([Jones R](#)) **Parole: Elderly Parole Program.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Elderly Parole Program for the purpose of reviewing the parole suitability of inmates who are 60 years of age or older and who have served a minimum of 25 years of continuous incarceration, as defined, on their sentence. Existing law exempts from eligibility a person who was sentenced pursuant to the Three Strikes Sentencing law, a person who was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole or death, and a person who was convicted of the first-degree murder of a peace officer or a person who had been a peace officer, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from eligibility for that program specified sex offenders.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 416](#) (Hueso D) Employment: workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate employees for injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of their employment. Existing law designates illnesses and conditions that constitute a compensable injury for various employees, such as members of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, firefighters, and certain peace officers. These injuries include, but are not limited to, hernia, pneumonia, heart trouble, cancer, meningitis, and exposure to biochemical substances, when the illness or condition develops or manifests itself during a period when the officer or employee is in service of the employer, as specified. This bill would expand the coverage of the above provisions relating to compensable injuries to include all persons defined as peace officers under certain provisions of law, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Police Department

[SB 429](#) (Nielsen R) Law enforcement: cooperation with federal immigration authorities.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/9/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Values Act, generally prohibits, with exceptions, a California law enforcement agency from using its moneys or personnel to investigate, detain, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Existing law generally prohibits law enforcement from providing information regarding the release date of an individual from custody or from transferring an individual to immigration authorities without a warrant or judicial probable cause determination, unless the person has been convicted of specified crimes. This bill would grant a law enforcement official or agency discretion to cooperate with federal immigration authorities to apprehend an individual who is unlawfully in the United States if the individual has been convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and an active warrant has been issued for the individual's arrest for failure to appear to face charges of driving under the influence.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 439](#) (Umberg D) Criminal procedure: wiretapping: authorization and disclosure.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 645, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes a procedure for a prosecutor to apply for, and the court to issue, an order authorizing law enforcement to intercept a wire or electronic communication. This bill would authorize a peace officer or federal law enforcement officer to disclose those contents if they relate to grand theft involving a firearm or maliciously exploding or igniting a destructive device or any explosive causing bodily

injury, mayhem or great bodily injury, or death. The bill would also authorize a peace officer or federal law enforcement officer to disclose those contents if they relate to a crime involving a peace officer and are disclosed in an administrative or disciplinary hearing. If an agency employing a peace officer uses those contents as evidence in an administrative or disciplinary proceeding, the bill would require the number of proceedings and the offenses for which the evidence was used to be reported to the Attorney General. The bill would require the Attorney General to report this information to the Legislature, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 459](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Crimes: rape: great bodily injury.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 646, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law generally imposes an additional and consecutive term of 3 years imprisonment in the state prison on a person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on a person in the commission of a felony. Existing law imposes a 5-year enhancement on the sentence of a person who inflicts great bodily injury during the commission of a rape if the act was committed by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another, or if the act was accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or another person. The 5-year enhancement also applies if the victim was not the perpetrator's spouse and was prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance. This bill would make the 5-year sentence enhancement for the infliction of great bodily injury applicable to rape committed against a victim who is the perpetrator's spouse who was prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance. By increasing the punishment for crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 475](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Cannabis: trade samples.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/8/2019

Status: 8/14/2019-August 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/2/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature, except as provided. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state as provided by the act. AUMA also prohibits a licensee from giving away any amount of cannabis or cannabis product as part of a business promotion or other commercial activity. This bill would allow a licensee to designate cannabis or a cannabis product as a trade sample at any time while the cannabis or cannabis product is in the possession of the licensee and would impose specific requirements on the licensee making the designation. The bill would prohibit the sale or donation of cannabis or a cannabis product that is designated a trade sample, but would allow those trade samples to be given for no consideration to an employee of the licensee that designated the trade sample or to another licensee. The bill would require a trade sample to be given only for specified purposes. The bill would require trade samples given to another licensee to be recorded in the track and trace system and would require a licensee to maintain records of cannabis trade samples given to employees. The bill would prohibit an employee of a licensee from possessing or transporting trade samples in excess of specified amounts. The bill would require the bureau to establish by regulation a definition of trade sample. The bill would allow the bureau to establish by regulation a limit on the quantity of cannabis and cannabis goods designated by a licensee as a trade sample, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 516](#) ([Skinner D](#)) Evidence of participation in a criminal street gang.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in, or have engaged in, a pattern of criminal gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang is guilty of a crime. Existing law authorizes a court, in its discretion, to exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will either necessitate undue consumption of time or create substantial danger of undue prejudice, confusing the issues, or misleading the jury. This bill would require a case in which a person is charged with actively participating in a criminal street gang, as described above, and other criminal charges to be tried in phases that separate the trier of fact's determination of the person's guilt of participation with the criminal street gang and guilt of the other criminal charges, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 542](#) ([Stern D](#)) Workers' compensation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 390, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/1/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, a person injured in the course of employment is generally entitled to receive workers' compensation on account of that injury. Existing law provides that, in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" includes various medical conditions that are developed or manifested during a period while the member is in the service of the department or unit, and establishes a disputable presumption in this regard. This bill would provide, only until January 1, 2025, that in the case of certain state and local firefighting personnel and peace officers, the term "injury" also includes post-traumatic stress that develops or manifests itself during a period in which the injured person is in the service of the department or unit. The bill would apply to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2020. The bill would prohibit compensation from being paid for a claim of injury unless the member has performed services for the department or unit for at least 6 months, unless the injury is caused by a sudden and extraordinary employment condition.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Health and Human Services, Human Resources, Police Department

[SB 555](#) ([Mitchell D](#)) Jails and juvenile facilities: communications, information, and commissary services: contracts.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Existing law allows the sheriff of each county to operate a store in connection with the county jail to sell confectionary, tobacco, postage and writing materials, and toilet articles to inmates of the jail. Existing law allows the sheriff to fix the sale prices of the articles offered for sale at the store. Existing law requires profits from the store to be deposited in the inmate welfare fund and requires the fund to be used primarily for the benefit, education, and welfare of inmates. This bill would require the items in the store be offered at the cost paid to the vendor supplying the article. The bill would rename the inmate welfare fund the incarcerated peoples' welfare fund and would require money in the fund to be expended solely for the benefit, education, and welfare of inmates. The bill would require articles offered for sale at the store to only be available for purchase by incarcerated people and not staff of the jail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Financial Management, Police Department

SB 618 (Stone R) Vehicles: Driving under the influence.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/26/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it unlawful for a person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug to drive a vehicle. Existing law makes it unlawful for a person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug to drive a motor vehicle and concurrently do any act or neglect any duty that proximately causes bodily injury to another person other than the driver. This bill would require both that declaration and admonishment to clarify that a drug includes cannabis, cannabis products, or any of the active chemical compounds of cannabis. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

SB 622 (Durazo D) Civil detention facilities: state investigation.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/20/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/13/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or a local law enforcement agency from entering into a contract with the federal government, any federal agency, or a private corporation to house or detain in a locked detention facility noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration custody, as specified. Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or a public agency from approving or signing a deed, instrument, or other document related to a conveyance of land or issuing a permit for the building or reuse of existing buildings by a private corporation, contractor, or vendor to house or detain noncitizens for the purposes of civil immigration proceedings unless the city, county, city and county, or public agency has provided specified notice to the public and solicited and heard public comments regarding the action. This bill would require the custodian of a civil detention facility, as defined, in which a death has occurred to notify the Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice immediately, but in any case, no more than 2 hours after the individual is pronounced dead. The bill would require the Department of Justice to assume jurisdiction over the investigation of the death. The bill would require the Bureau of Investigation to immediately open an investigation into the cause and circumstances of the death, including an examination and determination of whether the facility was in compliance with all applicable standards and contractual obligations governing the individual's civil detention. The bill would also authorize the department to investigate the death of any individual that occurs within 90 days of the individual's release from a civil detention facility. The bill would require the custodian of the civil detention facility to allow the Bureau of Investigation immediate access to the facility, including all premises where the individual was held. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Police Department

SB 625 (Hill D) Party buses: cannabis.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits a passenger in a motor vehicle being driven upon a highway from drinking any alcoholic beverage or smoking or ingesting any cannabis product. Existing law exempts passengers in any bus, taxicab, or limousine, as specified, from this prohibition. This bill would instead prohibit the smoking or vaping of cannabis products by a passenger in a bus, taxicab, or limousine, but would create a limited exemption for limousines, modified limousines, and charter buses only if there are no passengers under 21 years of age present and the driver is sealed off from the passenger compartment, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 627](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Cannabis and cannabis products: medicinal use on an animal: veterinary medicine.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 8/21/2019-August 21 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. APPR.

Summary:

The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, and places cannabis and cannabis products under Schedule I. The act prohibits prescribing, administering, dispensing, or furnishing a controlled substance to or for any person or animal, unless otherwise specified. This bill would create an exception to the above-described prohibition for medicinal use of cannabis on an animal pursuant to the provisions of the bill described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 648](#) ([Chang R](#)) Unmanned aircraft systems: accident notification.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/27/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing federal law, the Federal Aviation Administration Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, provides for the integration of civil unmanned aircraft systems, commonly known as drones, into the national airspace system. Existing federal regulations require the operator of an unmanned aircraft system to immediately, and by the most expeditious means available, notify the nearest National Transportation Safety Board office when, among other things, an aircraft accident, as defined, or certain serious incidents, occur. Those notifications are required to include, among other things, the name of the owner of the unmanned aircraft system, the name of the operator of the unmanned aircraft system, the date and time of the accident, and the nature of the accident. This bill would require, except as specified, the operator of an unmanned aircraft system involved in an accident resulting in injury to an individual or damage to property to immediately land the unmanned aircraft at the nearest location that will not jeopardize the safety of others and to provide certain information to the injured individual or the owner or person in charge of the damaged property, or place that information in a conspicuous place on the damaged property. The bill would make a person who knowingly fails to comply with these provisions guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$250. By creating a new infraction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 651](#) ([Glazer D](#)) Discovery: postconviction.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 483, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the court, in a case involving a conviction of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more, to order that the defendant be provided reasonable access to discovery materials upon the prosecution of a postconviction writ of habeas corpus or a motion to vacate judgment and a showing that good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful. In a case in which a sentence other than death or life in prison without the possibility of parole has been imposed, if a court has entered a previous order granting discovery pursuant to the above provision, existing law authorizes a subsequent order granting discovery to be made in the court's discretion. This bill would instead make those provisions also apply to a case in which a defendant has ever been convicted of those specified felonies. By expanding the number of circumstances under which the court would be authorized to require local agencies to provide access to physical evidence, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 657](#) (Monning D) Cannabis cultivation: county agricultural commissioners: reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 252, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes in each county a county department of agriculture under the control of a county agricultural commissioner. Existing law requires a county agricultural commissioner to compile, and to transmit to the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, reports of the condition, acreage, production, and value of the agricultural products in the county. This bill would authorize a county agricultural commissioner to report to the secretary on the condition, acreage, production, and value of cannabis produced in the commissioner's county under a cultivation license issued pursuant to the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act in a similar manner as required for agricultural products pursuant to the above-described provision. The bill would provide that this data may be organized by categories including, but not limited to, state cultivator license type and other specified categories. The bill would prohibit a county agricultural commissioner from seeking reimbursement from certain funding sources for expenses incurred pursuant to this authority.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 658](#) (Bradford D) Cannabis: licensing: cannabis retail business emblem: track and trace.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/24/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would, by December 31, 2019, require the bureau to establish a cannabis retail business emblem and would require, beginning on January 1, 2020, the bureau to issue an emblem to each retail licensee, microbusiness licensee, and nonprofit licensee, including provisional licensees, as provided, upon issuance of the license. The bill would, among other things, require a licensee issued an emblem to post the emblem in a specified location that is clearly visible to the general public and to patrons entering the facility and would require specified employees to carry the emblem when delivering cannabis or cannabis products. The bill would make specified violations of these provisions punishable under MAUCRSA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 666](#) (Stone R) Mental health diversion.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Existing law conditions eligibility on, among other criteria, a court finding that the defendant's mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense. Existing law makes defendants ineligible for the diversion program for certain offenses, including murder, voluntary manslaughter, and rape. This bill would make defendants ineligible for the diversion program for charges of robbery if the defendant was armed with a weapon at the time of the offense, assault with a deadly weapon, elder abuse, and child abuse, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 670](#) (McGuire D) Telecommunications: community isolation outage: notification.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 412, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing provisions of the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act establish the number "911" as the primary emergency telephone number for use in the state and require the provision of enhanced service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification. The act requires a telephone corporation serving rural telephone areas that cannot provide enhanced 911 emergency telephone service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification to present to the Office of Emergency Services a comprehensive plan detailing a schedule by which their facilities will be converted to be compatible with the enhanced emergency telephone system. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt, by regulation, appropriate thresholds for what constitutes a community isolation outage, as provided, and issue a specified notice for that regulation by January 1, 2020. The bill would, upon the adoption of those regulations, require a provider of telecommunications services, as defined, that provides access to 911 service to notify the office, as provided, whenever a community isolation outage limiting the provider's customers' ability to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications occurs, within 60 minutes of discovering the outage. The bill would make the office responsible for notifying any applicable county office of emergency services, the sheriff of any county, and any public safety answering point affected by the outage. The bill would require the community isolation outage notification to the office to be provided by a medium specified by the office, and to include the telecommunications service provider's contact name, a calling number to be staffed as specified, a description of the estimated area affected, and the approximate communities affected by the outage. The bill would require the telecommunications service provider to notify the office of the estimated time to repair the outage and when service is restored. The bill would require the office, except as provided, to keep the community isolation outage notifications confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

