



Date: October 23, 2018  
To: State Legislative Committee  
From: Patrick H. West, City Manager *T.M.*  
Subject: **Year End 2018 State Legislative Report**

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Attached for your information is a comprehensive report from the City's contracted legislative advocates on the 2018 State Legislative Session. This report summarizes key policy issues regarding affordable housing, homelessness, energy and provides a final status update on bills the City supported, opposed, and watched throughout the 2018 State Legislative Session.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Diana Tang, Manager of Government Affairs, at 8-6506.

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## **City of Long Beach**

### **LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS 2017/18 LEGISLATIVE Session**

**October 1, 2018**

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This report provides an overview of actions taken on behalf of the City of Long Beach (City) by DiMare, Brown, Hicks & Kessler, LLC (DBHK) during the second half of the 2017-18 Legislative Session in Sacramento. The report is broken down into key issue areas, with a synopsis of major actions taken by the Legislature in relevance to the guiding principles and practices of the City. The report also covers bills on which the City had a “sponsor”, “support”, “oppose” or “watch” position and the subsequent outcomes of such measures. To the greatest extent possible, this report strives to provide the City with insight, perspective, and behind-the-scenes information that will shape the City and DBHK’s state advocacy strategies moving forward.

## **2018 Legislative Overview**

The second half of the 2017-18 legislative session brought several high-profile issues to the State Capitol, particularly with respect to local government. Overall, there were many high stakes deals made between the Legislature and Governor’s Administration on controversial measures such as: wildfire mitigation and inverse condemnation, housing and homelessness, attempts to limit local governments’ ability to increase taxes and fees at the local level, and an aggressive increase of the State’s renewable portfolio standards. As was the case in 2017, this year proved to be a busy year for the City of Long Beach’s advocacy team in Sacramento.

California’s elected officials set their priorities this year to address the ongoing challenges of the State’s homeless and housing crisis and climate change. Based on the myriad of legislative proposals in these

areas this year, we can surmise that the State will continue to aggressively push a political agenda that attempts to solve these issues in an aggressive way.

We can anticipate that homeless and housing will continue to be at the forefront of legislative priorities due to the change in Senate leadership earlier this year. Senator Toni Atkins replaced termed-out Senate Pro Tem Kevin De Leon as the new Senate leader. Senator 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.

To that end, as we approach the new 2019-20 Legislative session, we anticipated several changes after the November election. California will have a new Governor and several new members elected to the Legislature, as well as several new constitutional officers – Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Insurance Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Most of these constitutional offices have some bearing on local government services.

We can expect 2019-20 to be a vibrant political year with new and revived issues to address. We anticipate a robust debate around universal health care, public safety reform and ensuring a more reliable and sustainable source of energy and water through a stronger infrastructure and conveyance/transmission system.

## **Summary of Major Policy Issues**

### **California Business Roundtable Proposed Ballot Measure**

Prior to a negotiated compromise, the California Business Roundtable proposed a ballot measure which would increase the threshold for passing any new tax or tax increase to two-thirds of voters or an elected body. Under California law, any local tax increase that contributes to general funding can pass with a simple majority vote, as opposed to special taxes which require two-thirds. This proposal was largely funded by beverage companies and other industries which have been increasingly subject to new taxes in recent years. The measure had the potential to undermine funding for municipal services, since many local tax measures in recent years have passed only with simple majorities. For example, the measure could have overturned Long Beach's recently enacted Measure M, reducing available funding for public safety and infrastructure. The proposed ballot measure was opposed by cities and organized labor, and would likely have been a contentious, expensive campaign.

City governments, the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) California, and the League of California Cities were able to negotiate the removal of this proposed measure from the November ballot. In exchange, SB 872 was passed, which prohibits new local taxes on all groceries, which includes non-alcoholic beverages through the end of 2030, including charter cities. SB 872 passed and was approved by the Governor on July 9, 2018.

### **Transportation**

Last year, California tackled its crumbling transportation infrastructure by passing SB 1 (Beall), the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017. This legislation doubled the amount of revenues that cities received from the state for their local street maintenance and rehabilitation needs. \$500-650 million go to cities annually, allocated on a per capita basis. In FY 19, the City of Long Beach can expect to receive roughly \$8.3 million in Roadway Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program funding, and \$10.8 million in Highway Users Tax Account funding. Cities will have to prioritize fixing their existing infrastructure before having flexibility to spend the funds as they desire, pursuant to the requirements of the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account that was established in tandem with the legislation.

SB 1 increased revenue through a series of new taxes that the state started collecting in November of 2017, including a gasoline excise tax, a diesel excise tax, a diesel sales tax, and a price-based gas tax. Other funds will result from fees and loan repayment. Overall, the transportation package will generate over \$5 billion in state and local funding for transportation infrastructure needs.

A grassroots referendum to repeal SB 1 will appear on the November 2018 ballot as Proposition 6. If passed by voters in November, Proposition 6 will repeal the gas tax increase, repeal the car registration fee increase, and mandate any future gas tax increase be approved only by voters. The ballot initiative known as “Repeal the Gas Car Tax” is being driven by [Carl DeMaio](#). DeMaio had previously orchestrated the recall of California State Senator [Josh Newman](#) because of his vote for SB1. Republican politicians [Paul Ryan](#), [Steve Scalise](#), and [Kevin McCarthy](#) have contributed money to the repeal campaign. The NFIB National Federation of Independent Business also endorsed repealing the gas tax. Supporters gathered more than 940,000 signatures statewide, which exceeded the minimum requirement of 584,000 signatures for the measure to be on the November 2018 voter ballot. Contractors and Labor Unions involved in the road repair funding have donated \$3.2 million to fight against the gas tax repeal. The ballot initiative is supported by John H. Cox (Republican candidate for California governor) and opposed by Gavin Newsom (Democratic candidate for California governor) and Governor Jerry Brown.

## **Affordable Housing**

The Legislature took steps to confront California’s housing crisis this year with a set of bills that attempted to usurp local control and mandate certain housing units and accessory dwelling units to bypass city ordinances.

### **SB 827 (Wiener)**

This bill was an attempt to require higher-density transit-oriented housing around major transportation hubs. The bill proposed providing a “transit-rich housing bonus” for developers building within close proximity to a major transit stop. Under this bonus, private developers would have height and density maximums and parking minimums waived, allowing development up to four stories. The bill conflicted with locally-driven transit-oriented plans, failed to consider the interaction with existing plans and density bonus law, and undermined the intent of state policies requiring community engagement in land use planning, especially in disadvantaged communities. The bill was defeated the Senate Transportation & Housing Committee by four votes. It was set for reconsideration, yet failed passage a second time. Senator Wiener is prepared to reintroduce a similar piece of legislation next year. Our team will continue to strongly oppose this bill and others like it that attempt to void local land use laws.

Position: Oppose

Status: Failed passage

### **SB 831 (Wieckowski), SB 1469 (Skinner) & AB 2890 (Ting)**

These bills attempted to limit local restrictions on accessory dwelling units (ADU's) to increase the availability of affordable housing. Unfortunately, the bills also limited local governments' ability to regulate ADU's for public safety, parking and zoning requirements. Specifically, SB 831 would have limited a local government's ability to consider square footage of a lot for calculating allowable floor-to-area ratio or lot-coverage ratio for approval of an ADU through its local ordinance. Similarly, SB 1469 and AB 2890 would have required a city to consider an ADU permit for approval despite not having an ordinance within 60 days, otherwise the ADU permit is deemed approved without city action. The need for increased housing across California is evident, but these proposals would have undermined local control and put residents' quality of life at risk. All three bills were defeated this year due to the strong opposition from several local government advocates, including Long Beach's team. We anticipate similar proposals to surface during the 2019-20 legislative session.

Position: Oppose all three bills

Status: Failed passage

### **AB 2162 (Chiu) Planning and zoning: housing development: supportive housing**

This bill would, among other things, require local governments to approve supportive housing as a by-right use in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed uses. Local governments would be required to approve supportive housing developments if they meet specified criteria. The bill would also prohibit local governments from imposing any minimum parking requirement for supportive housing developments if the development is located within ½ mile of a public transit stop. The bill would specify that its provisions do not (1) preclude or limit the ability of a developer to seek a density bonus from the local government or (2) expand or contract the authority of a local government to adopt or amend an ordinance, charter, general plan, specific plan, resolution, or other land use policy or regulation that promotes the development of supportive housing.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **SB 828 (Wiener) Land use: housing element**

Among other things, this bill prohibits the prior underproduction of housing in a city or county from the previous cycle and stable population numbers in a city or county from the previous cycle from being used as a justification for a determination or a reduction in the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need. This bill additionally requires the council of governments to provide data on the overcrowding rate for a comparable housing market, and would define the vacancy rate for a healthy rental housing market for those purposes to be no less than 5%. The bill also requires the council of governments to include data on the percentage of households that are cost burdened, the rate of housing cost for a healthy housing market, and data on the projected household income growth. This bill provides that statutory changes enacted after the date the department issued a final determination do not provide a basis for a revision of the final determination. This bill also requires the methodology approved by the department to grant allowances to adjust for data factors relating to overcrowding, vacancy rates, and households that are cost burdened, as described above, based on the region's total projected households, which includes existing households as well as future projected households.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **AB 1771 (Bloom) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs assessment**

This bill makes changes to the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) plan objectives, methodology, distribution, and appeals process. Among other amendments to the RHNA process, it removes the existing law requirement for Council of Governments (COGs) to seek the advice of Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) when preparing their RHNA allocation plans and instead requires COGs to consult with HCD when developing the methodology for the RHNA allocation. It also requires HCD to determine, within 60 days, whether the methodology furthers the statutory objectives.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **AB 2923 (Chiu, Grayson, Mullin) San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: transit-oriented development**

This bill would require the board to adopt by ordinance new transit-oriented development (TOD) zoning standards for each station that establish minimum local zoning requirements for height, density, parking, and floor area ratio only, that apply to an eligible TOD project, as defined. The bill would require that the adoption of, or amendments to, the TOD zoning standards comply with specified requirements and would require affected local jurisdictions to adopt a local zoning ordinance that conforms to the TOD zoning standards and is operative within 2 years of the date that the TOD zoning standards are adopted by the board for a station, or by July 1, 2022, if the board has not adopted TOD zoning standards for the station. The bill would provide that BART's approval of TOD zoning standards is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and would designate BART as the lead agency for CEQA review, as specified. This bill would, where local zoning remains inconsistent with the TOD zoning standards after July 1, 2022, require the TOD zoning standards to become the local zoning for any BART-owned parcels that are at least 75% within 1/2 mile of any existing or planned BART station entrance within the BART district in areas represented on the board, as specified. The bill would require BART to ensure any otherwise applicable local design standards are included as general guidance to the TOD developer, and would require a TOD developer to adhere to any applicable local design standards insofar as those standards do not prohibit the minimum height, minimum density, minimum floor area ratio, and maximum parking allowances required by the TOD zoning standards. The bill would require that, where housing is proposed as part of a TOD project, a certain minimum of residential housing units is affordable housing, as specified, and that the construction of the TOD project complies with specified labor requirements. The bill would provide that when BART enters into an exclusive negotiating agreement with a developer for development of an eligible TOD project, that agreement shall confer a vested right to proceed with development, as specified. The bill would provide that its provisions are repealed on January 1, 2029, except as otherwise specified. The bill would enact other related provisions and exceptions. Clearly, this bill does not directly affect the City of Long Beach's local land use and zoning policies, however, it does lead to a greater legislative discussion and possible subsequent laws that could have onerous implications on local governments on a larger scale, as we witnessed with SB 827 this year.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

## **Law Enforcement**

The growing frustration within the California State Legislature with police conduct across the nation manifested in a slew of bills in the California legislature aimed at curtailing excessive use of force, holding

police officers accountable for their actions, improving police tactics to more effectively protect communities, and instilling transparency in police conduct.