SB 678 (Glazer D) Restorative Justice Pilot Program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant in specified cases, including when the defendant is suffering from a mental disorder, specified controlled substances crimes, and when the defendant was, or currently is, a member of the United States military. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish the Restorative Justice Pilot Program and, upon appropriation of money for this purpose by the Legislature, would require the board to make 5-year grants to up to 3 counties to establish and operate restorative justice diversion programs. As part of the program, commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would require a court to defer an eligible defendant's sentence for up to 36 months while the defendant undergoes specified counseling. The bill would require, after counseling and other preparation of the parties, the responsible party to encounter, in a facilitated setting, the victims, or surrogates chosen to stand in for the victims, and directly address the harms the responsible person has caused. The bill would require the victim to be given the opportunity to assist in the shaping of the amends with which the responsible party is required to comply and would require the responsible party, the victim, and representatives of community stakeholders to jointly agree on a restorative justice plan that will bring amends to the victim and the community and help the responsible party make changes that will prevent the commission of additional crimes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

SB 684 (Umberg D) Traffic safety: driving under the influence of cannabis pilot program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Department of the California Highway Patrol, tasked with, among other things,

the enforcement of all laws regulating the operation of vehicles and the use of the highways, as specified. This bill would authorize a pilot program to be administered by the department and conducted in 3 cities, as specified. The program, if funded by the department using discretionary funds available from the California Cannabis Tax Fund, would fund the testing, as specified, of drivers suspected of driving under the influence of cannabis for the purpose of data collection and would require the participating cities to return that data to the department. The bill would also require the department, at the conclusion of the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, detailing its findings and recommendations. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

[SB 689](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) Needle and syringe exchange programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to authorize certain entities to apply to the department to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires the department to provide for a period of public comment, as specified, at least 45 days before approval of the application. This bill would instead allow the department to authorize an entity pursuant to these provisions only if the city, county, or city and county in which the entity will be operating has adopted an ordinance or resolution approving that authorization or reauthorization.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 694](#) ([Stone R](#)) Juvenile halls: wireless communication devices.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law makes it a crime for a person in a local correctional facility to possess a wireless communication device who is not authorized to possess that item. This bill would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, for a person to knowingly bring or send into, or to knowingly assist in bringing into, or sending into, any county juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp a wireless communication device, as specified, who is not authorized to possess that item. By creating a new crime, and by increasing the duties of local officials relating to the posting of a sign specifying the new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

[SB 705](#) ([Galgiani D](#)) Victim's compensation records: discovery.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the compensation of victims and derivative victims of specified crimes by the California Victim Compensation Board for specified losses suffered as a result of those crimes. Existing law requires an application for compensation to be filed with the board in a manner determined by the board. Existing law authorizes the board to require the submission of additional information supporting the application that is reasonably necessary to verify the application and determine eligibility for compensation. Existing law requires the board to keep this verification information confidential. This bill would, in a criminal matter in which discovery or disclosure is sought of victim or derivative victim records submitted to the board, or information from those records, require the party seeking discovery or disclosure to file a

motion with the appropriate court upon written notice to the board, as specified. The bill would require the motion to include specified information, including an identification of the proceeding in which discovery or disclosure is sought. The bill would require the board to submit to the court copies of the records redacted to protect the privacy and safety of the victim or any legal privilege, along with a statement made under penalty of perjury by the custodian of records that the records include everything in the board's possession. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the court to examine the records in chambers out of the presence and hearing of all persons, as specified, and, upon a finding of materiality, to permit disclosure and discovery of the records along with an order that the records disclosed or discovered may not be used for any purpose other than a court proceeding in the criminal matter for which the records were sought. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 710](#) (Bates R) Crimes: parole, theft, and DNA collection.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Location: 3/14/2019-S. PUB. S.

Summary:

(1)Existing law, as amended by the DNA Fingerprint, Unsolved Crime and Innocence Protection Act, Proposition 69, approved by the voters at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election (the DNA act), requires a person who has been convicted of a felony offense to provide buccal swab samples, right thumbprints, and a full palm print impression of each hand, and any blood specimens or other biological samples required for law enforcement identification analysis. Existing law makes this requirement retroactive, regardless of when the crime charged or committed became a qualifying offense. Existing law authorizes amendments to the DNA act that are consistent with its purposes. This bill would also require persons convicted of specified misdemeanors to provide buccal swab samples, right thumbprints, and a full palm print impression of each hand, and any blood specimens or other biological samples required for law enforcement identification analysis. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies to collect and forward these samples, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Police Department

[SB 716](#) (Mitchell D) Juveniles: delinquency: postsecondary academic and career technical education.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 857, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law, states its purpose is to provide for the protection and safety of the public and each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and require minors under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to receive care, treatment, and guidance consistent with their best interests. Existing law provides for the placement of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court into a county juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. Existing law requires county boards of education to provide for the administration and operation of public schools in juvenile halls, juvenile ranches, and juvenile camps, among others, known as juvenile court schools. This bill would require a county probation department to ensure that juveniles with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or forestry camp have access to, and can choose to participate in, public postsecondary academic and career technical courses and programs offered online, and for which they are eligible based on eligibility criteria and course schedules of the public postsecondary education campus providing the course or program. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Education, Health and Human Services, Police Department

[SB 764](#) (Grove R) Misdemeanor arrests: procedures.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 3/14/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/22/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law generally requires that whenever a person is arrested for a misdemeanor, that person shall be released upon their signed promise to appear in court at a later specified date, unless one of specified reasons exists for nonrelease and requires the arresting officer to indicate the reason for nonrelease. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department

Public Works

[AB 19](#) ([Waldron R](#)) Forestry and fire protection: grant program: counties and local fire districts: street and road vegetation management.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 3/25/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/21/2019-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to develop, implement, and administer various forest improvement and fire prevention programs in the state. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to classify lands within state responsibility areas, as defined, into fire hazard severity zones and to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided, and requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving certain recommendations from the director. This bill would require the department to establish a grant program to provide grants to county road maintenance departments and local fire districts to enable those departments and districts to purchase vegetation management equipment to be used to manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfires on those roads or streets maintained by a county road maintenance department or local fire district that are located in very high fire hazard severity zones, as described. The bill would prescribe requirements for a county road maintenance department or local fire district to be eligible to receive a grant under the program, and would require the department to consider specified information in determining the award of grants. The bill would require the department, by May 1, 2021, to provide a report to the Assembly Committee on Budget and the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, containing specified information about the grant program. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$25,000,000 from the General Fund to the department to be used to provide grants under the program, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Fire Department, Public Works

[AB 29](#) ([Holden D](#)) State Highway Route 710.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 791, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides, notwithstanding any other law, for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, that the preliminary project alternative referred to as Alternative F-6 in the December 2012 Alternative Analysis Report of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority is no longer deemed to be a feasible alternative for consideration in any state environmental review process for the Interstate 710 North Gap Closure project. This bill would revise this provision to instead provide that the preliminary project alternatives referred to as Alternative F-5, F-6, and F-7 in the December 2012 Alternative Analysis Report of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority and any other freeway or tunnel alternatives to close the Interstate 710 North Gap are no longer deemed to be feasible alternatives for consideration in any environmental review process for the Interstate 710 North Gap Closure project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 40](#) ([Ting D](#)) Air Quality Improvement Program: Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was TRANS. on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. This bill would declare it is the policy of the state to place at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2030 and 10,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on state roads by 2035. The bill also would require the state board to limit vehicle eligibility for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to only those vehicles manufactured by companies that have entered into a specified agreement that has been adopted by the state board, to post that agreement on the state board's internet website, to remove plug-in hybrid electric vehicles from vehicle eligibility in the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, to continue to maintain a waiting list for purchasers when moneys for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project are exhausted, to create a higher rebate dollar level per vehicle for vehicles with zero emissions and a greater driving range, and to continue to limit each zero-emission vehicle purchaser to 2 rebates.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

AB 65 (Petrie-Norris D) Coastal protection: climate adaption: project prioritization: natural infrastructure: local general plans.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 347, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy, and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction, and to undertake certain projects within that designated area. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for certain projects that address the effects of climate change, and, to the extent allowed, to prioritize projects that maximize public benefits, including, but not limited to, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, reducing hazards to harbors and ports, preserving and enhancing coastal wetlands and natural lands, conserving biodiversity, and providing recreational opportunities. This bill would require specified things of the conservancy when it allocates any funding appropriated pursuant to the act, including that it prioritize projects that use natural infrastructure, as defined, in coastal communities to help adapt to climate change. The bill would require the conservancy to provide information to the Office of Planning and Research on any projects funded pursuant to the above provision to be considered for inclusion into the clearinghouse for climate adaption information. The bill would authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance to coastal communities to better assist them with their projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

AB 148 (Quirk-Silva D) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies.

Introduced: 12/14/2018

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires the regional transportation plan to include, if the transportation planning agency is also a metropolitan planning organization, a sustainable communities strategy. Existing law requires the sustainable communities strategy to, among other things, identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, on or before September 1, 2018, and every 4 years thereafter, to prepare a

report that assesses progress made by each metropolitan planning organization in meeting the regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by the state board. Existing law requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation an updated regional transportation plan every 4 or 5 years, as specified. This bill would require each sustainable communities strategy to also identify areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the emergency shelter needs for the region, as specified. For the 5th and each subsequent update to the sustainable communities strategy, the bill would require the metropolitan planning organization to, among other things, (1) identify the region's progress in the development of housing and emergency shelters in the areas within the region that were identified, in the prior sustainable communities strategy, as sufficient to house the 8-year projection of the region's regional housing and emergency shelter needs, and (2) determine whether the development will successfully meet the 8-year projection. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board's report, as described above, to include data-supported metrics that identify housing and emergency shelter developments related to the 8-year projection of the regional housing and emergency shelter needs that was assumed in the prior sustainable communities strategy, and the physical location of housing and emergency shelters identified in the most recently submitted sustainable communities strategy update. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Homelessness, Housing, Public Works

[AB 158](#) ([Voepel R](#)) **Roadside rest areas: commercial vehicles: parking.**

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 2/26/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 3/20/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation to plan, design, and construct a system of safety roadside rests on the state highway system outside of units of the state park system, and requires the department, in designing safety roadside rests, to design only those safety roadside rests that are reasonably economical and will provide the motorist a place where the motorist may stop for a short time during daytime and nighttime hours. This bill would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to conduct a study evaluating the capacity of the state to provide adequate parking and rest facilities for commercial vehicles engaged in transportation. The bill would require the study to assess the volume of commercial motor vehicle traffic in the state and to develop a system of metrics to measure the adequacy of commercial motor vehicle parking facilities in the state. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[AB 246](#) ([Mathis R](#)) **State highways: property leases.**

Introduced: 1/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes to public agencies under specified terms and conditions, including specific provisions governing leases of airspace and other property in the City and County of San Francisco for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, at a lease cost of \$1 per month and payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year. This bill would similarly authorize the department to offer a lease on a right of first refusal basis of any airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in a disadvantaged community, that is not excess property to the city or county in which the disadvantaged community is located for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, or for park, recreational, or open-space purposes for a rental amount of \$1 per month, subject to certain conditions. The bill would also authorize the department to lease up to 10 parcels in any city, or in the unincorporated area of any county, in which the disadvantaged community is located for park, recreational, or open-space purposes at an amount equal to 30% of the fair market lease value of the applicable parcel. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 252](#) (Daly D) Department of Transportation: environmental review process: federal program.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 160, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law gives the Department of Transportation full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing federal law requires the United States Secretary of Transportation to carry out a surface transportation project delivery program, under which the participating states may assume certain responsibilities for environmental review and clearance of transportation projects that would otherwise be the responsibility of the federal government. Existing law, until January 1, 2020, provides that the State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of the responsibilities it assumed as a participant in the program. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 254](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Warewashing machines: water reuse.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, generally establishes health and sanitation standards for various types of retail food businesses, and requires the State Department of Public Health to regulate these businesses and local agencies to enforce these requirements. The code requires warewashing sinks that discharge liquid waste to be drained by means of indirect waste pipes and all wastes drained by the warewashing sink to discharge through an airgap into a floor sink or other approved type of receptor, with specified exceptions. A violation of any provision of the code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize water from a warewashing machine to be reused on the same warewashing machine, for pre-rinse purposes only, if an attendant is onsite to control the reuse of the water for pre-rinse purposes and a written disclosure notice is posted, as specified. By imposing conditions on the reuse of water from a warewashing machine, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 257](#) (Mathis R) Solid waste: woody biomass: collection and conversion.

Introduced: 1/23/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to provide loans to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products. This bill would create a 5-year woody biomass rural county collection and disposal pilot program, to be administered by the department, consisting of awarding funding to participating counties with a total population of less than 250,000 for the purpose of conducting community collection days at which individuals can dispose of woody biomass free of charge. The bill would require a county awarded funding under the program to contract with a local biomass conversion facility to collect and convert the biomass in a way that results in fewer greenhouse gases emitted than if the biomass had been disposed of. The bill would require the department to report specified program information to the Legislature after the conclusion of the program.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 285](#) (Friedman D) California Transportation Plan.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 605, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare the California Transportation Plan for submission to the Governor and the Legislature, to complete the first update to the plan by December 31, 2015, and to update the plan every 5 years thereafter. Existing law requires the plan to consider various subject areas for the movement of people and freight, including environmental protection and quality of life. Existing law also requires the plan to address how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions in order to attain a statewide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, and to identify the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system needed to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the department to address in the California Transportation Plan how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions in order to attain a statewide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 40% below 1990 levels by the end of 2030 and how the plan is consistent with, and supports attaining, all state ambient air quality standards and national ambient air quality standards in all areas of the state as described in California's state implementation plans required by the federal Clean Air Act. Commencing with the 3rd update to the plan to be completed by December 31, 2025, the bill would require the department to include a forecast of the impacts of advanced and emerging technologies over a 20-year horizon on infrastructure, access, and transportation systems and a review of the progress made implementing past California Transportation Plans. The bill would require the Strategic Growth Council to complete a report by January 31, 2022, that contains certain information with regard to the California Transportation Plan and other specified programs and planning requirements. The bill would add environmental justice to the subject areas that the plan is required to consider for the movement of people and freight.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 293](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Greenhouse gases: offset protocols.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 85, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require the task force to consider the development of additional offset protocols, including, but not limited to, protocols for the enhanced management or conservation of agricultural and natural lands, and for the enhancement and restoration of wetlands. The bill would require the task force to develop recommendations for the state board on the inclusion of methodologies to allow groups of landowners to jointly develop natural and working lands offset projects under the approved offset protocols. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 342](#) (Muratsuchi D) Public lands: leasing: oil and gas: prohibition.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/21/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 769, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to let leases for the extraction and removal of oil and gas deposits from state lands, including tidelands or submerged lands, in accordance with specified provisions of law. Existing law vests exclusive jurisdiction over ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state to the State Lands Commission. Existing law confers the powers of the State Lands

Commission as to leasing or granting of rights or privileges to lands owned by the state upon a local trustee of granted public trust lands to which those lands have been granted. This bill, notwithstanding the leasing authority described above or any other law, and to the extent not prohibited by federal law, would prohibit any state agency, department, or commission, or any local trustee, as defined, with leasing authority over public lands within the state from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon public lands, including tidelands and submerged lands, to support production of oil and natural gas upon federal lands that are designated as, or were at any time designated as, federally protected lands, as defined. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prevent specified activities, including, among others, any activity undertaken to convey oil or natural gas produced from state lands or waters.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 402](#) (Quirk D) State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.

Introduced: 2/6/2019

Last Amended: 6/18/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2020, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 405](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: water treatment.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, gas, electricity, and water when delivered to consumers, as specified. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2230 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse any local agencies for sales and use tax revenues lost by them pursuant to this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 456](#) (Chiu D) Public contracts: claim resolution.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/3/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/3/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prescribes various requirements regarding the formation, content, and enforcement of state and local public contracts. Existing law establishes, until January 1, 2020, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2017, a claim resolution process applicable to any claim by a contractor in connection with a public works project against a public entity, as defined. Existing law defines a claim for these purposes as a separate demand by the contractor for one or more of the following: a time extension for relief from damages or penalties for delay, payment of money or damages arising from work done pursuant to the contract for a public work, or payment of an amount disputed by the public entity, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of this claim resolution process until January 1, 2027.

Position: Watch

Group: City Attorney, Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 470](#) (Limón D) California Green Business Program.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/3/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Environmental Protection Agency, consisting of various boards, offices, and departments, including the State Air Resources Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would establish the California Green Business Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the California Green Business Program to, among other things, develop baseline, beyond compliance, sector-specific environmental standards, as defined, for green business certification programs operated by local governments or their designees. The bill would also provide for the establishment of these local programs, which would certify small- and medium-sized businesses and public agencies as California green businesses, or an equivalent designation of the local program's choosing, for voluntarily adopting environmentally preferable business practices, including, but not limited to, increased energy efficiency, pollution prevention, reduced greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water conservation, waste reduction practices, and efficient and active transportation initiatives. The bill would delete an existing authorization for the Department of Toxic Substances Control to create a similar program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 481](#) (Lackey R) Parking violations.

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amended: 3/18/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the party responsible for processing the notices of parking violations and notices of delinquent parking violations, known as a processing agency, to provide a copy of a parking violation to the person who has received the violation within 15 days of that person's request. This bill would extend the time for the agency to respond to a request from 15 days to 20 days.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 509](#) (Lackey R) General plans.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city, county, or city and county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that addresses a number of elements. If a general plan has been adopted, each county or city officer, department, board, or commission, and each governmental body, commission, or board within the jurisdiction of the city or county is required to submit a list of proposed public works for the ensuing fiscal

year to a designated official agency. The agency receiving the list of proposed public works is required to prepare a coordinated program of proposed public works for the ensuing fiscal year. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 520](#) (Kalra D) Public works: public subsidy.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/26/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law defines "public works" to include, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds, but exempts from that definition, among other projects, an otherwise private development project if the state or political subdivision provides, directly or indirectly, a public subsidy to the private development project that is de minimis in the context of the project. This bill would generally provide that a public subsidy is de minimis if it is both less than \$500,000 and less than 2% of the total project cost. The bill would specifically provide a public subsidy for a project that consists entirely of single family dwellings is de minimis if it is less than 2% of the total project cost. The bill would specify that these provisions do not apply to a project that was advertised for bid, or a contract that was awarded, before July 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 533](#) (Holden D) Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 5/1/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, excludes from gross income under both laws any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. Existing law limits the collection and use of taxpayer information and provides that any unauthorized use of this information is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operative date of the provisions excluding from gross income specified amounts received in a turf removal water conservation program to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the Department of Finance to include an analysis of these exclusions in its annual tax expenditure report provided to the Legislature and further provides that taxpayer information collected pursuant to this requirement is subject to the limitation on the collection and use of that information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 554](#) (Chen R) Traffic control devices: flares.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 3/11/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, for highways under its jurisdiction, appropriate signs, signals, and other traffic control devices, as required, and authorizes the department to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, such appropriate signs, signals, or other traffic control devices as may be authorized, or as may be necessary to properly indicate and carry out specified provisions, or to warn or guide traffic upon the

highways. This bill would prohibit the Department of Transportation or persons contracting with the department for the construction, maintenance, or repair of a highway from using flares as a traffic control device, as defined. The bill would exclude the Department of the California Highway Patrol's use of flares from this prohibition when it cooperates with the Department of Transportation in the enforcement of the closing, or restriction of use, of any state highway. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[AB 556](#) (Carrillo D) Outdoor experiences: community access program: grant program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a community access program focused on engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income and disadvantaged communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education programs, or recreational amenities. The bill would authorize the agency, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop a grant program within a state department for innovative transportation projects that provide disadvantaged and low-income youth with access to outdoor experiences, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

[AB 600](#) (Chu D) Local government: organization: disadvantaged unincorporated communities.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 612, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization, reorganization, and sphere of influence changes for cities and districts, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency formation commission from approving an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres, or as determined by commission policy, where there exists a disadvantaged unincorporated community that is contiguous to the area of proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the disadvantaged unincorporated community into the subject city has been filed. Under existing law, an application to annex a contiguous disadvantaged community is not required if, among other things, the commission finds that a majority of the registered voters within the disadvantaged unincorporated community are opposed to the annexation, as specified. This bill would clarify that the prohibition on approving an annexation involving a disadvantaged unincorporated community, as described above, applies to the annexation of territory greater than 10 acres, or smaller as determined by commission policy. The bill would also provide that the existing approval prohibition and the exemptions to the application requirement apply to the annexation of two or more contiguous areas that take place within 5 years of each other and that are individually less than 10 acres but cumulatively more than 10 acres.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 606](#) (Diep R) Local government zoning ordinances.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a local agency, as defined, to comply with all applicable building and zoning ordinances of the county or city in which the agency's territory is situated. Existing law excepts location or construction of certain utility facilities from these requirements, including facilities for the storage or

treatment of water and for the production or generation of electrical energy, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 625](#) (Kalra D) Service contracts: public transit: collection and transportation of solid waste: retention of employees.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law imposes requirements on certain local government agencies that award or otherwise enter into contracts for public transit services or for the collection and transportation of solid waste, relating to the retention of employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor. Existing law requires such a local government agency letting a contract out to bid to give a 10% preference to a bidder who agrees to retain employees for a specified period, as prescribed. Specific provisions apply only to service contracts for the collection and transportation of solid waste. This bill would expand the application of these provisions to a state agency that enters into such a contract.

Position: Watch

Group: Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 634](#) (Salas D) Traffic control devices: roundabouts: memorial and dedication signs.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 95, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property. The California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices provides for 5 types of highway facilities that may be used for memorial or dedication signing, including, among other things, freeways and highways. This bill would require that roundabouts be added as a type of highway facility that may be used for memorial or dedication signing.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 689](#) (McCarty D) Municipal Utility District Act: nonstock security.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 230, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Municipal Utility District Act authorizes the formation of a municipal utility district and authorizes a district to acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or use works for supplying the inhabitants of the district and public agencies with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service, or other means of communication, or means for the collection, treatment, or disposition of garbage, sewage, or refuse matter. This bill would authorize the Sacramento Municipal Utility District to operate a pilot project, until January 1, 2025, to allow the board of directors of the district to hold nonstock security in a corporation or other private entity if acquired as part of a procurement of goods or services from that entity, provided that (1) no separate funding is expended solely for the nonstock security and (2) the value of each nonstock security acquisition, at the time of the acquisition, does not exceed 3% of the district's annual revenue in the fiscal year the district makes the acquisition. The bill would authorize the governing board of the district to sell or otherwise dispose of the nonstock security when, in its judgment, it is in the best interests of the district to do so. The bill would limit the pilot program to 3 acquisitions and would require that any profit or gain earned by the acquisitions be used to benefit the district's ratepayers.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 697](#) (Ting D) Postsecondary education: reports: preferential treatment: students related to donors or alumni.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 10/4/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 514, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/4/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law establishes the California State University under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, the University of California under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, and independent institutions of higher education as 3 of the segments of postsecondary education in the state. This bill would require, on or before June 30, 2020, and on or before June 30 of every year thereafter through 2024, the trustees, the regents, and the appropriate governing bodies of each independent institution of higher education that is a qualifying institution as defined under the Cal Grant Program to report to the appropriate budget subcommittees and policy committees of the Legislature whether their respective institutions provide any manner of preferential treatment in admission to applicants on the basis of their relationships to donors or alumni of the institution. If the institution provides such preferential treatment, the bill would require the institution to also report specified admissions and enrollment information regarding these applicants for the academic year commencing in the previous calendar year. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

AB 756 (Garcia, Cristina D) Public water systems: perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 162, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. Under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to, monitoring of contaminants and requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to customers. This bill would authorize the state board to order a public water system to monitor for perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system, upon a detection of these substances, to report that detection, as specified. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system where a detected level of these substances exceeds the response level to take a water source where the detected levels exceed the response level out of use or provide a prescribed public notification.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 759 (Bigelow R) Traffic safety: work zones: positive protection measures.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 9/4/2019

Status: 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 617, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/8/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes traffic to be restricted through or around the work on streets and highways whenever the traffic would endanger the safety of workers or the work would interfere with, or endanger the movement of, traffic through the work zone. Existing law authorizes traffic in work zones to be regulated by warning signs, lights, appropriate control devices, or by a person or persons controlling and directing the flow of traffic. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to update guidance by July 1, 2021, to specify the appropriate use of positive protection measures with the goal of isolating workers or work zones from traffic. The bill would require the department to provide compensation for the use of a safety device where the updated guidance allows, but does not require, the optional safety device when requested by a contractor on a public works project. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2024, that includes findings and recommendations on the use of

positive protection measures used pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works

AB 792 (Ting D) Recycling: plastic containers: minimum recycled content and labeling.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1) Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The department is required to calculate the processing fee in a specified manner so that the actual processing fee generally equals 65% of the processing payment that the department is required to pay to processors if the scrap value of the container having a refund value pursuant to the act is less than the cost of recycling. This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030, except as specified. The bill would impose civil penalties, in specified amounts, on a beverage manufacturer for a violation of these requirements, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enforce these provisions and would authorize the department to conduct audits and investigations of a beverage manufacturer for the purpose of ensuring compliance. The bill would exempt from the California Public Records Act information resulting from those audits and investigations. The bill would require penalties collected to be deposited in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account, which the bill would create. The bill would require moneys in the Recycling Enhancement Penalty Account to be expended upon appropriation for the sole purpose of supporting the recycling, infrastructure, collection, and processing of plastic beverage containers in this state. The bill would require the department to contract with a research university for a specified study and would authorize the department to allocate moneys from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, upon appropriation, for the study. The bill would require the study to be completed by May 1, 2025. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or other local government jurisdiction from adopting an ordinance regulating the minimum recycled plastic content requirements for plastic beverage containers. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 815 (Aguiar-Curry D) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element: dual stream recycling programs.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 6/27/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 182, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 8/30/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element and a household hazardous waste element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would require the department to consider whether the jurisdiction has implemented a dual stream recycling program, as defined, when considering if the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or household hazardous waste element. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works

[AB 821](#) (O'Donnell D) Transportation: Trade Corridor Enhancement Account: project nomination: California Port Efficiency Program.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/4/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account to receive revenues attributable to 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 for corridor-based freight projects nominated by local agencies and the state. Existing law makes these funds and certain federal funds apportioned to the state available upon appropriation for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for trade infrastructure improvement projects that meet specified requirements. Existing law requires the commission to allocate 60% of available funds to projects nominated by regional transportation agencies and other local agencies, with the remaining 40% of available funds to be allocated to projects nominated by the Department of Transportation. In adopting a program of projects, existing law requires the commission to prioritize projects jointly nominated and jointly funded by the state and local agencies. This bill would require the commission to allocate not less than 10% of the funds that are required to be allocated to projects nominated by the department to projects nominated pursuant to the California Port Efficiency Program, which this bill would create. The program would require the department to nominate projects proposed by port authorities and regional transportation agencies that most effectively improve velocity, throughput, and reliability of port operations.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

[AB 827](#) (McCarty D) Solid waste: commercial and organic waste: recycling bins.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 8/27/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires a business that generates 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste or 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services, as specified. This bill would require a business subject to either of those requirements, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage, as specified. The bill would exempt full-service restaurants, as defined, from its requirements, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to, on or before July 1, 2020, develop model signage that commercial and organic waste generators, as defined, may utilize to mark the recycling bins provided to customers.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 868](#) (Bigelow R) Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 4/9/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law provides that electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission pursuant to the Public Utilities Act, except as specified. This bill would require each electrical corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to adopt protocols for when deenergization will be undertaken and for providing notice and other steps to be taken to minimize any adverse effects from deenergization, as specified. The bill would require that the electrical corporation, in developing the protocols, consult with persons and institutions that are reasonably likely to be affected by a deenergization, including local schools, water suppliers, wastewater agencies, disability rights advocates, consumer groups, fire departments, law enforcement agencies, local government officials, local elected officials, hospitals, and communications providers. The bill would require an electrical

corporation that deenergizes portions of the distribution grid as a wildfire mitigation measure to maintain an internet website, or maintain a dedicated web page identified and accessible from its general internet website, that is devoted to public safety as it relates to the utility services provided by the electrical corporation, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

AB 900 (Flora R) Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: electrical grid inspection unit.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/26/2019

Status: 3/27/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/25/2019-A. NAT. RES.