**SB 1421 (Skinner) Peace officers: release of records.**

This bill permits inspection of specified peace and custodial officer records pursuant to the California Public Records Act (CPRA). This bill provides that records related to reports, investigations, or findings may be subject to disclosure if they involve the following: 1) incidents involving the discharge of a firearm or electronic control weapons by an officer; 2) incidents involving strikes of impact weapons or projectiles to the head or neck area; 3) incidents of deadly force or serious bodily injury by an officer; 4) incidents of sustained sexual assault by an officer; or 5) incidents relating to sustained findings of dishonesty by a peace officer.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 931 (Weber) Criminal procedure: use of force by peace officers**

This bill would have limited police officers' use of deadly force to only when it is "necessary" to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death. AB 931 would 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. Opponents argued it would have placed officers at greater risk of injury or death. This bill was a hotly contested measure, and it put many members in a difficult position by facing a contentious vote. As a result, it was held in the Senate Rules committee where it died due to leadership strategy.

Position: Watch closely

Status: Failed passage

**SB 10 (Hertzberg) Pretrial release or detention: pretrial service**

This bill effectively eliminates money bail in California and re-directs all pretrial and supervisory duties to county probation departments. In place of monetary bail, the measure sets up a pretrial system of release based on a validated risk assessment tool selected by county courts, which classifies individuals as "low risk", "medium risk", or "high risk" of non-appearance or threat to public safety, which determines pre-trial conditions. Regardless of risk level, judges can mandate detainment for an individual. The new system goes into effect October 1, 2019. This bill was heavily amended in the Assembly to appeal to the concerns of law enforcement, and lost some of its impact and support by criminal justice advocates along the way.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by Governor

**AB 748 (Ting) Peace officers: video and audio recordings: disclosure.**

This bill requires disclosure, with several tolling provisions and restrictions, of audio or video recordings related to a "critical incident". A critical incident is when an officer discharges a firearm at a person or where the use of force by an officer results in death or great bodily injury. The timing of the disclosure is subject to the deadlines already in place in the Public Records Act. This measure was amended to

allow agencies up to a year before they had to release the footage. However, the agency must give reasons for the delay in the release every 45 days.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

## Energy

### **SB 100 (De Leon) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.**

This bill establishes the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2017 which increases the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirement from 50 percent by 2030 to 60 percent, and creates the policy of planning to meet all of the state's retail electricity supply with a mix of RPS-eligible and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045, for a total of 100 percent clean energy.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **SB 901 (Dodd) Wildfires**

This bill addresses issues, including inverse condemnation as it relates to utilities and concerning wildfire prevention, response and recovery, including funding for mutual aid, fuel reduction and forestry policies, wildfire mitigation plans by electric utilities, and cost recovery by electric corporations of wildfire-related damages.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **SB 1147 (Hertzberg) Offshore oil and gas wells.**

This bill directs the State Oil and Gas Supervisor and the State Lands Commission working in coordination to take certain actions to help pay for offshore oil and gas well and associated infrastructure decommissioning in the event of operator bankruptcy.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

## Homelessness

### **AB 3171 (Ting) Homeless Persons Services Block Grant**

This bill would establish the Local Homelessness Solutions Program and create the Local Homelessness Solutions Account, providing funding to cities to create innovative and immediate solutions to specified problems caused by homelessness. While this bill failed to advance in the traditional legislative process, funding for a Homeless Emergency Assistance Program (HEAP) was allocated through the State's FY 19 Budget.

Position: Support

Status: Died in Assembly Committee, but funding enacted via the State budget

### **SB 918 (Wiener) Homeless Youth Act of 2018**

This bill would require measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth be developed statewide.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1045 (Wiener) Conservatorship: serious mental illness and substance use disorders.**

This bill allows, until January 1, 2024, San Diego, San Francisco and Los Angeles Counties to place in a conservatorship, as specified, a person who is chronically homeless and incapable of caring for his or her own health and wellbeing due to serious mental illness and substance use disorder.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SERRF**

During the legislative debates over wildfire mitigation, greenhouse gas emission reductions and an increase in the renewable portfolio standards (RPS), the Long Beach advocacy team pushed to have “waste to energy” (WTE) facilities be placed back into the RPS. Although most proposals that sought to increase biomass and geothermal sources of energy were defeated, we were successful in highlighting the need for WTE to be a part of the RPS as it was four years ago. We also garnered support from various legislators across party lines for additional procurement. We are also actively engaging with California Air Resources Board (CARB) members and staff on allowances and transition support for the SERRF facility. These discussions are ongoing and will continue through the end of the year when the regulations to cap and trade are adopted in December 2018. This WTE issue will resurface next year with an increased number of legislators supporting these efforts. We will continue to work diligently to find a sustainable solution for the SERRF facility.

**SB 212 (Jackson)**

This bill creates a pharmaceutical and sharps takeback stewardship program under which each manufacturer of covered drugs or sharps in the state would be required to establish and implement, whether on its own or as part of a stewardship organization, a pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship program. The bill includes a definition to allow for the disposal of prescription drugs and sharps at a waste to energy facility, like SERRF.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 237 (Hertzberg) Electricity: direct transactions.**

This bill would direct the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to make changes to the existing direct access (DA) service program, which authorizes direct energy transactions between electricity suppliers and retail end-use customers. Among the proposed changes is a requirement to increase the annual maximum allowable limit of the DA service program by 4,000 gigawatt hour (GWH) for non-residential customers. This bill also directs the CPUC to provide recommendations to the Legislature, with specified findings, on the adoption and implementation of a second direct service transactions reopening schedule.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **Parking Citation Fees**

#### **AB 2544 (Lackey)**

This bill will preempt cities from collecting unpaid parking citations regardless of the date on which the ticket was issued unless the city is fully compliant with AB 503; a bill that was enacted just last year. AB 2544 would essentially require cities to rescind parking citations that have previously been sent for itemization to the CA DMV. Many cities rely on the issuance and collection of parking citation revenues for maintaining parking and curb space along local streets, whether that be for storm water management, firefighting or ADA parking. AB 2544 expanded the provisions of AB 503 by applying its requirements retroactively. The administrative burden it places on cities is vast. For instance, there is no way to determine if a driver who qualifies as indigent and receives a parking ticket is the owner of the vehicle. In addition, the bill is unclear as to whether the responsibility is on the City to determine indigent status of previous parking violations prior to July 1, 2018.

Long Beach, the League of California Cities, and others came out in opposition to this bill, but it was signed into law. The City may want to consider co-sponsoring clean up legislation with other concerned cities in an attempt to make the process of waiving the collection of unpaid parking tickets clearer.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **Retirement Benefits & Unfunded Liability**

#### **AB 1912 (Rodriguez)**

This bill prohibits member agencies of Joint Powers Authority (JPA) from disclaiming the retirement liability of a JPA, and requires the apportionment of retirement liability among JPA member agencies if the JPA's agreement with the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) is terminated, or the JPA dissolves or ceases operations as applied to other California public retirement systems or associations, among other provisions. This bill was contested by Long Beach, The League of California Cities, and others, and a compromise on amendments was eventually reached in August that eliminated the joint and several liability provisions (retroactively and prospectively) in favor of a more equitable apportionment scheme. These amendments clarified that this apportionment and financial reporting of liability only applies when a JPA dissolves, ceases operations, or has its contract with the retirement system terminated. As a result, the League removed its opposition, and Long Beach went neutral as well.

Position: Watch closely

Status: Signed by the Governor

### **Community Hospital of Long Beach (CHLB)**

The City of Long Beach sponsored AB 2591 (O'Donnell), which would have 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. Unfortunately, the Chair of the Assembly Health Committee believed that AB 2951 and other efforts to extend the deadline were premature due to the untenable negotiations with MemorialCare and other potential providers. In an effort to restore health care services to Long Beach and County residents, the Long Beach team is working diligently to identify a viable solution that allows the City to maintain a co-located acute and psychiatric care facility in Long Beach while also meeting state seismic requirements for hospitals. Our team is supported by Los Angeles County and the California Nurses Association. Assembly Member O'Donnell is prepared to introduce a similar bill to AB 2951 in January 2019.

## **Additional Priority Bills for the 2017 Legislative Session**

### **Long Beach support bills:**

#### **AB 427 (Muratsushi) California Aerospace and Aviation Commission**

This bill enacts the California Aerospace and Aviation Act of 2018, which establishes the 17-member California Aerospace and Aviation Commission for the purpose of serving as a central point of contact for related industries and supporting the health and competitiveness of these industries in California.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

#### **AB 1231 (Weber) Public postsecondary education: California State University: support staff employees: merit salary adjustments.**

This bill would require each nonacademic employee of the California State University (CSU) to receive a five percent merit salary intermediate step adjustment after their year in the position, upon meeting the standards for satisfactory performance in their position.

Position: Support

Status: Vetoed

#### **AB 1951 (O'Donnell) Pupil assessments: Pathways to College Act**

Pursuant to specified provisions of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, this bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve a nationally recognized high school assessment that a local educational agency may administer in place of previously required standardized testing. The alternative assessment must be approved by the local educational agency's governing board or body in a public meeting, commencing with the 2020–21 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

#### **AB 2090 (Gonzalez Fletcher) Guardianships: special immigrant juvenile status**

Existing law authorizes the court to appoint a guardian for an unmarried individual between the age of 18 and 21, in connection with a petition to make the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status, as specified, if the proposed ward consents. This allows for undocumented youth or young adults to apply for special immigrant juvenile status while also separating from negligent parent(s). Existing law also authorizes a relative to file a petition for guardianship. This bill would clarify that a parent is included as a relative, and therefore able to also petition for guardianship.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2110 (Eggman) Electronics: Right to Repair Act**

This bill would enact the Right to Repair Act. The bill would, except as provided, require the original equipment manufacturer of electronic equipment or parts sold and used in the state to provide to independent repair providers and owners of the equipment certain parts, tools, and information, including diagnostic and repair information, as specified, for the purpose of providing a fair marketplace for the repair of that equipment. The bill would require compliance with these provisions for equipment or parts that are no longer manufactured for 5 years after the date the original equipment manufacturer ceases to manufacture the equipment or parts. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of these provisions.

Position: Support

Status: Died in Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

**AB 2191 (O'Donnell) Ocean Protection Council: White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program**

This bill would require the council, upon the appropriation of funding by the Legislature, to develop and implement a White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program to award grants to academic institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit corporations engaged and experienced in, and local agencies assisting with, research regarding white sharks and to local agencies engaged in operations to promote public safety on California's beaches. While the bill died in the traditional legislative process, funding for this program was allocated through the State budget.

Position: Support

Status: Died in Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee, but funding allocated via budget.

**AB 2363 (Friedman) Zero Traffic Fatalities Task Force**

This bill would require the Secretary of Transportation, on or before July 1, 2019, to establish and convene the Zero Traffic Fatalities Task Force, which shall include, but is not limited to, representatives from the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the University of California and other academic institutions, the Department of Transportation, the State Department of Public Health, local governments, bicycle safety organizations, statewide motorist service membership organizations, transportation advocacy organizations, and labor organizations. The bill would require the task force to develop a structured, coordinated process for early engagement of all parties to develop policies to reduce traffic fatalities to zero.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2379 (Bloom) – Microfiber Plastic Pollution**

This bill would have required polyester clothing sold in California to include a label stating that the garment sheds plastic microfibers starting January 1, 2020.

Position: Support

Status: This bill was held on the Assembly Floor

**AB 2382 (Gipson) Firearms: firearm precursor parts.**

AB 2382 would have required, among other things, firearm precursor part sales to be conducted by or processed through a licensed vendor, as specified, to require the purchaser to undergo a background check. It also would impose a ten-year ban on the possession of firearms for specified offenses and expand the ban to ammunition and firearm precursors.