Summary:

Pursuant to existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is responsible for fire protection in state responsibility areas, as well as the administration of the state's private and public forests. Pursuant to existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, electrical cooperatives are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the commission for certain purposes, and local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires the commission, at the time it approves each plan, to authorize the utility to establish a memorandum account to track costs incurred to implement the plan. Following approval, the commission is required to oversee compliance with the plans. Existing law requires the commission and the department to enter into a memorandum of understanding to cooperatively develop consistent approaches and share data related to fire prevention, safety, vegetation management, and energy distribution systems and to share results from various fire prevention activities, including relevant inspections and fire ignition data. This bill would require the department to establish an electrical grid inspection unit with a northern region and southern region, each region having 10 fire captain specialists and one battalion chief. The electrical grid inspection unit would be responsible for enforcing electrical corporation compliance with all statutes, regulations, and rules concerning safety, maintenance of firebreaks, and vegetation control in state responsibility areas and specified areas that are at high risk for catastrophic wildfires. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations establishing a program for the inspection of an electrical corporation's lines and associated equipment for the transmission or distribution of electricity that authorizes the electrical grid inspection unit to issue citations to an electrical corporation to correct a condition involving the utility's lines or associated equipment. The bill would require that the regulations include specified content, including protocols to notify the Public Utilities Commission of the results of inspections for which no citation is issued and of any citation issued by the department and the resolution of the citation. The bill would make the notifications admissible in specified proceedings and reviews by the commission. The bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the department for purposes of establishing and staffing the electrical grid inspection unit.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 935 (Rivas, Robert D) Oil and gas: facilities and operations: monitoring and reporting.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1) Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law defines various terms for those purposes, including "production facility." This bill would define the term "sensitive production facility" for those purposes to mean a production facility that is located within certain areas, including, among others, an area containing a building intended for human occupancy that is located within 2,500 feet of the production facility. The bill would require the division, on or before January 1, 2021, to review and evaluate, and update as appropriate, its existing regulations regarding sensitive production facilities, as specified. (2) Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts (air districts) with the primary responsibility for the control of

air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires a refinery-related community air monitoring system, as defined, to be installed on or before January 1, 2020, as specified, and requires an air district to design, develop, install, operate, and maintain the refinery-related community air monitoring system or to contract with a 3rd party to provide those services. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a petroleum refinery to develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system, as defined, on or before January 1, 2020, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 936](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Oil spills: response and contingency planning.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 770, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)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, and to represent the state in any coordinated response efforts with the federal government. Existing law requires the Governor to establish a California oil spill contingency plan that provides for an integrated and effective state procedure to combat the results of major oil spills within the state and that specifies state agencies to implement the plan. Existing law requires the administrator to submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan that addresses marine oil spills, by January 1, 1993, and to submit revised plans every 3 years thereafter. Beginning January 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, the administrator is required to submit an amended California oil spill contingency plan that addresses both marine and inland oil spills. This bill would define "nonfloating oil" for purposes of the act. The bill would require the administrator to hold, on or before January 1, 2022, a technology workshop that shall include the topic of technology for addressing nonfloating oil spills, and, in fulfilling specified duties, to consider information gained from technology workshops, as well as available scientific and technical literature concerning nonfloating oil spill response technology. The bill would require the administrator to include in the revision to the California oil spill contingency plan due on or before January 1, 2023, provisions addressing nonfloating oil. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 937](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/4/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal agencies with authority over water quality. Under the act, persons discharging waste are required to file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge and the discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed by that regional board. This bill would authorize a regional board to approve a waste discharge requirement for the use or reuse of produced water from an oil and gas operation for agricultural purposes or for groundwater recharge, only if, after a public hearing, it finds that the California Council on Science and Technology has reviewed the best available independent scientific evidence and has found the use will not pose a significant risk to the public from any contaminants in the produced water, as provided.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[AB 983](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Transportation electrification.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. That law requires that the programs proposed by electrical corporations seek to minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits. The commission is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the above-described purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers. This bill would require an electrical corporation to work with local agencies or regional planning agencies in its service territory with responsibility for planning electric vehicle deployment to determine where to install new electrical charging stations along local transit corridors. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to file an application with the PUC by December 31, 2020, with the support of the local or regional planning agency, for the infrastructure investments required to support electrical charging stations at transit corridor entry and exit points or other locations. The bill would require the application to prioritize the installment of charging stations in disadvantaged communities, as defined. The bill would require the PUC to review, modify, if appropriate, and decide whether to approve an application filed by an electrical corporation and supported by the local or regional planning agency. The bill would authorize an electrical corporation to propose a cost allocation methodology that allocates costs in a reasonable manner and would require the PUC to approve the cost allocation methodology if the commission finds that the application would minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits and is in the interests of ratepayers. The bill would require that the charging stations be installed by the utility workforce, or by workers who are paid the prevailing wage for all program-related work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Public Works

AB 999 (Patterson R) Disability access: statutory damages: small businesses: technical violations.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, including by causing difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. Existing law, for claims filed on or after a specified date, presumes that certain technical violations do not cause a person difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment for these purposes where the defendant is a small business and has corrected all of the technical violations that are the basis of the claim within specified time periods. Under existing law, these technical violations include the order in which parking signs are placed or the exact location or wording of parking signs, provided that the parking signs are clearly visible and indicate the location of accessible parking and van-accessible parking. This bill would specify that the design of parking signs is a technical violation under this latter provision. The bill would also establish additional technical violations presumed under the same provision to not cause difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment, including the number of required accessible parking spaces, noncompliant van-accessible parking spaces or aisles in parking lots, and noncompliant or nonexistent curb ramps or entrance ramps. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1017 (Boerner Horvath D) New or modified railroad crossings: approval.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 233, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has the exclusive power to, among other things,

determine and prescribe the manner and the terms of installation, operation, maintenance, use, and protection of specified railroad crossings and to authorize on an application-by-application basis and supervise the operation of pilot projects to evaluate proposed crossing warning devices, new technology, or other additional safety measures at designated crossings, with the consent of the local jurisdiction, the affected railroad, and other interested parties, including, but not limited to, represented railroad employees. This bill would require the commission, if a city or county develops and adopts, by resolution upon a majority vote of the city council or the board of supervisors, a plan to improve mobility for multimodal access that calls for new or modified railroad crossings, to make an engineer available from the Rail Crossings and Engineering Branch to assist and advise that city or county on the safety of the planned railroad crossings before the filing of an application to the commission for the approval of the new or modified railroad crossings.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1021 (Frazier D) Pupils with exceptional needs: summer school.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 3/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools throughout the state. These schools are operated by local educational agencies and provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require school districts to provide summer school instruction for pupils with intellectual disabilities or autism on weekdays from the last day of the regular school year to the first day of summer school and from the last day of summer school to the first day of the regular school year. By adding to the duties of school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1024 (Frazier D) Home inspectors: licensing: Contractors' State License Board.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar of contractors to carry out administrative duties, as provided. This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, would require a person performing a home inspection, as defined, to be licensed by the Contractors' State License Board. The bill would authorize the board to establish criteria for licensing home inspectors and establish fees for licensing and renewal. The bill would authorize the registrar to enforce the licensing provisions. The bill would exempt a licensed general contractor, pest control operator, architect, or professional engineer from these licensing provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1093 (Rubio, Blanca D) Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This

bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2020, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1100 (Kamlager-Dove D) Electric vehicles: parking requirements.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/2/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 819, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a general plan for the physical development of the county or city and authorizes the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities. This bill would require a parking space served by electric vehicle supply equipment, as defined, and a parking space designated as a future electric vehicle charging space, as defined, to be counted as at least one standard automobile parking space for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking requirements established by a local jurisdiction. The bill would require an accessible parking space with an access aisle served by electric vehicle supply equipment and accessible parking space with an access aisle intended as a future electric vehicle charging space to be counted as at least 2 standard automobile parking spaces for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking requirements established by a local jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1112 (Friedman D) Shared mobility devices: local regulation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 6/19/2019

Status: 7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/12/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law generally regulates the operation of bicycles, electric bicycles, motorized scooters, and electrically motorized boards. Existing law allows local authorities to regulate the registration, parking, and operation of bicycles and motorized scooters in a manner that does not conflict with state law. This bill would define a "shared mobility device" as a bicycle, electric bicycle, motorized scooter, electrically motorized board, or other similar personal transportation device, that is made available to the public for shared use and transportation, as provided. The bill would require shared mobility devices to include a single unique alphanumeric ID. The bill would allow a local authority to require a shared mobility device provider to provide the local authority with deidentified and aggregated trip data and operational data, including as a condition for operating a shared mobility device program. The bill would prohibit the sharing of individual trip data, except as provided by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. The bill would allow a local authority to enact reasonable regulations on shared mobility devices and providers within its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, requiring a shared mobility service provider to obtain a permit. The bill would allow a local authority to ban persons from deploying and offering shared mobility devices for hire on its public right of way, subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1161 (Calderon D) Recreational water use: wave basins.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation of recreational water use, as specified, including, but not limited to, swimming pools and wave pools. Existing law establishes applicable construction and sanitation standards for public swimming pools, as well as standards pertaining to their operation, maintenance, and use. This bill would similarly establish, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Health, standards for a wave basin, defined as an artificially constructed body of water within an impervious water containment structure incorporating the use of a mechanical device for generating waves with suitable characteristics for surfing. The bill would require a wave basin to be under the supervision of a wave basin operator, with specified responsibilities, and be subject to inspection by the enforcing agent, as defined. The bill would establish standards for the construction, use, operation, and maintenance of wave basins, including, but not limited to, standards for recordkeeping; water treatment, clarity, and characteristics; lifeguard service, first aid, and safety; and employee and wave basin user health. The bill would make a person who violates any of its provisions, or related building standards, rules, and regulations, guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or by both a fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, and by imposing new inspection duties on local public health enforcing agents, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1171 (Chen R) Solid waste: food packaging material: local regulation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The act requires each city and county, and each regional agency formed pursuant to the act, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan to divert 50% of all solid waste, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or other local public agency from requiring a grocery store, as defined, to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would prohibit those local agencies from prohibiting a grocery store from using a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store if a majority of residential households within the jurisdiction of the local agency have access to a curbside program that accepts the material from which that food packaging is made. The bill would require a local agency, if it requires a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging, to identify the type of food packaging using standardized specifications, active at the time of the enactment of the requirement, from an established national or international organization, as provided.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Public Works

AB 1204 (Rubio, Blanca D) Public water systems: primary drinking water standards: implementation date.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act requires the board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the board proposes a primary drinking water standard. Existing law requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the technological and economic feasibility of compliance. This bill would require the adoption or amendment of a primary drinking

water standard for a contaminant in drinking water not regulated by a federal primary drinking water standard or that is more stringent than a federal primary drinking water standard to take effect 3 years after the date on which the state board adopts or amends the primary drinking water standard. The bill would authorize the state board to delay the effective date of the primary drinking water standard adoption or amendment by no more than 2 additional years as necessary for capital improvements to comply with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1228 (Calderon D) Income taxes: credits: compostable cutlery.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/1/2019-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 4/10/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to 20% of the costs paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer for the purchase of compostable cutlery. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1243 (Fong R) Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Act.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/3/2019

Status: 4/4/2019-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 3/25/2019-A. TRANS.

Summary:

(1) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Program to address traffic congestion and deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would provide for the deposit of various existing sources of revenue in the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to the sales and use tax on motor vehicles, revenues attributable to automobile and motor vehicle insurance policies from the insurer gross premiums tax, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill would continuously appropriate the revenues in the account, after deductions for administration, with 40% of the revenues to be allocated to the Department of Transportation for maintenance of the state highway system or for purposes of the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, 40% of the revenues to be apportioned by the Controller to cities and counties for road purposes pursuant to a specified formula, and 20% to fund projects in the State Transportation Improvement Program that create measurable reductions in traffic congestion, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria and metrics for expenditure of certain of these revenues, and would impose various requirements on cities and counties in order to receive apportionments. The bill would also require the department to implement efficiency measures with the goal of generating \$100,000,000 annually in savings at the department and to propose, from the identified savings, an appropriation to be included in the annual Budget Act of up to \$100,000,000 from the State Highway Account for expenditure on the Active Transportation Program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1250 (Gloria D) Subdivisions: local ordinances.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/11/2019)

(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The Subdivision Map Act limits a local ordinance that requires improvements for a subdivision consisting of 4 or fewer lots from imposing regulations other than the dedication of rights-of-way, easements, and the construction of reasonable offsite and onsite improvements of the parcels being created. This bill would impose a similar limitation on a local ordinance that requires improvements on a division of eligible land that is a subdivision consisting of 10 or fewer lots that are located in an urbanized area, as defined, and are a part of a housing development project, as defined.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 1277](#) (Obernolte R) Transportation projects: oversight committees.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/11/2019)

(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides various sources of revenue for transportation projects undertaken by state and local agencies. The Public Works Project Peer Review Act of 2013 authorizes a public agency principally tasked with administering, planning, developing, and operating a public works project to establish a peer review group to give expert advice on the scientific and technical aspects of the public works project, as specified. This bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject, which the bill would define as a transportation project with total estimated development and construction costs exceeding \$1,000,000,000, to take specified actions to manage the risks associated with the megaproject, including establishing a comprehensive risk management plan and regularly reassessing its reserves for potential claims and unknown risks. The bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject to establish a project oversight committee composed of specified individuals to review the megaproject and perform other specified duties. The bill would require the public agency administering the megaproject to provide quarterly reports to the project oversight committee. The bill would require the project oversight committee to provide annual reports to the California Transportation Commission until the year following the completion of the megaproject. By requiring local agencies to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Public Works

[AB 1362](#) (O'Donnell D) Electricity: load-serving entities: rate and program information.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/13/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 395, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes a community choice aggregator to aggregate the electrical load of electricity consumers within its boundaries and within the service territory of an electrical corporation. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to cooperate fully with any community choice aggregator that investigates, pursues, or implements community choice aggregation programs, including providing appropriate billing and electrical load data, which includes electrical consumption data, as defined. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. This bill would require the commission to post, in a consolidated location on its internet website, residential electric rate tariffs and programs of electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to enable customers and local governments to compare rates, services, environmental attributes, and other offerings. The bill would require this information to also be available and easily accessible on those electricity providers' internet websites. The bill would require each of those electricity providers to make available to the commission all information about its residential electric rate tariffs and programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1375 (Bigelow R) Disaster relief: dead and dying tree removal: allocation to local agencies.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Disaster Assistance Act provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would provide that the state share for the removal of dead and dying trees in connection with the Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued on October 30, 2015, is no more than 90% of total state eligible costs.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1419 (Kamlager-Dove D) Medical waste: pharmaceuticals.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management, handling, and disposal of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. The act provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing of, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law. This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic," as well as cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

AB 1429 (Chen R) Hazardous materials: business plans.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/22/2019

Status: 7/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 66, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. Existing law requires the secretary to establish a statewide information management system capable of receiving all data collected by the CUPA or participating agency and reported by regulated businesses. Existing law requires a business that handles a hazardous material and that meets any of specified conditions, including handling a specified amount of a hazardous material, to establish and implement a business plan for a response to a release or threatened release of the hazardous material and to electronically submit the plan annually to the statewide information management system. This bill would require a business with a facility that is not required to submit tier II information pursuant to the above-mentioned federal provision and is not subject to the provisions governing those aboveground storage tanks to submit its business plan once every three years, instead of annually. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1475 (Bauer-Kahan D) Construction Manager/General Contractor method: transportation projects.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 9/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 289, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/12/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method), as specified, for projects for the construction of a highway, bridge, or tunnel that has construction costs greater than \$10,000,000. Existing law defines "construction manager" for that purpose to mean a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is able to provide appropriately licensed contracting and engineering services as needed pursuant to a CM/GC method contract. This bill would revise that definition to mean such an entity that is a licensed contractor pursuant to the Contractors' State License Law and that is able to provide, or that contracts with entities that are able to provide, appropriately licensed contracting or engineering services, or both appropriately licensed contracting and engineering services, as needed pursuant to a CM/GC method contract. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

AB 1486 (Ting D) Surplus land.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 664, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1) Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "local agency" for these purposes as every city, county, city and county, and district, including school districts of any kind or class, empowered to acquire and hold real property. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes as land owned by any local agency that is determined to be no longer necessary for the agency's use, except property being held by the agency for the purpose of exchange. Existing law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean land that is less than 5,000 square feet in area, less than the applicable minimum legal residential building lot size, or has no record access and is less than 10,000 square feet in area, and that is not contiguous to land owned by a state or local agency and used for park, recreational, open-space, or affordable housing. This bill would expand the definition of "local agency" to include sewer, water, utility, and local and regional park districts, joint powers authorities, successor agencies to former redevelopment agencies, housing authorities, and other political subdivisions of this state and any instrumentality thereof that is empowered to acquire and hold real property, thereby requiring these entities to comply with these requirements for the disposal of surplus land. The bill would specify that the term "district" includes all districts within the state, and that this change is declaratory of existing law. The bill would revise the definition of "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency, for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action, in a regular public meeting, declaring, supported by written findings, that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use, as defined. The bill would provide that "surplus land" for these purposes includes land held in the Community Redevelopment Property Trust Fund and land that has been designated in the long-range property management plan, either for sale or for future development, as specified. The bill would also broaden the definition of "exempt surplus land" to include specified types of lands. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Public Works

AB 1488 (Burke D) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/11/2019

Status: 6/4/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)

Location: 6/4/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers

for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill would require a reclaimer, on or before March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to report to the department under penalty of perjury the amount of empty plastic beverage containers that it collected, washed, and processed in the state in the previous calendar year into flake, pellet, sheet, or any other form and into food grade flake, pellet, or sheet, or any other food grade form. The bill would require the department to disseminate standardized forms for these reporting provisions and would require a manufacturer of a beverage sold in a plastic beverage container and a reclaimer to use those forms. By expanding the crime of perjury and creating new crimes relating to beverage containers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Public Works

[AB 1500](#) (Carrillo D) Hazardous substances.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/21/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," or UPA, to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would repeal the provision authorizing a UPA to suspend or revoke a unified program facility permit, or an element of a unified program facility permit, for not paying the permit fee or a fine or penalty associated with the permit. The bill would authorize the UPA, if a permittee does not comply with a written notice from the UPA to make those payments by the specified date, in addition to suspending or revoking the permit or permit element, to withhold issuance of the permit or permit element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Public Works

[AB 1509](#) (Mullin D) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law defines "rechargeable battery" for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries. This bill would establish the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require a covered entity, as defined, on or before March 1, 2021, to provide a list of covered products that it sells or offers for sale in the state to the department and the total number of each covered product it sold in the state during the prior year, and to update those lists annually. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a lithium-ion battery sold separately or sold with a product, or a product containing a lithium-ion battery or battery pack that is not designed to be removed from the product by a consumer. The bill would require a covered entity to annually achieve specified collection and recycling rates for covered products, as provided. The bill would require a covered entity to establish a stewardship program for covered batteries independently or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization. The bill would authorize a covered entity to achieve the recycling rates for covered battery-embedded products through any of specified mechanisms, including through a take-back program in which

the retailer offers consumers covered battery-embedded product take-back services through collection receptacles or a mail-back program. The bill would require a covered entity to pay the department an administrative fee, set by the department at an amount that, when paid by every covered entity, is adequate to cover the department's, and any other state agency's, full costs of administering and enforcing this program. The bill would require the department to deposit those administrative fees in the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Cost of Implementation Account, which would be established by the bill, and would authorize the expenditure of those funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for certain purposes. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations to implement the program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works

[AB 1588](#) (Gloria D) Drinking water and wastewater operator certification programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 760, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 or water treatment operator certificate of the appropriate grade. This bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to issue a water treatment operator certificate or water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity, or a wastewater certificate by examination waiver, to persons who performed duties comparable to those duties while serving in the United States military, as specified. The bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to award experience and education credits to persons who performed duties comparable to the duties of an operator at a water treatment facility, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant while serving in the United States military. The bill would require the board, if it identifies opportunities and where appropriate, to issue those certificates by reciprocity or examination waiver to those persons or to award experience or education credits to those persons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 1613](#) (O'Donnell D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 10/13/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 10/13/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

(1) Existing law defines "public works," for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law further requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works and imposes misdemeanor penalties for a willful violation of this requirement. This bill would expand the definition of "public works," for the purposes of provisions relating to the prevailing rate of per diem wages, to also include any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract on a project for a charter school, as defined, when the project is paid for, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of conduit revenue bonds, as defined, that were issued on or after January 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources, Public Works

[AB 1672](#) (Bloom D) Solid waste: flushable products.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would, among other things, on or after January 1, 2021, prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from labeling a covered product as safe to flush, safe for sewer systems, or safe for septic systems, unless the product is a flushable wipe that meets certain performance standards. The bill would require nonflushable products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would establish enforcement provisions, including authorizing a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation to be imposed on a person who violates the bill's provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[AB 1694](#) (O'Donnell D) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: territory: Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified areas of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located along the San Gabriel River and the lower Los Angeles River and tributaries along those rivers. Existing law, for purposes of those provisions, defines "territory" to mean the territory of the conservancy that consists of those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located within the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, as described. This bill would additionally include the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island, as described, within that definition of territory, and would make various related changes to the boundaries of that territory. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 1711](#) (Santiago D) Homeless populations: disease outbreak.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. This bill would require a city or city and county to take certain actions if a homeless population of 4,500 persons or more residing on the streets of a city or city and county is currently experiencing a disease outbreak, or is at risk of a disease outbreak, as determined by the local health officer based on an unspecified minimum incidence rate. The bill would require that those actions include, as applicable, cleaning streets, providing free and voluntary disease testing and vaccination, and developing a systematic plan for outreach to the affected homeless population. By creating new duties for city or city and county officials and local health officers relating to disease outbreaks, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

[SB 7](#) (Portantino D) Surplus nonresidential property and State Highway Route 710.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 835, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes priorities and procedures that any state agency disposing of surplus residential property is required to follow. Under existing law, specified single-family residences must first be offered to their former owners or present occupants, as specified. Existing law also gives tenants in good standing of nonresidential properties priority to purchase, at fair market value, the property they rent, lease, or otherwise legally occupy. This bill would require a state agency to give priority to a tenant in good standing of a nonresidential property to purchase, at the lesser of fair market value or value in use, as defined, if the tenant is a city or a nonprofit organization, as specified. The bill would prohibit the Department of Transportation from selling a nonresidential property to a tenant described above at a value below the minimum sales price, as defined in the department's Affordable Sales Program as of July 1, 2019. The bill would require the selling agency, if a nonresidential property is offered at a price that is less than fair market value, to impose appropriate terms, conditions, and restrictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

SB 33 (Skinner D) Solid waste: reduction and recycling.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 1/16/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 12/3/2018-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address the collapse of foreign recycling markets by reducing solid waste generation, encouraging transition to compostable or recyclable materials, and fostering domestic recycling markets.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

SB 44 (Skinner D) Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles: comprehensive strategy.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 297, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/18/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2021, and at least every 5 years thereafter, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to update the state board's 2016 mobile source strategy to include a comprehensive strategy for the deployment of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles in the state for the purpose of bringing the state into compliance with federal ambient air quality standards and reducing motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions from the medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle sector. The bill would require the state board to recommend reasonable and achievable goals, based on specified factors, for reducing emissions from medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles by 2030 and 2050, respectively, as part of the comprehensive strategy. The bill also would require the state board to include other specified information in the updates to the 2016 mobile source strategy. The bill would authorize the state board to establish a process to identify medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle segments that can more quickly reduce motor vehicle emissions, consistent with the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, with a beachhead market analysis. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

SB 45 (Allen D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/10/2019-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 4/25/2019-S. APPR.

Summary:

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. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,189,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Disaster Preparedness, Fire Department, Public Works

SB 54 (Allen D) Solid waste: packaging and products.

Introduced: 12/11/2018

Last Amended: 9/10/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was THIRD READING on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, including, among other solid waste, single-use plastic straws. This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require producers, as defined, (1) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (2) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable. The bill would require the regulations to achieve and maintain, by January 1, 2030, a statewide 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting. The bill would authorize the department to determine which actions producers may undertake to achieve those requirements. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2023, and before adopting the regulations, to finalize an implementation plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel for the purpose of identifying barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy consistent with the act. The regulatory scheme would include, among other requirements, registration, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The bill would require reports and data provided to the department pursuant to the act to be accurate and attested to under penalty of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the crime of perjury. The bill would prohibit a retailer or wholesaler, as defined, from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging, products packaged in single-use packaging, or priority single-use products if the producer of the single-use packaging or priority single-use product is listed as noncompliant on the department's internet website on a list that the bill would require the department to post, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Support

Group: Development Services, Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

SB 64 (Chang R) Dogs and cats: microchip implants.

Introduced: 1/7/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

Existing law requires that the holding period for a stray dog or cat impounded in a shelter be 6 business days, not including the day of impoundment, with exceptions, as provided. Existing law requires a shelter, during this holding period and before adoption or euthanasia, to scan the dog or cat for a microchip that identifies the owner of that dog or cat and to make reasonable efforts to contact the owner. This bill would

prohibit a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group from releasing a dog or cat to an owner seeking to reclaim it, or adopting out, selling, or giving away a dog or cat to a new owner, unless the dog or cat is microchipped with current information on the owner or new owner. The bill would, if the shelter or rescue group does not have microchipping capability on location, require the shelter or rescue group to first obtain from the owner or new owner an agreement to present to the shelter or rescue group, within the next 30 days, proof that the dog or cat is microchipped with current information on the owner or new owner. The bill would authorize a shelter or rescue group to require proof that a dog or cat is microchipped with current information on the owner reclaiming the dog or cat, or new owner receiving the dog or cat, before releasing, adopting out, selling, or giving away the dog or cat. The bill would, where the shelter or rescue group does not have microchipping capability on location, provide that an owner or new owner is not required to register the microchip number with a microchip registry company that will use, without the owner's or new owner's consent, the personal information of the owner or new owner for purposes other than to reunite the owner or new owner with the dog or cat. The bill would also include an exception for a dog or cat that is medically unfit for a microchipping procedure, as provided. Under the bill, a shelter or rescue group that violates these provisions on or after January 1, 2022, would be subject to a civil penalty of \$100, subject to a specified exemption.