Position: Support

Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee

**AB 2404 (O'Donnell) Oil Trust 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 from the current \$300 million cap, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill was sponsored by the State Lands Commission, and strongly supported by the City in recognition that recent State oil abandonment cost estimations greatly exceed the amount California has currently budgeted.

Position: Support

Status: Died on Senate Suspense

**AB 2591 (O'Donnell) Acute care hospitals: seismic extensions: safety: City of Long Beach**

This bill would extend to January 1, 2025, the time by which a hospital that is owned by the City of Long Beach is required to submit a request for a 7-year extension and would require that hospital to submit a specified timetable. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Long Beach.

Position: Support

Status: Died in Assembly Health Committee

**AB 2930 (Santiago) Unlawful detainer: nuisance: unlawful weapons and ammunition.**

This bill would extend authority, for several cities, including the City of Long Beach, until January 1, 2024, for two nuisance-eviction pilot programs that conditionally allow city attorneys and prosecutors to bring eviction proceedings against tenants for committing nuisance violations involving unlawful weapons or controlled substances.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2943 (Low) Unlawful business practices: sexual orientation change efforts**

This bill would include, as an unlawful practice prohibited under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, advertising, offering for sale, or selling services constituting sexual orientation change efforts, as defined, to an individual. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard.

Position: Support

Status: Author moved bill to inactive file and bill died in Assembly Concurrence

**AB 3171 (Ting) Homeless Persons Services Block Grant**

This bill would establish the Local Homelessness Solutions Program and create the Local Homelessness Solutions Account, providing funding to cities to create innovative and immediate solutions to specified problems caused by homelessness. While this bill failed to advance in the traditional legislative process, funding for a Homeless Emergency Assistance Program (HEAP) was allocated through the State's FY 19 Budget.

Position: Support

Status: Died in Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

**SB 912 (Beall) California Housing Finance Agency: management compensation.**

This bill revises the list of management positions for which the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) board has discretion to establish salaries. Long Beach originally took a support position on this legislation when it was applicable to homeless youth. The City later removed our position on the legislation when it was amended to pertain to the California Housing Finance Agency.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1192 (Monning) Children's Meals**

This bill would require a restaurant that sells a children's meal that includes a beverage, to make the default beverage water, sparkling water, or flavored water, as specified, or unflavored milk or a nondairy milk alternative, as specified. SB 1192 is similar to the City's Healthy Food and Beverage Policy, as it relates to children's meals.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1294 (Bradford) Cannabis: state and local equity programs**

This bill would enact the California Cannabis Equity Act of 2018. The bill would authorize the Bureau of Cannabis Control, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to provide technical assistance to a local equity program that helps local equity applicants or licensees. The bill would, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, authorize an eligible local jurisdiction to apply to the bureau for a grant to assist local equity applicants and licensees through that local jurisdiction's equity program. The bureau would review applications and award funding based on specific factors. Local jurisdictions would use grant funds to assist local equity licensees to gain entry to, and to successfully operate in, the state's regulated cannabis marketplace. Local jurisdictions receiving grant funds would be required to, on or before a specified date, submit an annual report to the bureau that contains specified information on the use of the grant funds and specified demographic data. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2019, the bureau to publish approved local equity ordinances and model equity ordinances created by advocacy groups and experts, as specified, and to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the progress of local equity programs that receive funding pursuant to these provisions.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1335 (Allen) Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property**

This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit 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 it is reusable, recyclable, or compostable.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1402 (Lara) Labor contracting: customer liability**

This bill makes findings and declarations on the importance of California's port drayage drivers, recent media coverage on the debt challenges port drayage workers face, and the history of illegal misclassification of port drayage drivers by some employers. The bill also requires joint and several liability for customers who contract with port drayage services who have unpaid wage, tax and workers' compensation liability.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1403 (Lara) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program**

This bill requires the state to include a 3-year investment strategy for zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles and equipment commensurate with meeting certain goals.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by Governor

**SCR 159 – Long Beach Fire Captain David Rosa Memorial Highway**

This bill designates a specified portion of Interstate 5 (I-5) between Camino Las Ramblas and the Ortega Highway in the County of Orange as the "Long Beach Fire Captain David Rosa Memorial Highway". On March 5, 2001 David Rosa began his career as a firefighter for the City of Long Beach. His last assignment was at Fire Station 10 located in central Long Beach. On June 25, 2018, Captain Rosa was killed in the line of duty while protecting others. He was a 17-year veteran of the Long Beach Fire Department. Captain Rosa is survived by a wife and two sons. This resolution designates a specific portion of I-5 between Camino Las Ramblas and the Ortega Highway as the Long Beach Fire Captain David Rosa Memorial Highway in acknowledgment for the significant contribution he made to his community.

Position: Support

Status: Signed by Governor

**Long Beach Oppose bills:**

**AB 1469 (Skinner) Land use: accessory dwelling units**

This bill proposed to limit a local government's ability to set standards on parking, height, size, and setback requirements to accessory dwelling units (ADU) where zoning exists for single-family and multifamily dwellings. SB 1469 requires a city consider for approval an ADU permit despite not having an ordinance within 60 days, otherwise the ADU permit is deemed approved without city action. Additionally, SB 1469 prohibits an ADU built on a single-family lot from triggering a reassessment of the value of the underlying land and structures as well as calculation of fees charged by a local agency for new development with exception to circumstances where a new or separate utility connection is required.

Position: Oppose

Status: Died in Senate Appropriations Committee

**AB 2162 (Chiu): Planning and Zoning: Housing Development: Supportive Housing**

This bill proposed to require local governments to approve of supportive housing in areas zoned for multifamily and mixed-use on a byright basis. This bill also limits the local government's ability to

impose any minimum parking requirements for such units if a development is within one half mile of a public transit stop. While the City recognizes the value of supportive housing for individuals overcoming addiction, it is important to balance these needs with those a healthy and vibrant economic environment that serves the diverse needs of the Long Beach community.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2544 (Lackey): Parking violations**

This bill seeks to preempt cities from collecting unpaid parking citations regardless of the date on which the ticket was issued unless the city is fully compliant with AB 503. AB 503 was just enacted last year.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2806 (Obernolte) Vehicles: Electric charging station violations: exceptions**

This bill would create an exception to the provisions authorizing removal of a vehicle from an electric charging space on a public street if the vehicle is not connected for electric charging purposes for a vehicle displaying either a disabled license plate or a disabled placard.

Position: Oppose

Status: Died in Assembly Transportation and Housing Committee

**AB 2890 (Ting) Land use: accessory dwelling units**

This bill proposes to limit a local government's ability to set standards and requirements on minimum lot size, lot coverage, and floor area ratio for accessory dwelling units (ADU) as well as prohibiting a city from setting maximum or minimum size requirements on ADUs if the city doesn't already permit units that are at least 800 square feet. This bill also reduces the time a city has to approve or deny a permit for an ADU to 60 days, otherwise deeming the ADU permit approved without city action. Finally, the bill also allows for more than one ADU per single family or multifamily lot whereas currently only one ADU per single family lot is allowed by law.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held in Senate Rules Committee

**AB 2921 (Low) Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.**

This bill proposes to enact the Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would grant polystyrene food packaging manufacturers immunity from various anti-trust and unfair competition laws. In contrast, the City of Long Beach recognizes the environmental challenges posed by polystyrene, and is planning to reduce impacts of polystyrene in our environment by banning the product citywide. AB 2921 simply goes against the environmental values of the City and our local ordinance.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held in Assembly Committee on Natural Resources

**AB 2989 (Flora) Stand up electric scooters**

This bill allows a local government to authorize the operation of a motorized scooter on streets with a speed limit of up to 35 miles per hour. The bill also allows local governments to require the operator wear a helmet, but only if the operator of a motorized scooter is under the age of 18.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 3014 (Quirk) - Brake Friction Materials: Copper Limits: High Performance Road and Track Capable Vehicle Exemption**

This bill would exempt the brake friction materials of high performance road and track capable vehicles, including motorcycles, from the prohibition against the sale of motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5 percent copper by weight on and after January 1, 2021.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held in the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality

**SB 827 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: transit-rich housing bonus**

This bill would have significantly undermined local land use regulations in areas where transit is an available transportation option and as related to housing.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held in the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing

**SB 828 (Wiener) Land use: housing**

This bill makes two significant changes with respect to the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). First, SB 828 changes the methodology for establishing RHNA; and second, SB 828 begins to refer to RHNA as a housing production minimum.

Position: Oppose

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 831 (Wieckowski) Land use: accessory dwelling units**

This bill proposes to delete a local government's ability to set lot-coverage percentage standards, and limits the local government's ability to consider square footage of a lot for calculating allowable floor-to-area ratio or lot-coverage ratio for approval of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) through its local ordinance. The bill also prohibits an agency from requiring replacement of off-street parking when garages or carports are demolished for construction of ADU in zoning areas for single-family and multifamily dwellings. SB 831 additionally provides for the ministerial approval of junior ADUs and prohibits both an ADU and junior ADU built on a single-family lot from triggering a reassessment of the value of the underlying land and structures as well as calculation of fees charged by a local agency for new development.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held in the Assembly Committee on Local Government

**SB 1469 (Skinner) Land Use: Accessory Dwelling Units**

This bill would revise and recast the above-described provisions regarding accessory dwelling units to authorize the ordinance adopted for the creation of accessory dwelling units to designate areas where accessory dwelling units are excluded for health and safety purposes based on clear findings supported by substantial evidence. The bill would limit the types of standards that a local agency may impose on accessory dwelling units, including parking, height, size, and setback requirements, and would revise certain standards as specified. The bill would include among the standards a requirement that the accessory dwelling unit comply with building standards in effect prior to the effective date of small

home building standards that the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create, as specified, and submit to the California Building Standards Commission by January 1, 2020. The bill would require compliance with the latter building standards after their effective date. The bill would require a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance for accessory dwelling units to consider the permit under a ministerial process without discretionary review or a hearing, and would deem an application approved if the local agency does not act on the submitted application within 60 days.

Position: Oppose

Status: Held on Senate Suspense

**Watch bills:**

**AB 893 (E. Garcia) California Renewables Portfolio Standard**

This bill would require each retail seller of electricity or local publicly-owned electric utility to procure a proportionate share of electricity products from the statewide total of 4,250 megawatts of qualified renewable energy resources. These resources are defined by the bill as a subset of eligible renewable energy resources that consists of certain geothermal energy resources with high performance relative to capacity, and certain solar and wind energy resources that are eligible for specified federal tax credits.

Position: Watch

Status: Stalled in Senate Rules

**AB 939 (Low) Local government: taxicab transportation services.**

In 2017, legislation was adopted to remove local control of taxicab ordinances in an effort to enable taxicabs to be more competitive with transportation network companies (TNCs). AB 939 is clean up legislation, and becomes effective January 1, 2019.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by Governor

**AB 2214 (Rodriguez and Melendez) – Drug and Alcohol Free Residences**

This bill would establish a voluntary certification process for recovery residences.

Position: Watch

Status: This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

**AB 2178 (Limon) Limited service charitable feeding operation**

This bill expands the definition of a food facility to include a limited service charitable feeding operation whose purpose is to feed food-insecure individuals and requires limited service charitable feeding operations to register with the local enforcement agency.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by Governor

**AB 2524 (Wood) California Retail Food Code**

This bill expands the definition of a food facility to include a catering operation and a host facility. The bill allows a catering operation to serve food at specified “host facilities” including: breweries, wineries, or other locations approved by the local enforcement agency.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by Governor

**AB 2681 (Nazarian) Seismic safety: potentially vulnerable buildings**

This bill would require local building and safety officials to develop an inventory program for buildings that are identified as vulnerable to seismic activity by January 1, 2023.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed

**AB 1741 (Bonta) - Cannabis: Taxation: Electronic Funds Transfer**

Effective immediately until January 22, 2018, this law waives the 10% tax on cash sales for cannabis licensees of both medical and adult-use cannabis.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 3069 (Cooper) - Cannabis: Informational, Educational, or Training Events**

This bill proposed to do away with temporary event licenses for events with the intention of training and educating employees in the sectors of government, education and health care to provide information to those who protect public safety and public health. At the educational events, cannabis would not be sold or consumed, making the proposition unnecessary and vetoed on August 28, 2018.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed by Governor

**AB 2310 (Aguiar-Curry) - Public Employees' Retirement System: Contracting Members**

This bill enables contracted retirement benefits agencies to devise a written agreement with member employees to share the costs of employee contributions, applicable to employees represented and not represented by a labor union. In the contract, the exact percentage amount expected of employees must be stated, and can differ by employee classifications. If the agency decides to change the contract at any time, formal communication must be administered to all affected employees.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2600 (Flora) - Regional Park and Open Space Districts**

This bill updates the procedure for forming regional parks and open space districts to consist of the resolution of application and holding a well-publicized public hearing. The city must publicize the hearing well in at least one newspaper and mailing.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2176 (Jones-Sawyer) – Firearms**

This law requires peace officers to obtain receipts when returning possessed firearms with the personal information of the individual along with adding several other restrictions on firearms and firearm models.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2369 (Fletcher) - Fishing: Marine Protected Areas: Violations**

This bill adds an additional penalty of \$100-\$1,000 and/or jail of up to 6 months to be imposed upon taking a fish from a marine protected area for commercial purposes. If the same commercial license is convicted of a second violation within 10 years, the Department of Fish and Wildlife can suspend the license.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2413 (Chiu) - Tenancy: Law Enforcement and Emergency Assistance**

This bill expands protections for survivors of domestic violence and other types of abuse by prohibiting landlords from evicting a survivor of domestic violence and other types of abuse or imposing any other type of penalties on the basis of having summoned law enforcement or 9-1-1 emergency assistance.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2782 (Friedman) - California Environmental Quality Act**

As it pertains to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), this bill requires lead agencies, in describing and evaluating projects, to consider specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of, and the negative impacts of denying, the project.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2791 (Muratsuchi) - Stray Animals: Impoundment: Puppies: Kittens**

This bill prescribes that puppies and kitties that are impounded at less than 8 weeks old and believed to be unowned must be immediately transferred to a rescue or adoption organization before euthanasia becomes an option.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 636 (Irwin) - Local Streets and Roads: Expenditure Reports**

This bill requires that by December 1 of each year, the governing body of particular cities must provide a report to the controller about street and road expenditures during the previous fiscal year ending on June 30th. For the first year, the City of Long Beach can submit in regards to their fiscal year schedule and every year after, abide by the June 30th date. The controller will publish all the received reports on its website.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1838 (Budget Committee) - Local Government: Taxation: Prohibition: Groceries**

This bill establishes the Keep Groceries Affordable Act of 2018 which restricts local agencies from imposing an increase, levy, tax, fee, or additional charge on groceries (excluding alcohol, marijuana, cigarette products or tobacco products) beginning January 1, 2018 through January 1, 2031. The Department of Taxation and Fees will receive \$12,000 to implement this bill.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1861 (Rodriguez) Pupil Instruction: Human Trafficking: Use of Social Media and Mobile Device Applications.**

This bill requires that sexual health education provided in middle school and high school include information about sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual abuse, and human trafficking. In regards to human trafficking, information about how social media and mobile device applications are used must be explained. School districts can opt to instruct about the potential risks and consequences of creating and sharing sexually suggestive or sexually explicit materials through digital media.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1872 (Voepel) Firearms: Unsafe Handguns**

This bill requires that anyone in California who illegally manufactures or causes the illegal manufacturing of handguns to receive county jail time of up to one year. This does not apply for prototype handguns to be used by the Department of Justice or other entities legally allowed to for the duties of their job. Additionally, anyone who leaves a handgun in plain view in an unattended vehicle is subject to a fine up to \$1,000.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1884 (Calderon) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws**

This bill prescribes that full service restaurants can no longer provide plastic straws unless requested by the customer. A first violation of this act will cost the restaurant \$25 and restaurants are not allowed to be fined more than \$300 per year. Local jurisdictions can adopt ordinances that would further restrict plastic products at full service restaurants.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1890 (Levine) Alcoholic Beverage Licensees: Craft Distillers, Winegrowers, and Beer Manufacturers**

This bill allows licensed and adjacent on-site alcohol establishments to share a common area for the consumption of beverages. The common area must be within immediate proximity to both establishments and not connected by means of a sidewalk, street or alley. The establishments share the liability of the licensed common area.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1906 (Irwin) Information Privacy: Connected Devices.**

Beginning January 1, 2020, this bill allows technology manufacturers to equip devices with appropriate security features designed to protect the device owner and all personal information with either a preprogrammed password unique to each device or the device requires the user to generate a means for authentication outside of a local area network.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1930 (Stone) Foster care.**

This bill would make various changes to procedures relating to the placement of dependent children, including revising a prohibition on placement of a child in a home on an emergency basis pending a criminal records exemption to apply only when the person has been convicted of a misdemeanor conviction of specified crimes and waiving a 14-day notice requirement for the placement of a child outside the county when the child and family team has determined that the identified placement is in the best interest of the child, no member of the child and family team objects to the placement, and the child's attorney has been informed of the intended placement and has no objection.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1945 (Garcia) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Investment Plan.**

This bill proposed to change climate change grant requirements. It was vetoed because Governor Brown found it to create prioritization requirements and iterated that the goals would be better addressed through the budget process.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

**AB 1948 (Jones-Sawyer) Interception of Electronic Communications.**

This bill enables a judge to additionally issue a temporary order to intercept wire electronic communications if it is likely the person committed or attempted to commit a crime related to distribution of the drug fentanyl, amongst others on the list of Schedule II substances. There still must be probable cause that electronic communications were used to communicate illegal activities and normal investigative procedures would be too dangerous.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 1985 (Ting) Hate Crimes: Law Enforcement Policies.**

This bill enables local law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy regarding hate crimes. New and updated policies must include information about bias motivation, protocol of reporting to the DOJ, checklist of responsibilities, plan to address underreporting, and state the names of officers that will follow-up with the hate crime policies and training procedures.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2020 (Quirk) Cannabis: Local Jurisdiction Licensees: Temporary Event License.**

This bill allows temporary event licenses to be issued for licensed cannabis sales for people aged 21 and over at locally approved events where the local jurisdiction also approves of the use of cannabis, as long as the permit is submitted at least 60 days prior to the event.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2061 (Frazier) Near-Zero-Emission and Zero-Emission Vehicles.**

This bill encourages a study to be conducted by the University of California Institute of Transportation Studies to assess the impact of near-zero and zero-emission vehicles on highways, primarily those weighing 82,000 lbs. The purpose of this is to analyze how road infrastructure would withstand near-zero and zero-emission semi-trucks.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2103 (Gloria) Firearms: License to Carry Concealed.**

This bill requires new license applicants to take a course between 8-16 hours with instruction on firearm safety, firearm handling, shooting technique, and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm and include live-fire shooting exercises at a range. Renewal license courses can be shorter but still instruct the above-mentioned topics.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2137 (Mayes) Regional Park and Open-Space Districts: General Manager: Powers.**

The duties of general managers that oversee regional parks and open-space districts have been revised to allow them to enter contracts of up to \$50,000. With the permission of the board, the amount can increase by 2% increments per fiscal year.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2164 (Cooley) Local Ordinances: Fines and Penalties: Cannabis.**

This bill allows local agencies to establish an ordinance to administer fines for improper cultivation of cannabis. Landlords can determine if cannabis can be grown on their property and if that gets violated, the growing resident can be fined.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2175 (Aguiar-Curry) Vessels: Removal.**

This law allows additional city officials such as peace officers and lifeguards to remove and store vessels from public property. The removal or storage of vessels can be conducted for the purposes of probable cause to believe it is evidence or suspicion of use for a crime.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2176 (Jones-Sawyer) Firearms.**

This law requires peace officers to obtain receipts when returning possessed firearms with the personal information of the individual along with adding several other restrictions on firearms and firearm models.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2190 (Reyes) Hospitals: Seismic Safety.**

This bill extends the deadline for hospital seismic compliance for hospitals that have begun the process for compliance, but due to factors outside their control, may not make the previous January 1, 2020 deadline.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2192 (Stone) State-Funded Research: Grant Requirements**

This bill requires the State to share all published research literature to a free and accessible source such as the UC eScholarship Repository at the California Digital Library, the CSU ScholarWorks at the Systemwide Digital Library, or PubMed Central for studies that were funded in part or whole by a state agency.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2222 (Quirk) Crime Prevention and Investigation: Informational Databases: Firearms.**

This law establishes the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System for local law enforcement agencies to enter each firearm that is reportedly stolen, lost, found, recovered held for safekeeping, or under observation within 7 calendar days.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2341 (Mathis) California Environmental Quality Act: Aesthetic Impacts.**

As it relates to CEQA, this bill prohibits lead agencies from determining the aesthetic effects of a special project that refurbishes, conversion, repurposing or replaces dilapidated buildings, including historical

sites, through January 1, 2024. Exceptions to this are if the new structure is taller than the previous or creates a new source of light.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2372 (Gloria) Planning and Zoning; density bonus; floor area ratio.**

This bill prohibits the city council or county board of supervisors from imposing any parking requirement on an eligible housing development in excess of specified ratios. The bill would require a city or county that adopts a floor area ratio bonus ordinance to allow an applicant seeking to develop an eligible residential development to calculate impact fees based on square feet, instead of on a per unit basis.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2402 (Low) Cannabis: Personal Information.**

A cannabis licensee is prohibited from disclosing a consumer's personal information beyond required information to fulfill a payment. The primary purpose of this is to preserve the confidentiality of medical marijuana cards.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2532 (Jones-Sawyer) Infractions: Community Service.**

In correlation with California revamping its incarceration system, this law allows individuals who are convicted of an infraction to elect to do community service instead of pay a fine if they can provide evidence of economic hardship and can be paid minimum wage if the community service organization has less than 25 employees.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2540 (Mullin) State Facilities and Public Buildings: Vote Centers and Polling Places.**

This bill enables cities to use publicly owned buildings as voting centers beginning 10 days before election day and continuing through election day. Prior notice must be provided in advance to accommodate with school calendars.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2552 (Berman) Elections: Ballot Contents.**

This bill requires the State to establish a ballot design advisory committee to improve the appearance and readability of ballot instructions.

Position: Watch  
Status: Vetoed by the Governor

**AB 2588 (Chu) Manufactured Housing.**

This bill proposed to require mobilehome park owners to post an annual emergency preparedness plan in the park. The legislation was vetoed by Governor Brown because he felt this matter would be best addressed at the local government level so that the emergency plan can reflect the individual conditions of communities.

Position: Watch  
Status: Vetoed by the Governor

**AB 2605 (Gipson) Rest Breaks: Petroleum Facilities: Safety-Sensitive Positions.**

Effective until January 1, 2021, nonexempt employees at petroleum facilities must be relieved of all duties, including instant communication, during rest periods. If an employee needs to take care of an emergency during the rest period, the rest period must be made up or paid for one hour of work.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2663 (Friedman) Property taxation: change in ownership: exclusion: local registered domestic partners.**

This bill excludes local registered domestic partners from the definition of “change in ownership” on any transfer of property occurring on or after January 1, 2000, to June 26, 2015. The bill would authorize the county to charge a fee related to the application and reassessment reversal. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to prescribe the form for claiming the reassessment reversal. The bill would require any reassessment reversal to apply commencing with the lien date of the assessment year in which the claim is filed.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2665 (Salas) Absentee Ballots: Processing.**

This bill requires that jurisdictions with the computer capability to process vote by mail ballots electronically must program systems to also tally written in votes. Vote by mail ballots can begin to be processed 29 days before election day but written in votes can only be processed on the 10th business day prior to election day.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2679 (O’Donnell) Health Facilities: Linen Laundry.**

By January 1, 2020, health facilities must implement a laundry processing policy that allows for more energy and water efficient processes to hygienically clean linens.