Position: Support
Group: Public Works

[SB 127](#) (Wiener D) Transportation funding: active transportation: complete streets.

Introduced: 1/10/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. VETOED

Summary:

1)Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control over the highways of the state and is responsible for preparing the State Highway Operation and Protection Program for the expenditure of transportation funds for major capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system. Existing law also creates the California Transportation Commission, with specified powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital improvement projects and the allocation of state transportation funds for state transportation improvement projects. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the commission, to prepare an asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program consistent with any applicable state and federal requirements. Existing law requires the commission, in connection with the asset management plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives. This bill would require the asset management plan to prioritize the implementation of safe and connected facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users on all State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects, as specified. The bill would require the department to include complete streets elements in the asset management plan, as specified.

Position: Support
Group: Development Services, Public Works

[SB 142](#) (Wiener D) Employees: lactation accommodation.

Introduced: 1/18/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 720, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law prohibits an employer, who is required by law to give an employee a rest period during a workday, from requiring the employee to work during the rest period. Existing law requires an employer to pay the employee one additional hour of pay, at the employee's regular rate of compensation, for each rest period not provided. Existing law requires employers to provide a reasonable amount of break time to employees desiring to express milk for the employee's infant child. Existing law also requires an employer to make reasonable efforts to provide the employee with the use of a room, or other location, other than a bathroom, in close proximity to the employee's work area, for the employee to express milk in private. Existing law exempts an employer from the break time requirement if the employer's operations would be seriously disrupted by providing that time to employees desiring to express milk. Existing law subjects employers who violate these provisions to a civil penalty of \$100 per violation and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to issue citations for those violations. This bill would instead require an employer to provide a lactation room or location that includes prescribed features and would require an employer, among other

things, to provide access to a sink and refrigerator in close proximity to the employee's workspace, as specified. The bill would deem denial of reasonable break time or adequate space to express milk a failure to provide a rest period in accordance with state law. The bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, or in any other manner discriminating or retaliating against, an employee for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under these provisions and would establish remedies that include filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner. The bill would authorize employers with fewer than 50 employees to seek an exemption from the requirements of these provisions if the employer demonstrates that the requirement posed an undue hardship by causing the employer significant difficulty or expense, as specified. The bill would require an employer who obtains an exemption to make a reasonable effort to provide a place for an employee to express milk in private, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Human Resources, Public Works

[SB 169](#) (Jackson D) Pipeline safety: records.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 5/30/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

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. 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 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 these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[SB 205](#) (Hertzberg D) Business licenses: stormwater discharge compliance.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 470, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors, in the exercise of its police power, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law that is transacted and carried on within its jurisdiction, and to impose license fees. Existing law imposes various requirements on cities and counties prior to issuing specified business licenses, including verifying that a person applying for a business license to conduct business as a contractor is licensed by the Contractors' State License Board. This bill would require, when applying to a city or a county for an initial business license or business license renewal, a person who conducts a business operation that is a regulated industry to demonstrate enrollment with the NPDES permit program by providing specified information, under penalty of perjury, on the application, including, among other things, the Standard Industrial Classification Code for the business. The bill would apply to all applications for initial business licenses and business license renewals submitted on and after January 1, 2020. The bill would permit a city or county to develop a provisional license procedure for business license renewals that provides businesses 3 months to comply with these provisions. By requiring that the information be submitted under penalty of perjury, this bill would expand

the crime of perjury and impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Public Works

SB 211 (Beall D) State highways: leases.

Introduced: 2/4/2019

Last Amended: 8/15/2019

Status: 9/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 343, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/26/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to lease certain property, including the area above or below a state highway, and certain property held for future highway purposes, to public agencies under specified terms and conditions. Existing law also authorizes the department to lease airspace under a freeway, or real property acquired for highway purposes, located in various cities and counties, that is not excess property, to specified entities for certain purposes, including for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program, subject to certain conditions. This bill would authorize the department to offer for lease to a city, county, political subdivision of a city or county, or state agency airspace and real property acquired for highway purposes that meets certain requirements for purposes of a temporary emergency shelter or feeding program. The bill would require the entity that enters into the lease to pay certain costs to the department including \$1 per month for the lease and an annual administrative fee of up to \$5,000, or no more than the department's cost of administering the lease, not to exceed \$15,000. The bill would authorize the lease to be terminated without penalty if the department determines the airspace or real property is needed for departmental purposes, as specified. The bill would require the lease to contain other specified terms and conditions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Economic Development, Public Works

SB 235 (Dodd D) Planning and zoning: housing production report: regional housing need allocation.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 9/9/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 844, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This portion of the annual report is known as the production report. This bill would authorize the County of Napa and the City of Napa to reach a mutually acceptable agreement to allow one of those jurisdictions to report on its annual production report to the department those completed entitlements, building permits, and certificates of occupancy issued by the other jurisdiction for the development of housing if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa and the City Council of the City of Napa to each hold a public hearing to solicit public comment on the proposed agreement and to make specified written findings based on substantial evidence before approving the agreement. The bill would make conforming changes with respect to the production report required to be submitted to the department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Housing, Public Works

SB 254 (Hertzberg D) California Earthquake Authority.

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amended: 4/1/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1) Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member board. Under existing law, the CEA is authorized to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Existing law establishes a capital structure for the CEA, with several sources of financing. Existing law generally makes all moneys and invested assets held in the California Earthquake Authority Fund, subject to specified restrictions, "available capital," which is the first source of financing used to pay earthquake claims and claim expenses. Under existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Fund is a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would require the CEA to pay an annual contingent capital expense into the Mitigation and Contingent Capital Expense Reserve Fund equal to 2% of the amount of claim-paying capacity available to and actually relied upon by the authority for the preceding calendar year that is based upon and supported by the authority's ability to impose the assessment authorized above. Under the bill, money in the fund would be periodically disbursed, in amounts to be determined by the board, to the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, the High Seismic Risk Zone Mitigation Fund, which would be created by the bill, and a fund designated by the authority for accrual of a new layer of claim-paying capacity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Energy Resources, Financial Management, Public Works

[SB 295](#) ([McGuire D](#)) **Personal income taxes: Fire Safe Home Tax Credits.**

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 8/19/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Joint Rule 62(a) suspended. August 30 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 8/28/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the tax imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow credits against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, to a qualified taxpayer for qualified costs relating to qualified home hardening, as defined, and for qualified costs relating to qualified vegetation management, as defined, in specified amounts. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit and would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to prepare a written report regarding the credits, as provided. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Position: Watch

Group: City Manager, Public Works

[SB 319](#) ([Moorlach R](#)) **State highways: Department of Transportation: German autobahn report.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/23/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 4/23/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a highway with a speed limit established pursuant to specified provisions at a speed greater than that speed limit. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a state highway at a speed greater than 65 miles per hour. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a report that includes policy recommendations to the Legislature and the California Transportation Commission on any potential advantages of the German autobahn system compared to California's state highway system and on the feasibility of implementing those potential advantages in California, as specified.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[SB 372](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) **Single-use plastic products: extended producer responsibility.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 2/28/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/20/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address extended producer responsibility for single-use plastic products, including collecting waste consisting of those products, the transport and treatment of those products, the costs of litter cleanup, and awareness-raising measures.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works

[SB 396](#) ([Morrell R](#)) Public works: prevailing wage.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Status: 2/28/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/20/2019-S. RLS.

Summary:

Existing law generally requires that workers employed on public works be paid not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, as prescribed. Existing law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the provisions relating to the prevailing rate of per diem wages.

Position: Watch
Group: Human Resources, Public Works

[SB 405](#) ([Archuleta D](#)) Solid waste: reclaimed asphalt pavement: pilot project: the County of Los Angeles.

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 7/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. The act authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes, and specifies that this authorization does not limit the authority of the Department of Transportation to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The act required the Department of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill would authorize the Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles to create a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of paving streets, roads, and highways with hot mix asphalt that is composed of between 85% and 100% reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The bill would require the pilot project to be conducted on streets, roads, and highways in the county and would require specific project sites in the county to be determined by the appropriate and usual process of the county. The bill would require, upon creation of the pilot project, the Department of Public Works of the county to establish an evaluation team consisting of specified members to independently observe, document, and evaluate the pilot project. The bill would require the evaluation team to prepare specified documents, including a final report that includes all relevant pilot project information to be submitted to the Department of Transportation, specified committee chairs of the Legislature, and the Governor's office. The bill would require the pilot project to be completed by December 31, 2022.

Position: Watch
Group: Public Works

[SB 424](#) ([Jackson D](#)) Tobacco products: single-use and multiuse components.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was G.O. on 6/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period. This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, and a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing, whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

[SB 463](#) (Stern D) Natural gas storage wells: well stimulation treatments: chemical composition: leaks: regulation.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 773, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/12/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires an operator proposing to perform a well stimulation treatment on a well to apply to the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or a district deputy for a permit to perform the well stimulation treatment and imposes other requirements and conditions on the use of well stimulation treatments. Under existing law, a person who fails to comply with this and other requirements relating to the regulation of oil or gas operations is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law does not apply these provisions to well stimulation treatments that are used for routine maintenance of wells associated with underground storage facilities where natural gas is injected into and withdrawn from depleted or partially depleted oil or gas reservoirs. This bill would delete the exclusion of well stimulation treatments that are used for routine maintenance of wells associated with underground storage facilities where natural gas is injected into and withdrawn from depleted or partially depleted oil or gas reservoirs from the applicability of the provisions described above. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works

[SB 519](#) (Bradford D) Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 8/12/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 480, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency, or CUPA. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a CUPA, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency," to mean the CUPA or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize the board to expend moneys in the subaccount for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Department of Toxic Substances Control or water replenishment districts to identify the source of surface or groundwater contamination, and for the above-mentioned remediation costs, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[SB 552](#) ([Archuleta D](#)) Hazardous waste: household hazardous waste: door-to-door collection programs: residential pickup services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/5/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 481, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes public agencies, defined as state or federal agencies, counties, cities, or districts, or their contractors, to operate household hazardous waste collection facilities, as defined, and specifies conditions for the transportation of household hazardous waste. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. Existing law authorizes a registered hazardous waste transporter operating a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service to use a specified manifesting procedure for transporting household hazardous waste, if the transporter complies with certain operating and reporting requirements. Existing law requires a transporter that uses the specified manifesting procedure to submit quarterly reports to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and requires the department to make all of the information in the quarterly reports available to the public, as provided. Existing law requires a public agency to retain a copy of the manifest in a specified manner. Existing law makes these manifesting requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions indefinitely. Because the bill would continue duties imposed on public agencies and because the bill would extend the operation of various provisions, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[SB 633](#) ([Stern D](#)) Toxic substances: cleanup standards.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 9/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste, and other toxic substances. This bill would require that any cleanup standards finalized on and after January 1, 2020, by the department for a site contaminated with any material over which the department has jurisdiction to be, at a minimum, protective of reasonably foreseeable land uses of the site, as provided. The bill would require the department, in finalizing cleanup standards for a contaminated site, to consider, among other factors, the history of, and potential for, future migration of contamination offsite or to groundwater or surface water.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Public Works

[SB 646](#) ([Morrell R](#)) Local agency utility services: extension of utility services.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 5/7/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 78, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The Mitigation Fee Act, among other things, requires fees for water or sewer connections, or capacity charges imposed by a local agency to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee or charge is imposed, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee or charge imposed in excess of the reasonable cost of providing the service or materials is submitted to and approved by 2/3 of the electors voting on the issue. This bill would revise the definition of "fee" to mean a fee for the physical facilities necessary to make a water connection or sewer connection, and that the estimated reasonable cost of labor and materials for installation of those facilities bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits received from, the water connection or sewer connection. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[SB 668](#) (Rubio D) Fire hydrants: water suppliers: regulations.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a public water system with 10,000 or more service connections to undertake specified actions, including, among other things, to review and revise its disaster preparedness plan to ensure that it is sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios and, following a declared state of emergency, to furnish an assessment of its emergency response within 6 months thereafter and implement related recommendations in a timely manner. Existing law also requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with public water systems. This bill would instead require an urban water supplier, as defined, to review and revise its emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with urban water suppliers. Because the bill would require local agencies to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[SB 670](#) (McGuire D) Telecommunications: community isolation outage: notification.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/3/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 412, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing provisions of the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act establish the number "911" as the primary emergency telephone number for use in the state and require the provision of enhanced service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification. The act requires a telephone corporation serving rural telephone areas that cannot provide enhanced 911 emergency telephone service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification to present to the Office of Emergency Services a comprehensive plan detailing a schedule by which their facilities will be converted to be compatible with the enhanced emergency telephone system. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt, by regulation, appropriate thresholds for what constitutes a community isolation outage, as provided, and issue a specified notice for that regulation by January 1, 2020. The bill would, upon the adoption of those regulations, require a provider of telecommunications services, as defined, that provides access to 911 service to notify the office, as provided, whenever a community isolation outage limiting the provider's customers' ability to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications occurs, within 60 minutes of discovering the outage. The bill would make the office responsible for notifying any applicable county office of emergency services, the sheriff of any county, and any public safety answering point affected by the outage. The bill would require the community isolation outage notification to the office to be provided by a medium specified by the office, and to include the telecommunications service provider's contact name, a calling number to be staffed as specified, a description of the estimated area affected, and the approximate communities affected by the outage. The bill would require the telecommunications service provider to notify the office of the estimated time to repair the outage and when service is restored. The bill would require the office, except as provided, to keep the community isolation outage notifications confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Police Department, Public Works

[SB 726](#) (Caballero D) Hazardous waste: public agencies: materials exchange program.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/30/2019