Position: Watch  
Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2721 (Quirk) Cannabis: Testing Laboratories.**

This bill enables cannabis testing laboratories to receive and test cannabis samples from individuals over 21 that are growing the cannabis for personal use.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2753 (Friedman) Density bonuses: density bonus application.**

This bill requires a city or county to provide developers with a determination as to the amount of density bonus and any parking ratios requested by the developer for which the development is eligible and whether the developer has provided adequate information to make a determination as to any incentives, concessions, or waivers or reductions development standards requested by the applicant. The bill would require that this determination be based on the development project at the time the application is deemed complete and that the city or county adjust the amount of density bonus and parking ratios awarded based on any changes to the project during the course of development.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2760 (Wood) Prescription Drugs: Prescribers.**

This bill requires medical prescribers of opioid related pain relievers to offer a prescription for naxalone or another drug approved by the FDA to help with complete or partial depression for certain patient.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2797 (Bloom) Planning and zoning: density bonuses.**

This bill would require that any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which an applicant is entitled under the Density Bonus Law be permitted in a manner that is consistent with that law and the California Coastal Act of 1976. This bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2798 (Maienschein) Hospitals: licensing.**

This bill would prescribe timelines for the department to approve a written application submitted by a general acute care hospital or an acute psychiatric hospital to modify, add, or expand a service or program. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop an automated application system to process applications. Under the bill, the resources necessary to implement the application process would be made available, upon appropriation, from the Internal Departmental Quality Improvement Account.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2822 (Oberholte) California State Auditor: High-Risk Local Government Agency Audit Program.**

This bill enables the California State Auditor to identify high-risk local government agencies by assessing publicly available information to determine if there is potential for waste, fraud, abuse or

mismanagement. The State Auditor conduct can assessment at local government agencies before conducting the audit.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2853 (Medina) Local Government: Economic Development Subsidies.**

This bill proposed to require local agencies to post information online regarding name, warehouse address, purpose, etc. for economic development subsidies before approval of them by January 1, 2019. Local agencies would also have to provide public notice and hearings for each subsidy. This bill was vetoed by Governor Brown because it requires certain agencies to publicly report employee wages and benefit packages.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

**AB 2899 (Rubio) Cannabis: advertisements.**

This bill prohibits a cannabis licensee from publishing or disseminating advertisements or marketing of cannabis and cannabis products while the licensee's license is suspended.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2914 (Cooley) Cannabis in Alcoholic Beverages.**

This law prohibits cannabis licensees and alcohol licensees from selling, offering, or providing alcoholic beverages with cannabis or cannabis products to consumers.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 2986 (Cunningham) Transportation Network Companies: Disclosure of Participating Driver Information.**

This bill requires a transportation network company (i.e. Uber, Lyft) to provide passengers with the matched driver's first name, driver photo, picture of the make and model of the car, and license plate number through the company's mobile application.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 3067 (Chau) Internet: Marketing: Minors: Cannabis.**

This bill requires that internet websites that are primarily marketed for minors cannot advertise cannabis, cannabis products or instruments used to smoke or ingest cannabis and cannabis products. The purpose of prohibiting cannabis advertisements to minors aligns with the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**AB 3129 (Rubio) Firearms: Prohibited Persons.**

Beginning January 1, 2019, this law makes possessing a firearm if a person is or has been convicted a public offense punishable with jail for up to one year, a fine of maximum \$1,000 or both.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 25 (Portantino) Elections: alternate ballot order: Los Angeles County pilot program.**

This bill would require the county elections official for the County of Los Angeles to conduct elections using a specified alternate ballot order for elections conducted for three years after the date the county elections official declares that the Los Angeles County voting system modernization project underway in 2018 is complete and ready for operation.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 192 (Beall) Mental Health Services Fund.**

The bill determines that counties must expend no more than 33% of the average community services and support revenue received for its Local Mental Health Services Fund. This percentage should be reevaluated every 5 years. Counties with unspent funds that can be reallocated that have not submitted a plan of action to the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission by January 1, 2019 must remit the unspent funds back to the state.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 244 (Lara) Privacy: Personal Information.**

This bill requires that information obtained by a city to issue an identification card or for the administration of public services can be used only for that purpose and no other purposes including court order. The only way information can be possibly shared is if it is presented in a manner that completely dissociates the content from the corresponding person.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 311 (Pan) Commercial cannabis activity: licensed distributors.**

In immediate effect, cannabis is subject to quality assurance testing prior to sale at a retailer, microbusiness, or nonprofit. It is the distributor's responsibility to arrange the inspection at a testing laboratory. A fee from the laboratory can be issued to the distributor to cover the testing cost along with applicable taxes.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 759 (McGuire) Elections: Vote by Mail Ballots**

For mismatched signatures submitted by the voter, election officials can use signature verification technology and if that does not work, the official can use their own judgement. At least 8 days before

the certification of the election, the elections official must inform all voters whose signatures do not align for have until two days prior to the verification of the election to verify their signatures.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 782 (Skinner) Energy Data Transparency**

With the state's energy 100% renewable energy goal, this bill prepares for obtaining the first step, 33% renewable resources by December 31, 2020 by improving energy customer transparent access to data regarding their use and the renewable energy goals; electric and gas utility companies are responsible for sharing this information.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 834 (Jackson) State Lands: Leasing: Oil and Gas**

Beginning January 1, 2018, the Commission on State Mandates and local trustees can no longer enter a new lease or contract that authorizes new construction of oil and gas infrastructure in state waters or below water associated with the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf. This is in conjunction with proposals throughout the western states to oppose the federal government's plans to expand off-coast drilling.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 905 (Wiener) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale**

This bill, beginning January 1, 2021, and before January 2, 2026, would create a pilot program by which the cities of Cathedral City, Coachella, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Francisco, and West Hollywood could enact a local ordinance to allow alcohol sales between the hours of 2am and 4am.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed by Governor

**SB 946 (Lara) Sidewalk Vendors**

This bill allows sidewalk vending. Overall, sidewalk vendors must not interfere with the health or safety and enjoyment of nature or recreational activities.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1083 (Mitchell) Resource family approval**

This bill would extend the deadline by which foster care providers are required to have resource family approval to December 31, 2020, and extend the operation of current certifications, licenses, and approvals until that date.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1085 (Skinner) Public Employees: Leaves of Absence: Exclusive Bargaining Representative Service**

This bill requires, upon the request of the exclusive representative, public employers to grant reasonable leaves of absence without loss of compensation or other benefits for the purpose of enabling employees to serve as stewards or officers of the exclusive representative, or statewide or national employee organization to which the exclusive representative is affiliated. Leave may be granted on a full-time, part-time, periodic, or intermittent basis.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1100 (Portantino) Firearms: Transfers**

This bill increases the age requirement to purchase a long-gun from a licensed dealer from 18 to 21 years of age, with exemptions for a person who owns a valid hunting license, is an active or reserve peace officer, active federal officer, or active or reserve member of the military.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1113 (Monning) Mental Health in the Workplace: Voluntary Standards**

This bill establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee other mental health and human resources programs to establish a framework to be used at workplaces to reduce mental health stigma and increase awareness of the Mental Health Services Act. The commission will collect data from state health resources to include in its strategies and objectives.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1123 (Jackson) Disability Compensation: Paid Family Leave.**

Beginning January 2, 2021, this law adds a family temporary disability insurance program to the Unemployment Insurance Code. This insurance provides up to 6 weeks per year of wage replacement for employees that take time off of work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or domestic partner. It can also be used to bond with a minor within one year of birth, fostering, or adoption and for qualifying exigencies related to a family member's active duty.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1194 (Lara) Privacy: Lodging and Common Carriers.**

This bill prescribes that an employee or owner of a lodging facility or bus transportation company who offers or received payment should not disclose any or all guest information, unless by necessity to a peace officer.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1205 (Hill) Fire Protection Services: Inspections: Compliance Reporting.**

This bill stems from the Ghost Ship Fire. This bill requires city fire departments to report annually to the City Council on their ability to meet State fire inspection requirements and responsibilities.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1227 (Skinner) Density bonuses.**

This bill would require a density bonus be provided to a developer that agrees to construct a housing development in which all units in the development will be used for students enrolled full-time at an accredited institution of higher education. The developer must enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education to that effect, and dedicate 20% of the units to lower income students. The bill would set the density bonus at 35% of the number of these units.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1263 (Portantino) Ocean Protection Council: Statewide Microplastics Strategy**

This bill requires a strategy for addressing microplastics be included to the California Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy by December 31, 2024. At minimum, the strategy must include a plan for research, investigation of sources, approaches for reducing, and recommendations for policy changes.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1376 (Hill) Transportation Network Companies: Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities**

Known as the TNC Access for All Act, this bill prescribes that Transportation Network Companies (TNC) cannot discriminate against riders with disabilities, including those that use non-folding, mobility devices. By January 1, 2019, workshops conducted by the Public Utilities Commission must identify ideas to provide more wheelchair accessible vehicles. TNCs also must provide annual reports beginning January 1, 2020 to provide an analysis of their disability rider services.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1387 (Beall) Vehicles: License Plate Pilot Programs.**

This bill extends the completion to January 1, 2020 for pilot programs related to alternative devices for license plates. The alternative products must be approved by the Department of California Highway Patrol, provided at no cost to the state and provide an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**SB 1416 (McGuire) Local Government: Nuisance Abatement.**

This law proposed to allow cities to recover fines related to nuisance abatement.

Position: Watch

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

**SB 1459 (Cannella) Cannabis: Provisional License.**

This law enables cannabis licensing authorities to issue provisional licenses to an applicant who holds or has held a temporary license for the same premises or submitted a completed license application only until January 1, 2020. The provisional license is valid for 12 months.

Position: Watch

Status: Signed by the Governor

**City of Long Beach**  
**City of Long Beach - Legislative Matrix 10/22/2018 10:32 AM**

**Airport**

**[AB 1561](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Economic development: infrastructure: logistic hubs.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 313, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the Director of the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development to provide to the Legislature, not later than February 1, 2019, a strategy for international trade and investment that includes, at minimum, specified components. Existing law requires that this strategy include a framework that enables the office to evaluate on an ongoing basis, as appropriate, current workforce, infrastructure, research and development, and other needs of small and large firms, including, among other things, airports.This bill would extend to July 1, 2019, the date by which the director would be required to provide that strategy to the Legislature, and would instead require that the strategy identify the process the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development will use to complete that evaluation, and would require that the strategy also evaluate logistic hubs.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Airport, Economic Development

**[AB 3103](#) (Gloria D) Counties: airports.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to provide and maintain public airports and landing places for aerial traffic for use by the public, and authorizes the board of supervisors to levy a voter-approved special tax for these purposes.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Airport

**[AB 3173](#) (Irwin D) Unmanned aircraft systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/24/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing federal laws and regulations regulate the operation of unmanned aircraft systems (UASs), also known as drones or remotely piloted aircraft. Existing federal laws and regulations require the registration of certain UASs, require commercial operators of UASs to be licensed, prohibit the operation of UASs above specified altitudes and within specified distances of an airport, prohibit nighttime operation, and require a UAS to remain within the sight of the pilot. Existing California law prohibits the use of a UAS to interfere with emergency personnel or operations at the scene of an emergency. Existing law also creates a civil cause of action against a person who enters the airspace above the dwelling of another and captures images or other recordings, as specified. This bill would make it an

infraction to operate an unregistered UAS that is required to be registered under federal law.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Airport

## Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

### [AB 64](#) ([Bonta D](#)) **Cannabis: licensure and regulation.**

**Introduced:** 12/12/2016

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

#### Summary:

(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted 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. Existing law, the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA), also authorizes a person who obtains both a state license under MCRSA and the relevant local license to engage in commercial medicinal cannabis activity pursuant to those licenses, as specified. Both MCRSA and AUMA generally divide responsibility for state licensure and regulation between the Bureau of Marijuana Control (bureau) within the Department of Consumer Affairs, which serves as the lead state agency, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. AUMA requires the licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity by January 1, 2018. This bill, if SB 94 is enacted, would repeal that separate and distinct premises requirement. The bill would also prohibit a testing licensee under MAUCRSA from owning, or having an ownership interest in, a premises licensed under MAUCRSA for any activity except testing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

### [AB 106](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) **Cannabis: licenses: criminal records.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017

**Last Amended:** 2/26/2018

**Status:** 3/13/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 6, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 3/13/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

#### Summary:

(1)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 specify that the Bureau of Cannabis Control, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health may obtain and receive, at their discretion, criminal history information from the Department of Justice and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation for an applicant for any state license under MAUCRSA, including any license established by a licensing authority by regulation pursuant to the authority described above. The bill would require the Department of Justice to forward all requests for federal criminal history record information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for these purposes and to review the information and compile and disseminate a response to the licensing authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

### [AB 133](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) **Cannabis Regulation.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/11/2017

**Status:** 9/16/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 253, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/18/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and requires those state licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses by January 1, 2018. 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 revise the requirement that a licensee maintain a copy of the delivery request during delivery so that the request is not required to be physical. The bill would redefine delivery to include the use by a retailer of any technology platform regardless of whether the technology platform is owned and controlled by the retailer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 259 (Gipson D) Medical cannabis and nonmedical marijuana: California residency requirement for licensing.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Died on inactive file.

**Location:** 6/5/2017-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), added by Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to possess and use specified amounts of marijuana. AUMA provides for the licensing and regulation of cultivation, manufacture, distribution, testing, and retail sale of nonmedical marijuana and nonmedical marijuana products. Until December 31, 2019, AUMA requires a person to demonstrate continuous California residency from or before January 1, 2015, in order to be issued a license for commercial nonmedical marijuana activity. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent. This bill would require a person to demonstrate 3 years of continuous California residency prior to the date of application before being issued a license under either AUMA or MCRSA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 350 (Salas D) Cannabis edibles: appealing to children.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/6/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. AUMA places specified requirements on cannabis products, including prohibiting cannabis products that are designed to be appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain cannabis. This bill would amend the AUMA to prohibit a cannabis product from being made in the shape of a person, animal, insect, or fruit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Development Services, Health and Human Services

**AB 420 (Wood D) Personal income tax: deduction: commercial cannabis activity.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/19/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and after January 1, 2018, 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, authorized under MAUCRSA, thus allowing deduction of business expenses for a cannabis or marijuana trade or business under the Personal Income Tax Law, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 710 (Wood D) Cannabidiol.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 62, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Existing law designates cannabis in Schedule I. Cannabidiol is a compound contained in cannabis. This bill, if one of specified changes in federal law regarding the controlled substance cannabidiol occurs, would deem a physician, pharmacist, or other authorized healing arts licensee who prescribes, furnishes, or dispenses a product composed of cannabidiol, in accordance with federal law, to be in compliance with state law governing those acts. The bill would also provide that upon the effective date of one of those changes in federal law regarding cannabidiol, the prescription, furnishing, dispensing, transfer, transportation, possession, or use of that product in accordance with federal law is for a legitimate medical purpose and is authorized pursuant to state law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 729 (Gray D) Nonmedical marijuana: licensee regulation.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, makes various acts involving marijuana a crime except as authorized by law. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), added by Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to possess and use specified amounts of marijuana. AUMA also authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial marijuana activity, which does not include commercial medical cannabis activity, pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA prohibits a licensee from engaging in specified nonmedical

marijuana commercial activities with a person under 21 years of age. AUMA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial marijuana activity among the Bureau of Marijuana Control (bureau) within the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, and requires those state licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses by January 1, 2018. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses of the Legislature, to further its purposes and intent. AUMA also authorizes the Legislature by a majority vote to amend certain provisions of the act to implement specified substantive provisions, provided that the amendments are consistent with and further the purposes and intent of the act. This bill would require a licensing authority to suspend a license for a 3rd or subsequent violation of the prohibition on engaging in nonmedical marijuana commercial activities with a person under 21 years of age if the violation occurs within 36 months of the initial violation. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to revoke a license for a 3rd violation of that provision that occurs within any 36-month period. The bill would specify that these provisions do not limit the authority and discretion of a licensing authority to revoke a license prior to a 3rd violation when the circumstances warrant that penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 823 (Chau D) Edible cannabis products: labeling.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/6/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by an initiative statute at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older, including edible cannabis products. Existing law places requirements on edible cannabis products, including that the cannabis product be marked with a universal symbol, as determined by the State Department of Public Health. This bill would amend the act by requiring the universal symbol required to be on edible cannabis product not sold as a liquid, loose bulk good, or powder to meet specified requirements, including that the symbol be placed directly on at least one side of each serving so as to be distinguishable and easily recognizable as well as size and placement requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 844 (Burke D) California Marijuana Tax Fund: grants for support system navigation services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/28/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 Marijuana 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 funds to the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz. AUMA requires GO-Biz, in consultation with other specified state entities, to administer grants to local health departments and qualified community-based nonprofit organizations to support job placement, mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment, system navigation services, legal services, and linkages to medical care, as specified. This bill would amend AUMA by requiring GO-Biz to give preference to applicants for grants to provide support system navigation services, as described in AUMA, that meet specific minimum performance standards, including, among other standards, capability of providing service 24

hours per day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year. This bill would also establish the Community Reinvestments Grants Program Fund, as a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation, and require certain funds distributed to GO-Biz pursuant to AUMA to be deposited into that fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 845 (Wood D) Cannabidiol.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/11/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Existing law places cannabis in Schedule I. Cannabidiol is a compound found in cannabis. This bill, if one of specified changes in federal law regarding the controlled substance cannabidiol occurs, would provide that a physician, pharmacist, or other authorized healing arts licensee who prescribes, furnishes, or dispenses a product composed of cannabidiol, in accordance with federal law, is in compliance with state law governing those acts. The bill would also provide that upon the effective date of one of those changes in federal law regarding cannabidiol, the prescription, furnishing, dispensing, transfer, possession, or use of that product in accordance with federal law is for a legitimate medical purpose and is authorized pursuant to state law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 873 (Lackey R) Department of Food and Agriculture: commercial cannabis activity inspectors: peace officer duties.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/9/2018

**Status:** 7/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 138, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines who is a peace officer and specifies the powers of peace officers. Under existing law, specified categories of people are not peace officers but are authorized to exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer and the power to serve warrants, as specified, if they receive a course in the exercise of those powers. Included in this classification is a person employed by the Department of Food and Agriculture and designated by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture as an investigator, investigator supervisor, or investigator manager, provided that the person's primary duty is enforcement of, and investigations relating to, specified provisions of law under the purview of the department. This bill would add to the classification of persons who are not peace officers but who are authorized to exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer and the power to serve warrants, if trained as specified, a person employed by the Department of Food and Agriculture and designated by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture as an investigator, investigator supervisor, or investigator manager, provided that the person's primary duty is enforcement of, and investigations relating to, commercial cannabis activity. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 903 (Cunningham R) California Marijuana Tax Fund: California Highway Patrol.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 Marijuana 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 the sum of \$3,000,000 annually to the Department of the California Highway Patrol beginning fiscal year 2018–2019 until fiscal year 2022–2023, and requires the department to use those funds to, among other things, establish and adopt protocols to determine whether a driver is operating a vehicle while impaired and setting forth best practices to assist law enforcement agencies.This bill would amend AUMA by requiring the department to additionally use its annual appropriation from the fund to study the viability of standards for marijuana impairment and coordinate with research organizations within the state to accomplish, establish, and adopt these protocols and studies.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 924 (Bonta D) Indian tribes: commercial cannabis activity.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/13/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 specifies the requirements to obtain a license to engage in commercial cannabis activity. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions by a bill passed with a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature, if the amendment furthers its purposes and intent. AUMA also authorizes the Legislature to amend other provisions by a bill passed by a majority vote if the bill implements specified substantive provisions and the amendments are consistent with and further the purposes and intent of the act.This bill would establish the Cannabis Regulatory Enforcement Act for Tribal Entities or the "CREATE Act" and would require a tribe entering into a tribal cannabis regulatory agreement with the Governor, as ratified by the Legislature, to establish a tribal cannabis regulatory commission or agency pursuant to the tribe's established governmental process.This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 948 (Bonta D) Cannabis: taxation: electronic funds transfer.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/10/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the consumption of nonmedicinal cannabis by persons over 21 years of age, referred to as adult-use cannabis, and provides for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial adult-use cannabis activities. 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, until January 1, 2022, would instead authorize a person licensed under MAUCRSA

whose estimated tax liability under that law averages \$10,000 or more per month to remit amounts due by a means other than electronic funds transfer if the board deems it necessary to facilitate collection of amounts due. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 963 (Gipson D) Taxation: marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017  
**Last Amended:** 5/30/2017  
**Status:** 2/1/2018-Died on inactive file.  
**Location:** 6/1/2017-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, commencing January 1, 2018, imposes an excise tax on the purchase of marijuana and marijuana products, as defined, and a separate cultivation tax on marijuana that enters the commercial market, and requires revenues from those taxes, interest, penalties, and other related amounts to be deposited into the California Marijuana Tax Fund, which is continuously appropriated for specified purposes pursuant to a specified schedule. AUMA provides for the administration of both taxes by the State Board of Equalization (board) and requires persons required to be licensed involved in the cultivation and retail sale of marijuana or marijuana products to obtain a separate permit from the board. Under AUMA, a violation of provisions relating to these taxes is a crime unless otherwise specified. This bill would provide for the suspension or revocation of those permits, would authorize the board to deny an application for a permit if the applicant had previously been issued a permit that was suspended or revoked, among other reasons, and would set forth the process for appealing permit suspensions, revocations, and application denials. The bill would also impose specific criminal penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for certain violations of the provisions relating to the cultivation and excise taxes on marijuana. By modifying the scope of a crime and imposing new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. As revenues from the fines imposed by the bill would be deposited into the California Marijuana Tax Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

**AB 1002 (Cooley D) Center for Cannabis Research.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017  
**Last Amended:** 7/18/2017  
**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)  
**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes the creation by the University of California of the California Cannabis Research Program, the purpose of which is to develop and conduct studies intended to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis and, if found valuable, to develop medical guidelines for the appropriate administration and use of cannabis. Existing law authorizes the program to conduct focused controlled clinical trials on the usefulness of cannabis in patients diagnosed with specified conditions, including cancer and glaucoma. This bill would expand the purview of the program to include the study of naturally occurring constituents of cannabis and synthetic compounds that have effects similar to naturally occurring cannabinoids. The bill would authorize the program to cultivate cannabis to be used exclusively for research purposes and to contract with a private entity to provide expertise in cultivating medical cannabis. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1090 (Cunningham R) Cannabis use: location restrictions.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/10/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to possess and use specified amounts of cannabis. AUMA specifies that possessing, smoking, or ingesting cannabis or cannabis products in or upon the grounds of a school, day care center, or youth center while children are present is prohibited. AUMA makes a violation of this location restriction punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor, as specified. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature, if the amendments are consistent with and further the purposes and intent of the act. This bill would prohibit the possession, smoking, or ingesting of cannabis or cannabis products in or upon the grounds of a school, day care center, or youth center, regardless of whether children are present. 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:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1254 (Wood D) Production or cultivation of a controlled substance: civil penalties.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/10/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes a person found to have violated specified provisions of law generally protecting fish and wildlife, water, or other natural resources in connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled substance liable for a civil penalty in addition to any penalties imposed by any other law. Existing law authorizes the imposition of larger fines on a person who violates one of these provisions on specified types of public or private land or while the person was trespassing on public or private land than on a person who violates one of these provisions on land that the person owns, leases, or otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner. With respect to a violation that occurs on land that a person owns, leases, or otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner, existing law makes each day that a violation occurs or continues to occur a separate violation subject to the additional civil penalty. This bill would also make each day that a violation occurs or continues to occur on the specified types of public or private land or while the person was trespassing on public or private land a separate violation subject to the additional civil penalty.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