Status: 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 485, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/2/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a public agency or its contractor to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating,

storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste. Existing law authorizes a public agency to conduct a materials exchange program as a part of its household hazardous waste collection program if the public agency determines which reusable household hazardous products or materials are suitable and acceptable for distribution to the public in accordance with a quality assurance plan prepared by the public agency. Existing law imposes certain requirements for a quality assurance plan. Existing law requires a public agency to instruct a recipient to use the product in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would define "materials exchange program" for these purposes to mean a program conducted at a household hazardous waste collection facility that makes reusable household hazardous products or materials available to recipients. The bill would additionally authorize a public agency's contractor to conduct a materials exchange program and would require the contractor to provide the same instructions to a recipient. The bill would revise the requirements for the preparation and implementation of a quality assurance plan to require, among other things, a quality assurance plan prepared by a public agency, or its contractor, to be implemented at each household hazardous waste collection facility operated by the public agency, or its contractor, at which a materials exchange program is operated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

[SB 758](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Hospitals: seismic safety.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 9/13/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was HEALTH on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)The Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983 (act) establishes, under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals constructed on and after March 7, 1973. A violation of any provision of the act is a misdemeanor. The act requires an owner of a general acute care inpatient hospital, no later than January 1, 2030, to either demolish, replace, or change to nonacute care use all hospital buildings not in substantial compliance with the standards established pursuant to the act or seismically retrofit all acute care inpatient hospital buildings so that they are in substantial compliance with those standards. The act requires, before January 1, 2020, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital whose building does not substantially comply with described seismic safety regulations or standards to submit to the office an attestation that the board of directors of that hospital is aware that the hospital building is required to meet a specified deadline for substantial compliance with those regulations and standards. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the owner of an acute care inpatient hospital to update the above-described submission by reporting the services provided in each building of the acute care inpatient hospital. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2030, all general acute care inpatient hospitals that have been approved by the State Department of Public Health to operate emergency medical service, surgical suite, and postsurgical services to be capable of providing these services for 72 hours following a seismic event, unless the office determines a general acute care inpatient hospital is in a county that has a low seismic risk. The bill would specify the conditions under which a general acute care inpatient hospital is authorized to operate these services, for 72 hours following a seismic event, in an alternative location or manner. The bill would authorize how utility lines, including electrical systems, necessary for the operation of emergency medical service, surgical suite, and postsurgical services are authorized to be installed and braced. The bill would require the office to promulgate regulations to administer these provisions as emergency regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Health and Human Services, Public Works

Technology and Innovation

[AB 25](#) ([Chau D](#)) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 9/6/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 763, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, beginning January 1, 2020, grants consumers

various rights with regard to their personal information held by businesses, including the right to request a business to disclose specific pieces of personal information it has collected and to have information held by that business deleted, as specified. The act requires a business to disclose and deliver the required information to a consumer free of charge within 45 days of receiving a verifiable consumer request from the consumer. The act prohibits a business from requiring a consumer to create an account with the business in order to make a verifiable consumer request. This bill would provide an exception to that prohibition by authorizing a business to require authentication of the consumer that is reasonable in light of the nature of the personal information requested in order to make a verifiable consumer request. However, the bill would authorize a business to require a consumer to submit a verifiable consumer request through an account that the consumer maintains with the business if the consumer maintains an account with that business. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Technology and Innovation

[AB 578](#) (Mullin D) Teachers: The California STEM Teaching Pathway Act of 2019.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Last Amended: 4/29/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state, and authorizes local educational agencies throughout the state to operate schools and provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law establishes the State Department of Education under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The department has numerous duties relating to the governance and funding of public elementary and secondary education in this state. This bill would establish the California STEM Teaching Pathway for purposes of recruiting, preparing, supporting, and retaining qualified science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals, including military veterans, as mathematics, science, engineering, and computer science teachers in California. The bill would authorize various activities as part of the California STEM Teaching Pathway, including developing and distributing statewide recruitment materials encouraging interested STEM professionals to pursue teaching careers in mathematics, science, engineering, and computer science, and providing information to STEM professionals and current teachers regarding the requirements for obtaining a teaching credential in mathematics, science, engineering, and computer science and how to complete those steps, applying to teacher preparation programs, and accessing financial aid. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Technology and Innovation

[AB 659](#) (Mullin D) Transportation: emerging transportation technologies: California Smart City Challenge Grant Program.

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law creates the California Transportation Commission, with various powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital projects and allocation of funds to those projects pursuant to the state transportation improvement program and various other transportation funding programs. This bill would establish the California Smart City Challenge Grant Program to enable municipalities to compete for grant funding for emerging transportation technologies to serve their transportation system needs, and would specify certain program goals. The bill would require the commission to form the California Smart City Challenge Workgroup on or before July 1, 2020, to guide the commission on program matters, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the workgroup, to develop guidelines on or before March 1, 2021, for the program, which would not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, and would authorize the commission to revise them as necessary. The bill would make the implementation of the program contingent upon an appropriation in the annual budget act.

Position: Watch

Group: Economic Development, Technology and Innovation

AB 134 (Bloom D) Safe Drinking Water Restoration.

Introduced: 12/5/2018

Last Amended: 5/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Assembly Bill 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session of the Legislature, if enacted, would require the board to adopt an assessment of funding need that identifies systems and populations potentially in need of assistance and an analysis of anticipated funding needed based on the amount available in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill would require the board to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, on its progress in restoring safe drinking water to all California communities and to create an internet website that provides data transparency for all of the board's activities described in this measure. The bill would require the board to develop metrics to measure the efficacy of the fund in ensuring safe and affordable drinking water for all Californians. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office, at least every 5 years, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund proposed by AB 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

AB 217 (Burke D) Income taxation: credits: exclusions: federal conformity.

Introduced: 1/16/2019

Last Amended: 6/13/2019

Status: 6/24/2019-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 17).

Location: 6/18/2019-A. THIRD READING

Summary:

(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. The law deems, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019, the California Consumer Price Index as the greater of 3.1% or the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for the recomputation of specified earned income amounts, phaseout amounts, and the amount of disqualified income that would disallow this credit. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, would deem the California Consumer Price Index as the greater of 3.5% or the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for the recomputation of those specified amounts. The bill, for taxable years on and after January 1, 2019, would revise the calculation factors to increase the credit amount for specified taxpayers. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and until and including the taxable year in which the minimum wage is set at \$15 per hour, would require specified, revised calculation factors to be recomputed annually in the same manner as the recomputation of income tax brackets for eligible individuals, but would require the Franchise Tax Board to recalculate the revised phaseout percentage in a manner that any eligible individual with an earned income of \$30,000 per year would get credit equal to \$0. This bill would allow a refundable young child tax credit against the taxes imposed under the Personal Income Tax Law, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, in an amount equal to \$1,176 multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, not to exceed \$1,000 per each qualified taxpayer per taxable year. The bill would require amounts of this credit in excess of the qualified taxpayer's tax liability to be paid to the qualified taxpayer from the Tax Relief and Refund Account. Existing law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are

to be paid from that account, including any amount to be paid as an earned income tax credit in excess of any tax liabilities. By increasing the amount of the California Earned Income Tax Credit and allowing a refundable young child tax credit to be paid with funds from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, and thus, authorizing new payments from that account for additional amounts in excess of personal income tax liabilities, this bill would make an appropriation. (2) Existing federal law, the Stephen Beck, Jr., Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014 (ABLE Act), for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, encourages and assists individuals and families to save private funds for the purpose of supporting persons with disabilities to maintain their health, independence, and quality of life by excluding from gross income distributions used for qualified disability expenses by a beneficiary of a qualified ABLE program established and maintained by a state, as specified. Existing federal law, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, increases the amount of contributions allowed to an ABLE account, adds special rules for the increased contribution limit, and exempts from taxation distributions from a qualified tuition program, as defined, rolled into an ABLE account for taxable years beginning on or after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. Existing federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 expanded the definitions of "qualified higher educational expenses" and "qualified ABLE program." Existing law, the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, conforms to the exclusions from gross income provided under federal income tax law provisions relating to the ABLE Act, as those exclusions read prior to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. Existing law creates the California ABLE Act Board and requires the board to provide an annual listing of distributions to individuals that have an interest in an ABLE account to the Franchise Tax Board, as provided. This bill would conform state tax law to those changes relating to qualified ABLE accounts made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. The bill would make a legislative finding and declaration that providing ABLE account beneficiaries the ability to contribute their own earnings to the ABLE account up to the federal poverty level and allowing Section 529 plan accounts to roll over to ABLE accounts eliminates differences in the qualification criteria for ABLE accounts under federal tax law and California tax law, and thus serves a public purpose and does not constitute a prohibited gift of public funds. (3) The Personal Income Tax Law provides an exclusion from gross income for the amount of student loan indebtedness repaid or canceled pursuant to a specified federal law. This bill would exclude from an individual's gross income the amount of student loan indebtedness discharged on or after December 31, 2011 due to the death or disability of the student, as provided. (4) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allow various deductions from gross income in computing adjusted gross income under those laws, including a deduction, as trade or business expense, of the premiums paid pursuant to an assessment by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This bill would conform to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by disallowing or limiting the amount specified taxpayers may deduct for these premiums depending on the amount of total consolidated assets, as defined, of the taxpayer. (5) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allow a deduction from gross income in computing adjusted gross income of ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business. Existing law prohibits a deduction from being allowed with respect to any covered employee of a publicly held corporation if the amount of applicable employee remuneration exceeds \$1,000,000. This bill would conform to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by revising the definitions of covered employee and publicly held corporation to limit the amount those specified taxpayers may deduct for ordinary and necessary expenses. The bill would also disallow the performance-based compensation and commission exceptions with respect to the deduction limitation relating to covered employees. (6) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow net operating losses attributable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, to be carrybacks to each of the preceding 2 taxable years, as provided. This bill would disallow the use of net operating loss carrybacks by individual and corporate taxpayers. (7) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act allows a small business to use the cash method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year do not exceed \$25,000,000. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allows a small business to use the cash method of accounting if its average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year do not exceed \$5,000,000. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the allowable amount of annual gross receipts of a small business allowed to use the cash method of accounting. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. (8) The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a corporation engaged in farming that has average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from computing its taxable income by using the accrual method of accounting. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempt a corporation engaged in farming that has average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$5,000,000 from computing taxable income by using the accrual method of accounting. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the amount of average annual gross receipts of a farming corporation that is exempt from using the accrual method of

accounting. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019. The bill would also make conforming changes related to suspense allowances, as provided.(9)The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year of \$25,000,000 or less from the provisions that preclude the deduction of certain direct and indirect costs and determine whether those property costs are inventory costs or are capitalized.The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempts a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year of \$10,000,000 or less from the provisions that preclude the deduction of certain direct and indirect costs and determine whether those property costs are inventory costs or are capitalized.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the increase to \$25,000,000 made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the amount of average annual gross receipts of a taxpayer exempt from those provisions precluding the deductibility of certain property costs and determining whether those costs are inventory costs or are capitalized. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019.(10)The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts a small business with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the provisions that require a taxpayer to take inventories to clearly determine their income.The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law conforms to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the requirement that a taxpayer take inventories to clearly determine their income, but does not allow an exemption.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the exemption in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of a small business with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the provisions that require a taxpayer to take inventories to clearly determine their income. The bill would allow a taxpayer to elect to have this conformity apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2019.(11)The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act exempts construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method.The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law exempts construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts for the 3 taxable years ending with the prior taxable year not exceeding \$10,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method.This bill would conform the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to the exemption in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of construction contracts entered into by a taxpayer with average annual gross receipts not exceeding \$25,000,000 from the requirement that the taxable income from a long-term contract be determined by the percentage of completion method. This conformity would apply to contracts entered into on or after the effective date of this act, as provided, and would allow, where applicable, a taxpayer to elect to have the conformity apply to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018, and before the effective date of this act.(12)The Personal Income Tax Law generally allows a noncorporate taxpayer to deduct business losses from a pass through entity, like an "S" corporation.Under the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, excess business losses, as defined, of a noncorporate taxpayer are not allowed as a deduction and instead those losses must be carried forward and treated as a net operating loss in subsequent taxable years, as provided.This bill, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, would provide modified conformity to the above-described limitation, including not conforming to the federal sunset date.(13)The Personal Income Tax Law conforms as of a specified date to federal income tax laws, January 1, 2015, and therefore allows for the termination of a partnership by the sale or exchange of 50% or more of the interest in a partnership within a 12-month period. The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act repealed that provision of federal income tax law for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.This bill would conform to federal income tax law with regard to the termination of partnerships described above and would additionally allow a partnership to elect to have this conformity apply to partnership taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2019.This bill would make findings as to the public purpose served by the bill in this regard.(14)The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, exclude the recognition of any gain or loss on the exchange of property held for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, if that property is exchanged solely for property of a like kind that is to be held either for productive use in a trade or business or for investment, unless an exception applies.This bill would conform to federal income tax law, as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, by limiting that exclusion to the recognition of any gain or loss on the exchange of real property, except as otherwise provided.(15)The Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax laws, and when a taxpayer does not elect otherwise for purposes of state income tax law, allows a purchasing corporation to make an election that its qualified stock purchase, as defined, from a target corporation may be treated as an asset acquisition resulting in a step up in the basis of the stock.This bill would provide that if the above-described election for federal income tax purposes has been made or deemed to have been made, or not made or not deemed to have been made, by a taxpayer, a separate state election shall not be allowed.

(16)This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Position: Watch Closely

Group: Development Services, Water Department

[AB 274](#) ([Mathis R](#)) Water treatment facility: State Water Resources Control Board: grant.

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/24/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Under existing law, various measures provide funds for water facilities and programs. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to establish the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program, to the extent funding is made available, to provide funding to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would appropriate \$20,000,000 from the General Fund to the board for the purpose of improving water treatment. The bill would require the board to grant \$20,000,000 to a specified joint powers authority for a water treatment facility to be operated by the joint powers authority.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Water Department

[AB 405](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Sales and use taxes: exemption: water treatment.

Introduced: 2/7/2019

Last Amended: 4/25/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/15/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, gas, electricity, and water when delivered to consumers, as specified. This bill would provide that, notwithstanding Section 2230 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse any local agencies for sales and use tax revenues lost by them pursuant to this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 533](#) ([Holden D](#)) Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amended: 4/4/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 5/1/2019-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, excludes from gross income under both laws any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. Existing law limits the collection and use of taxpayer information and provides that any unauthorized use of this information is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operative date of the provisions excluding from gross income specified amounts received in a turf removal water conservation program to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the Department of Finance to include an analysis of these exclusions in its annual tax expenditure report provided to the Legislature and further provides that taxpayer information collected pursuant to this requirement is subject to the limitation on the collection and use of that information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 606](#) ([Diep R](#)) Local government zoning ordinances.

Introduced: 2/14/2019

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/3/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires a local agency, as defined, to comply with all applicable building and zoning ordinances of the county or city in which the agency's territory is situated. Existing law excepts location or construction of certain utility facilities from these requirements, including facilities for the storage or treatment of water and for the production or generation of electrical energy, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Position: Watch

Group: Energy Resources, Public Works, Water Department

[AB 658](#) **(Arambula D) Water rights: water management.**

Introduced: 2/15/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 678, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/9/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law allows a person who has an urgent need to divert and use water to apply for, and the board to issue, a temporary permit, as prescribed. Existing law requires an applicant to pay an application fee and a permit fee, if a temporary permit is issued, both computed as specified. This bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency or local agency to apply for, and the board to issue, a conditional temporary permit for diversion of surface water to underground storage for beneficial use that advances the sustainability goal of a groundwater basin, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Water Department

[AB 722](#) **(Bigelow R) Water: dams: fees.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/2/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 5/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the maintenance and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. Existing law requires the department to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees to cover the department's costs in carrying out the supervision of dam safety. Existing law limits the total annual fee for a dam or reservoir located on a farm or ranch property or a privately owned dam with less than 100 acre-feet of storage capacity to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees. This bill would limit the total annual fee for a dam operated by certain irrigation districts to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees.

Position: Watch

Group: Water Department

[AB 755](#) **(Holden D) California tire fee: Stormwater Permit Compliance Fund.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 5/16/2019

Status: 5/29/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Holden.

Location: 5/29/2019-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary:

The California Tire Recycling Act, until January 1, 2024, requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit, except for 11/2% retained by retailers and as provided below, in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery upon appropriation by the Legislature for prescribed purposes related to disposal and use of used tires. Commencing January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the California tire fee to \$0.75 per tire and changes the retailers' share to 3%. Existing law authorizes the department, in carrying out the act, to solicit and use any and all expertise available in, and to contract or cooperate with, other state

agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee. Existing law requires the department, or its authorized agent, to be reimbursed for its costs of collection, auditing, and making refunds associated with the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, in an amount up to 3% of the total annual revenue deposited in the fund. This bill would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the California tire fee and would repeal the provision authorizing the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to solicit and use the expertise of, and contract or cooperate with, other state agencies. The bill would increase the California tire fee by \$1.50. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Water Department

[AB 756](#) ([Garcia, Cristina D](#)) **Public water systems: perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 6/24/2019

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 162, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/31/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. Under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to, monitoring of contaminants and requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to customers. This bill would authorize the state board to order a public water system to monitor for perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system, upon a detection of these substances, to report that detection, as specified. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system where a detected level of these substances exceeds the response level to take a water source where the detected levels exceed the response level out of use or provide a prescribed public notification.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 841](#) ([Ting D](#)) **Drinking water: contaminants: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amended: 3/20/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act requires the board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the board proposes a primary drinking water standard. This bill would require the office to adopt and complete a work plan within prescribed timeframes to assess which substances in the class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances should be identified as a potential risk to human health, as provided. The bill would require the office, as part of those assessments, to determine which of the substances are appropriate candidates for notification levels to be adopted by the state board. The bill would require the office, by January 1, 2022, to provide to the Legislature an update on the assessment. The bill would require the office to assess annually those substances as new information, scientific research, and detection methodologies become available. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Water Department

[AB 955](#) ([Gipson D](#)) Water replenishment districts: water system needs assessment program.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Water Replenishment District Act, provides for the formation, organization, and functioning of water replenishment districts and authorizes a district to do any act necessary to replenish the groundwater of the district. This bill would authorize a water replenishment district, pursuant to an agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board, to offer to conduct a needs assessment program for water systems serving disadvantaged communities within the district, as specified. The bill would make a water system's participation in the program voluntary. The bill would authorize the district, upon completion of the needs assessment, to develop and evaluate options to address the findings and recommendations in the needs assessment and prepare an implementation plan for recommendation to the water system. The bill would authorize the district, to the extent it receives federal or state grants that may be used for this purpose, to assist the water system in implementing the plan, and would require the participating district to prepare an annual report regarding the services, costs, and sources of funding for all actions taken under this program. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Water Department

[AB 1021](#) ([Frazier D](#)) Pupils with exceptional needs: summer school.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 4/22/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 3/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools throughout the state. These schools are operated by local educational agencies and provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require school districts to provide summer school instruction for pupils with intellectual disabilities or autism on weekdays from the last day of the regular school year to the first day of summer school and from the last day of summer school to the first day of the regular school year. By adding to the duties of school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 1093](#) ([Rubio, Blanca D](#)) Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 5/17/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 9/27/2019-A. VETOED

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2020, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 1161](#) ([Calderon D](#)) Recreational water use: wave basins.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 7/1/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/29/2019)
(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law provides for the regulation of recreational water use, as specified, including, but not limited to, swimming pools and wave pools. Existing law establishes applicable construction and sanitation standards for public swimming pools, as well as standards pertaining to their operation, maintenance, and use. This bill would similarly establish, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Health, standards for a wave basin, defined as an artificially constructed body of water within an impervious water containment structure incorporating the use of a mechanical device for generating waves with suitable characteristics for surfing. The bill would require a wave basin to be under the supervision of a wave basin operator, with specified responsibilities, and be subject to inspection by the enforcing agent, as defined. The bill would establish standards for the construction, use, operation, and maintenance of wave basins, including, but not limited to, standards for recordkeeping; water treatment, clarity, and characteristics; lifeguard service, first aid, and safety; and employee and wave basin user health. The bill would make a person who violates any of its provisions, or related building standards, rules, and regulations, guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or by both a fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, and by imposing new inspection duties on local public health enforcing agents, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1204 (Rubio, Blanca D) Public water systems: primary drinking water standards: implementation date.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act requires the board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the board proposes a primary drinking water standard. Existing law requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the technological and economic feasibility of compliance. This bill would require the adoption or amendment of a primary drinking water standard for a contaminant in drinking water not regulated by a federal primary drinking water standard or that is more stringent than a federal primary drinking water standard to take effect 3 years after the date on which the state board adopts or amends the primary drinking water standard. The bill would authorize the state board to delay the effective date of the primary drinking water standard adoption or amendment by no more than 2 additional years as necessary for capital improvements to comply with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

AB 1220 (Garcia, Cristina D) Metropolitan water districts.

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amended: 3/28/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 71, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 7/10/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under the Metropolitan Water District Act, the board of a metropolitan water district is required to consist of at least one representative from each member public agency, as prescribed. The act authorizes each member public agency to appoint additional representatives not exceeding one additional representative for each 5% of the assessed valuation of property taxable for district purposes within the entire district that is within the boundaries of that member public agency. This bill would prohibit a member public agency from having fewer than the number of representatives it had as of January 1, 2019.

Position: Watch
Group: Water Department

[AB 1414](#) (Friedman D) Urban retail water suppliers: reporting.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 6/3/2019

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 239, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/5/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier, on or before October 1, 2017, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter, to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as prescribed by rules adopted by the Department of Water Resources. This bill would require each urban retail water supplier to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report as prescribed by the department on or before October 1 of each year until October 1, 2023, if reporting on a calendar year basis, and on or before January 1 of each year until January 1, 2024, if reporting on a fiscal year basis. The bill would require on or before January 1, 2024, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as part of an existing report relating to its urban water use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch
Group: Water Department

[AB 1432](#) (Dahle R) Water shortage emergencies: declarations: wildfires.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 3/25/2019

Status: 6/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 6/26/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Existing law requires the governing body of a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition if the supplier makes certain findings. Existing law requires a public water supply that declares the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage to adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit. Existing law requires the declaration to be made only after a public hearing except in the event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency. This bill would additionally authorize a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition without holding a public hearing in the event of a wildfire.

Position: Watch
Group: Fire Department, Water Department

[AB 1588](#) (Gloria D) Drinking water and wastewater operator certification programs.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 8/20/2019

Status: 10/11/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 760, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 10/11/2019-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

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 or water treatment operator certificate of the appropriate grade. This bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to issue a water treatment operator certificate or

water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity, or a wastewater certificate by examination waiver, to persons who performed duties comparable to those duties while serving in the United States military, as specified. The bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to award experience and education credits to persons who performed duties comparable to the duties of an operator at a water treatment facility, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant while serving in the United States military. The bill would require the board, if it identifies opportunities and where appropriate, to issue those certificates by reciprocity or examination waiver to those persons or to award experience or education credits to those persons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[AB 1694](#) (O'Donnell D) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: territory: Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amended: 7/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law establishes the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified areas of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located along the San Gabriel River and the lower Los Angeles River and tributaries along those rivers.

Existing law, for purposes of those provisions, defines "territory" to mean the territory of the conservancy that consists of those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located within the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, as described. This bill would additionally include the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island, as described, within that definition of territory, and would make various related changes to the boundaries of that territory. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

[SB 19](#) (Dodd D) Water resources: stream gages.

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Last Amended: 6/11/2019

Status: 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 361, Statutes of 2019.

Location: 9/27/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages, as specified. The bill would require the department and the board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to develop the plan to address significant gaps in information necessary for water management and the conservation of freshwater species. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board to give priority in the plan to placing or modernizing and reactivating stream gages where lack of data contributes to conflicts in water management or where water can be more effectively managed for multiple benefits and to consider specified criteria in developing the plan.

Position: Watch

Group: Water Department

[SB 200](#) (Monning D) Drinking water.

Introduced: 1/31/2019

Last Amended: 7/3/2019

Status: 7/24/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 120, Statutes of

2019.

Location: 7/24/2019-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of certain moneys and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the state board for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Department of Finance, to adopt a fund expenditure plan with specified contents and would require, on and after July 1, 2020, expenditures of the fund to be consistent with the plan. The bill would require, by January 1, 2021, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make publicly available, as specified, a map of aquifers that are used or likely to be used as a source of drinking water that are at high risk of containing contaminants that exceed safe drinking water standards. For purposes of the map, the bill would require local health officers and other relevant local agencies to provide all results of, and data associated with, water quality testing performed by certified laboratories to the state board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Water Department

[SB 332](#) ([Hertzberg D](#)) Wastewater treatment: recycled water.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amended: 4/30/2019

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 5/17/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. Existing law declares that the use of potable domestic water for certain nonpotable uses is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available, as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board, and other requirements are met. This bill would declare, except in compliance with the bill's provisions, that the discharge of treated wastewater from ocean outfalls is a waste and unreasonable use of water. The bill would require each wastewater treatment facility that discharges through an ocean outfall and affiliated water suppliers to reduce the facility's annual flow as compared to the average annual dry weather wastewater discharge baseline volume, as prescribed, by at least 50% on or before January 1, 2030, and by at least 95% on or before January 1, 2040. The bill would subject the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility, as well as the affiliated water suppliers, to a civil penalty of \$2,000 per acre-foot of water above the required reduction in overall volume discharge for the failure to meet these deadlines. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: City Prosecutor, Water Department

[SB 335](#) ([Hurtado D](#)) Provision of sewer service: onsite sewage treatment system: opt out.

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/28/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 4/26/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary:

Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires each California regional water quality control board to adopt water quality control plans and to establish water quality objectives in those plans, considering certain factors, to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance. The act authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a special district, city, or county to a disadvantaged community, as defined, under specified circumstances and with certain exceptions. The act authorizes the property owner of an affected residence to opt out of an order for the provision of sewer service for a maximum of 5 years for the residence from the date of the issuance of the order by demonstrating to a regional board that the residence is served by an onsite sewage treatment

system that is not inadequate and was installed no more than 10 years prior to the issuance of the order. This bill would authorize the property owner of an affected residence to opt out of such an order for a maximum of 5 years if the adequate onsite sewage treatment system was installed no more than 5 years prior to the issuance of the order.

Position: Watch

Group: Housing, Water Department

[SB 669](#) (Caballero D) Water quality: Safe Drinking Water Fund.

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Status: 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Location: 5/13/2019-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary:

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the state board to administer the fund to assist community water systems in disadvantaged communities that are chronically noncompliant relative to the federal and state drinking water standards and do not have the financial capacity to pay for operation and maintenance costs to comply with those standards, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests, transfers by the Legislature from the General Fund and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funding from authorized general obligation bond acts, and net revenue from the Safe Drinking Water Trust that this bill would create. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants. The bill by July 1, 2021, and by July 1 of each year thereafter, would require the state board to adopt, working with a multistakeholder advisory group, after a public workshop and a public hearing, an annual fund implementation plan. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make publicly available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an annual update to a specified needs analysis. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management, Water Department

Total Measures: 1532

Total Tracking Forms: 1532

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