**AB 1527 (Jones-Sawyer D) Cannabis: Cannabis Control Appeals Panel.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 7/16/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 95, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/16/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 establishes in state government a Cannabis

Control Appeals Panel to review specified decisions of licensing authorities appealed by any person aggrieved by those decisions. MAUCRSA requires that the panel consist of one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and 3 members appointed by the Governor, as specified. MAUCRSA authorizes the Governor to remove from office a member of the panel appointed by the Governor. MAUCRSA authorizes the Legislature to remove any member of the panel from office for certain reasons. This bill would eliminate the Legislature's power to remove a member of the panel for certain reasons and would provide that the members of the panel may be removed from office by their appointing authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1578 (Jones-Sawyer D) Cannabis programs: cooperation with federal authorities.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, which responsibility is generally divided between the Bureau of Cannabis Control within the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and maintain a voluntary program for the issuance of identification cards to qualified patients who have a physician's recommendation for medical cannabis. Existing law requires the counties to process applications and maintain records for the identification card program. This bill would prohibit a state or local agency, as defined, from taking certain actions without a federal agent obtaining a court order signed by a judge and presenting that order to the state or local agency, including using agency money, facilities, property, equipment, or personnel to assist a federal agency to investigate, detain, detect, report, obtain information, or arrest a person for commercial or noncommercial cannabis activity that is authorized or allowed under state and local law in the State of California and from transferring an individual to federal law enforcement or detaining an individual at the request of federal law enforcement or federal authorities for cannabis-related activity that is legal under state and applicable local law.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1652 (Kalra D) Cannabis: distribution and transportation: evaluation.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/27/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, establishes a program for the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016, added by an initiative statute at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the possession and use of marijuana by persons 21 years of age and over and provides for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial nonmedical marijuana activities. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to evaluate the existing framework of medicinal cannabis and nonmedical marijuana. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office, in consultation with stakeholders, to report to the Legislature by June 1, 2018, on whether additional changes are necessary to help alleviate the unlawful commercial distribution and transportation of medical cannabis and nonmedical marijuana.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1686 (Gloria D) Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: licenses: application: labor peace agreement.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/19/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and requires those state licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses by January 1, 2018. 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 require that the statement relating to the labor peace agreement be signed, notarized, and submitted electronically. The bill would authorize an applicant to submit a physical copy of the labor peace agreement in the event that the licensing authority does not have the ability to receive electronic copies of labor peace agreements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1700 (Cooper D) Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: OSHA training.**

**Introduced:** 2/28/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/18/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of 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 requires those state licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses by January 1, 2018. 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 require an applicant for a state license under MAUCRSA to provide a statement that the applicant employs, or will employ within one year of receiving a license, an employee who has successfully completed a federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration 10-hour general industry course. 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

**AB 1733 (Lackey R) Cannabis transportation: enforcement: Department of the California Highway Patrol.**

**Introduced:** 9/14/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of the California Highway Patrol to enforce all laws regulating the operation of vehicles and the use of the highways. Existing law makes it a crime to transport,

import into the state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or offer to transport, import into the state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempt to import into the state or transport cannabis, except as otherwise provided by law. Existing law also prohibits using a minor to transport cannabis or driving while under the influence of cannabis. This bill would make the California Highway Patrol the lead agency for the enforcement of offenses involving the transportation of cannabis across local jurisdictions and offenses involving interstate commerce.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1741 (Bonta D) Cannabis: taxation: electronic funds transfer.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 228, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the consumption of nonmedicinal cannabis by persons over 21 years of age, referred to as adult-use cannabis, and provides for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial adult-use cannabis activities. 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, until January 1, 2022, would instead authorize a person licensed under MAUCRSA, whose estimated tax liability under that law averages \$10,000 or more per month, to remit amounts due by a means other than electronic funds transfer if the board deems it necessary to facilitate collection of amounts due. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1744 (McCarty D) After school programs: substance use prevention: funding: cannabis revenue.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 education 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

**AB 1793 (Bonta D) Cannabis convictions: resentencing.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 993, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. Under AUMA, a person 21 years of age or older may, among other things, possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away, as specified, up to 28.5 grams of cannabis and up to 8 grams of concentrated cannabis. Existing law authorizes a person to petition for the recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing of a conviction, or redesignation of a conviction of an offense for which a lesser offense or no offense would be imposed under AUMA. This bill would require the Department of Justice, before July 1, 2019, to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation pursuant to AUMA. The bill would require the department to notify the prosecution of all cases in their jurisdiction that are eligible for recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. The bill would require the prosecution to, on or before July 1, 2020, review all cases and determine whether to challenge the resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. The bill would authorize the prosecution to challenge the resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation if the person does not meet the eligibility requirements or presents an unreasonable risk to public safety. The bill would require the prosecution to notify the public defender and the court when they are challenging a particular resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation, and would require the prosecution to notify the court if they are not challenging a particular resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. By imposing additional duties on local entities, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the court to automatically reduce or dismiss the conviction pursuant to AUMA if there is no challenge by July 1, 2020. The bill would require the department to modify the state summary criminal history information database in conformance with the recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation within 30 days and to post specified information on its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, City Prosecutor

**AB 1863 (Jones-Sawyer D) Personal income tax: deduction: commercial cannabis activity.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/8/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and after January 1, 2018, 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 for a cannabis trade or business under the Personal Income Tax Law, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 1996 (Lackey R) The California Cannabis Research Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, if the Regents of the University of California accept the responsibility, 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 San Diego Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research. This bill would conform the name of the program throughout the code, including for purposes of the appropriation made by AUMA, as the California Cannabis Research Program and would specify that the program is hosted by the Center for Cannabis Research. The bill would authorize the program to cultivate cannabis for its use in research, as specified. The bill would expand the purview of the program to include the study of naturally occurring constituents of cannabis and synthetic compounds that have effects similar to naturally occurring cannabinoids and 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 prohibit the use of specified funds from the California Cannabis Tax Fund from being used for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2020 (Quirk D) Cannabis: local jurisdiction licensees: temporary event license.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 749, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 authorizes an applicant to apply to all applicable state licensing authorities to obtain a state license to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity, and requires the applicant to obtain a separate license for each location where it engages in commercial cannabis activity. 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 would authorize a state temporary event license to be issued to a licensee for an event to be held at any other venue expressly approved by a local jurisdiction for events, as described. The bill would modify the requirements codified in MAUCRSA to include requirements that are similar to those provided in regulations adopted by the bureau described above, including requiring that all participants who are engaged in the onsite retail sale of cannabis or cannabis products at the event be licensed to engage in that activity, and requiring an applicant who submits an application for a state temporary event license to, 60 days before the event, provide the bureau a list of all licensees that will be providing onsite sales of cannabis or cannabis products at the event and to update that list in a manner similar to what is provided in existing regulations. The bill would specifically authorize the bureau to impose a civil penalty on any person who violates the requirements governing state temporary event licenses in an amount up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation. The bill would authorize the bureau to require the event and all participants to cease operations without delay if in the opinion of the bureau or local law enforcement it is necessary to protect the immediate public health and safety of the people of the state. The bill would authorize the bureau to require the event organizer to immediately expel from the event any participant selling cannabis or cannabis products without a license from the bureau that authorizes the participant to sell cannabis or cannabis products and would authorize the bureau to require the event and all participants to cease operations immediately if the participant does not leave immediately. The bill would specify that an order by the bureau for the event to cease operations does not entitle the event organizer or any participant in the event to a hearing or an appeal of the decision. The bill would exempt an order by the bureau for the event to cease operations from specified provisions related to the discipline of a license and from specified provisions related to the appeal of a decision by a licensing authority. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2069 (Bonta D) Medicinal cannabis: employment discrimination.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. The act prohibits various forms of employment discrimination, including discharging or refusing to hire or to select for training programs on a prohibited basis. This bill would provide that, when used to treat a known physical or mental disability or known medical condition, the medical use of cannabis by a qualified patient or person with an identification card is subject to reasonable accommodation. The bill would provide that it does not prohibit an employer from refusing to hire an individual or discharging an employee who is a qualified person with an identification card, if hiring or failing to discharge an employee would cause the employer to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law. The bill would also provide that it does not prohibit an employer from terminating the employment of, or taking corrective action against, an employee who is impaired on the property or premises of the place of employment or during the hours of employment because of the use of cannabis. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2164 (Cooley D) Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/29/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 316, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Existing law requires the ordinance adopted by the local agency to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. This bill would allow the ordinance to provide for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties for the violation of building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural, health and safety, or zoning requirements if the violation exists as a result of, or to facilitate, the illegal cultivation of cannabis, except as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2215 (Kalra D) Veterinarians: cannabis: animals.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 819, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 authorize the board to revoke or suspend a veterinarian license, or to assess a fine, for accepting, soliciting, or offering any form of remuneration from or to a Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) licensee if the veterinarian or his or her immediate family has a financial interest, as defined, with the MAUCRSA licensee. The bill would authorize the board to revoke or suspend a veterinarian license, or to assess a fine, for discussing medicinal cannabis with a client while the veterinarian is employed by, or has an agreement with, a MAUCRSA licensee. The bill would authorize the board to revoke or suspend a license, or to assess a fine, for distributing any form of advertising for cannabis in California. The bill would prohibit a licensed veterinarian from dispensing or administering cannabis or cannabis products to an animal patient. Because a violation of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act's provisions is a crime, the bill would expand the scope of that crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2255 (Lackey R) Cannabis: distribution: deliveries: violations.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would prohibit a licensed distributor from transporting an amount of cannabis or cannabis products in excess of the amount stated on the shipping manifest. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2402 (Low D) Cannabis: personal information.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018  
**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 583, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, among other things, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, including cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and retail sale. Existing law requires licensees to maintain specified records of commercial cannabis transactions. This bill would prohibit a licensee from disclosing a consumer's personal information, as defined, to a 3rd party, as specified, except to the extent necessary to allow responsibility for payment to be determined and payment to be made or if the consumer has consented to the licensee's disclosure of the personal information. The bill would prohibit a licensee from discriminating against a consumer or denying a consumer a product or service because he or she has not provided consent to authorize the licensee to disclose the consumer's nonpublic personal information to a 3rd party not directly related to the transaction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2520 (Cooper D) California Illegal Cannabis Task Force.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/25/2018  
**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE

FILE on 5/9/2018)

Location: 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 of 2016 (AUMA) enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, aims to take nonmedicinal cannabis production and sales out of the hands of the illegal market by regulating the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedicinal purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. This bill would create the California Illegal Cannabis Task Force, which would, among other things, analyze existing statutes to determine if they adequately address illegal cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and diversion of cannabis to other states, and recommend necessary revisions or new provisions. The bill would specify the membership of the task force, and would require members to be selected and to meet no later than March 1, 2019. The bill would require the task force to conduct a study, as specified, and report its findings to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2019. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2022.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2525 (Wood D) Conservation of public lands: unlawful cannabis cultivation: mitigation and enforcement.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

Location: 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency and makes the Department of Fish and Wildlife the trustee for fish and wildlife resources of the state. Existing law prohibits a person or other entity from diverting or obstructing the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the department and, if necessary, entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement. Existing law requires the department to establish a watershed enforcement program to facilitate the investigation, enforcement, and prosecution of unlawful water diversions and other violations of the Fish and Game Code associated with cannabis cultivation. Existing law requires the department, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to establish a multiagency task force, known as the Watershed Enforcement Team, to address the environmental impacts of cannabis cultivation. This bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife to collaborate with the Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct an annual survey of all public lands, as defined, and all surface water sources on public lands, for unlawful cannabis cultivation activity; to compile a database of unlawful cannabis cultivation activity occurring on public lands; and to ensure that this activity is eradicated by the Watershed Enforcement Team or other appropriate authority.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2555 (Cooley D) Cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/18/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/28/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 and requires those state licensing authorities to begin issuing licenses by January 1, 2018. This bill would define "immature cannabis plant" for purposes of AUMA. The bill would provide for a unique identifier that references the lot of plants to which an immature plant belongs, instead of requiring a unique identifier for each immature plant, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2641 (Wood D) Cannabis: licenses: onsite sales: temporary events.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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. MAUCRSA authorizes an applicant to apply to all applicable state licensing authorities to obtain a state license to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity, and requires the applicant to obtain a separate license for each location where the applicant engages in commercial cannabis activity. This bill would specifically authorize the bureau to issue such a state temporary event license to a licensee under MAUCRSA that meets prescribed requirements, including having a valid license, permit, or other authorization, issued by a local jurisdiction that enables the licensee to conduct commercial cannabis activity. The bill would specifically prohibit the bureau from issuing a state temporary cannabis event license for a particular event unless the local jurisdiction in which the event will be held has approved the event. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2717 (Lackey R) Driving under the influence: blood tests.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/13/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 177, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person who drives a motor vehicle is deemed to have given his or her consent to chemical testing of his or her blood, breath, or urine, as specified, for the purpose of determining the alcoholic or drug content of his or her blood if lawfully arrested for one of specified driving-under-the-influence offenses. The United States Supreme Court, in Birchfield v. North Dakota (2016) 136 S.Ct. 2160, held that the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution permitted warrantless breath tests incident to arrests for drunk driving, but did not permit warrantless blood tests incident to arrests for drunk driving, and held that a motorist cannot be punished criminally for his or her refusal to submit to a blood test. The court held that administrative penalties could be imposed for a refusal to submit to a blood test for those purposes. This bill would amend statutory law to comport with the Birchfield decision. The bill would repeal the imposition of criminal penalties for the refusal by a person to submit to or complete a blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic or drug content of his or her blood if lawfully arrested for one of specified driving-under-the-influence offenses. The bill would clarify that a person is required to be told that his or her failure to submit to, or the failure to complete, the

required breath, blood, or urine tests will result in administrative suspension or revocation by the Department of Motor Vehicles of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2721 (Quirk D) Cannabis: testing laboratories.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 546, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 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 authorizes testing laboratories to receive and test samples of cannabis or cannabis products from a qualified patient or primary caregiver only if the qualified patient or primary caregiver presents the qualified patient's valid physician's recommendation for cannabis for medicinal purposes. Existing law prohibits testing laboratories from certifying samples from a qualified patient or primary caregiver for resale or transfer to another party or licensee. Existing law requires all tests performed by a testing laboratory for a qualified patient or primary caregiver to be recorded with the name of the qualified patient or primary caregiver and the amount of cannabis or cannabis product received. This bill would authorize a testing laboratory to receive and test samples of cannabis or cannabis products from a person over 21 years of age when the cannabis has been grown by that person and will be used solely for his or her personal use pursuant to AUMA. The bill would prohibit a testing laboratory from certifying samples from the person over 21 years of age for resale or transfer to another person. The bill would require all tests pursuant to these provisions to be recorded with the name of the person submitting the sample and the amount of cannabis or cannabis product received.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2799 (Jones-Sawyer D) Adult-use cannabis and medicinal cannabis: license application: OSHA training.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 971, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent. This bill, except as specified, would require an applicant for initial licensure or renewal of a state license under MAUCRSA to provide a statement that the applicant employs, or will employ within one year of receiving a license or renewal, one supervisor and one employee who have successfully completed a Cal-OSHA 30-hour general industry course offered by a training provider that is authorized by an OSHA Training Institute Education Center to provide the course. 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

**AB 2810 (Levine D) Cannabis: cultivation licenses: Sun-Grown Cannabis Commission and Indoor-Grown Cannabis Commission.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/20/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B.&P. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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.This bill would additionally authorize, as a Type IC, or "specialty cottage," license, a licensee to engage in cultivation of 2,500 square feet or less of total canopy size for outdoor cultivation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2866 (Cooper D) Cannabis regulation.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (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. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent.This bill would make a violation of that requirement by a cannabis-related business licensee, or by a licensed or unlicensed cannabis-related business using a fictitious license number, subject to a civil penalty of \$10,000 per incident, but would require a business to be provided 48 hours to correct its first violation prior to being subject to the civil penalty. The bill would continuously appropriate the funds from these civil penalties to the Board of State and Community Corrections to provide grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties to fund cannabis control officers, as provided, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would declare that these provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2899 (Rubio D) Cannabis: advertisements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 923, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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 authorizes a licensee to advertise and market cannabis and cannabis products subject to specified restrictions, including accurately and legibly identifying the licensee responsible for that content by adding, at a minimum, the licensee's license number, and prohibits a licensee from, among other things, advertising or marketing in a manner that is false or untrue. Under MAUCRSA, each licensing authority is authorized to suspend or revoke a licensee's

license for failure to comply with these provisions, among other things. This bill would prohibit a licensee from publishing or disseminating advertisements or marketing of cannabis and cannabis products while the licensee's license is suspended. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2914 (Cooley D) Cannabis in alcoholic beverages.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 827, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, among other things, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, including cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and retail sale. Existing law prohibits a commercial cannabis licensee from selling alcoholic beverages or tobacco products on or at any premises with a commercial cannabis license. This bill would prohibit a licensee from selling, offering, or providing a cannabis product that is an alcoholic beverage, including, but not limited to, an infusion of cannabis or cannabinoids derived from industrial hemp into an alcoholic beverage. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2929 (Quirk D) Cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. B., P. & E.D. on 5/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 allow a licensee to conduct any commercial cannabis activity allowed under its license with any other licensee, as specified, and would find and declare that this furthers the purpose of the initiative measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 2980 (Gipson D) Cannabis: premises: common space.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 requires an applicant for a cannabis license to provide a detailed diagram of the proposed premises wherein the license privileges will be exercised, including showing common or shared entryways. MAUCRSA defines premises for the purposes of the act to mean the designated structure or structures and land specified in the application for the license, as provided. This bill would define premises as the area specified in the application wherein the license

privileges are, or will be, exercised, as provided. The bill would require that provisions of MAUCRSA not be construed to prohibit two or more licensed premises from sharing common use areas wherein no license privileges will be exercised so long as all licensees comply with the requirements of the act, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 3067 (Chau D) Internet: marketing: minors: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 347, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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 prohibits any advertising or marketing placed in broadcast, cable, radio, print, and digital communications from being displayed unless at least 71.6% of the audience is reasonably expected to be 21 years of age or older. This bill would prohibit an operator of an Internet Web site, online service, online application, or mobile application directed to minors, or an advertising service that is notified by an operator that the site, service, or application is directed to minors, from marketing or advertising any cannabis, cannabis product, cannabis business, or cannabis-related instrument or paraphernalia on the Internet Web site, online service, online application, or mobile application. The bill would also prohibit an operator from knowingly using, disclosing, or compiling, the personal information of a minor for the purpose of marketing or advertising any cannabis, cannabis product, cannabis business, or cannabis-related instrument or paraphernalia. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 3069 (Cooper D) Cannabis: informational, educational, or training events.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 8/29/2018-Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Under existing administrative law, the Bureau of Cannabis Control may issue a state temporary cannabis event license to allow retailers and microbusinesses licensed under MAUCRSA to make onsite sales of cannabis goods at a temporary cannabis event. This bill would authorize retailers, cultivators, and manufacturers that are licensed under MAUCRSA to participate in, and not be required to obtain a temporary cannabis event license or other temporary license for, a cannabis informational, educational, or training event held for state and local government officials, including, but not limited to, legislators, city council members, law enforcement organizations, emergency medical services staff, firefighters, child protective services, and social workers; employees of health care facilities; and employees of public and private schools, if specified conditions are met. These conditions would include that the event is not open to the public and that onsite consumption, provision of free samples, or sale is prohibited at the event. The bill would require that licensed cannabis retailers, cultivators, and manufacturers transporting cannabis products between their licensed premises and the event venue use a licensed distributor under MAUCRSA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 3157 (Lackey R) Taxation: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/10/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 an excise tax commencing January 1, 2018, on the purchase of cannabis and cannabis products, as defined, 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 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 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 June 1, 2021, at which time the excise tax rate would revert back to 15%. This bill would suspend the imposition of the cultivation tax on and after the operative date of this bill until June 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AB 3261 (Low D) Cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 4/2/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 599, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, and renamed the Bureau of Marijuana Control the Bureau of Cannabis Control. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to reflect the name change of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, and would make other conforming changes to reflect the consolidation of the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AJR 27 (Low D) Cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 168, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would urge the United States Department of Justice not to direct its enforcement priorities towards California’s lawfully and closely regulated cannabis industry, among other things.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**AJR 28 (Jones-Sawyer D) Financial institutions: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 6/14/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 101, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 6/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would urge the Congress and the President to pass legislation that would allow financial institutions to provide services to the cannabis industry.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 65 (Hill D) Vehicles: alcohol and marijuana: penalties.**

**Introduced:** 12/29/2016

**Last Amended:** 5/11/2017

**Status:** 9/11/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 232, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/11/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it an infraction to drink any alcoholic beverage while driving a motor vehicle upon any highway or on other specified lands. Existing law also prohibits a driver or passenger from drinking any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a highway, and makes a violation of this provision punishable as an infraction. This bill would instead make drinking an alcoholic beverage or smoking or ingesting marijuana or any marijuana product while driving, or while riding as a passenger in, a motor vehicle being driven upon a highway or upon specified lands punishable as an infraction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

**SB 94 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Cannabis: medicinal and adult use.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/9/2017

**Status:** 6/27/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 27, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 6/27/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act makes various acts involving marijuana a crime except as authorized by law. Under the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 and existing law commonly referred to as the Medical Marijuana Program, these authorized exceptions include exemptions for the use of marijuana for personal medical purposes by patients pursuant to physician's recommendations and exemptions for acts by those patients and their primary caregivers related to that personal medical use. The Medical Marijuana Program also provides immunity from arrest to those exempt patients or designated primary caregivers who engage in certain acts involving marijuana, up to certain limits, and who have identification cards issued pursuant to the program unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the information contained in the card is false or fraudulent, the card has been obtained by means of fraud, or the person is otherwise in violation of the law. Under existing law, a person who steals, fraudulently uses, or commits other prohibited acts with respect to those identification cards is subject to criminal penalties. Under existing law, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense resulted in a violation of endangered or threatened species laws. This bill would require probable cause to believe that the information on the card is false or fraudulent, the card was obtained by fraud, or the person is otherwise in violation of the law to overcome immunity from arrest to patients and primary caregivers in possession of an identification card. The bill would authorize a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof,

where that activity results in a violation of specified laws relating to the unlawful taking of fish and wildlife to be charged with a felony. By modifying 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:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 162 (Allen D) Cannabis: marketing.**

**Introduced:** 1/19/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for medical purposes and for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. Existing law places specified restrictions on the advertising or marketing of cannabis and cannabis products, including prohibiting advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to consume cannabis or cannabis products. This bill would specify that advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to consume cannabis or cannabis products includes all advertising of cannabis or cannabis products through the use of branded merchandise, including, but not limited to, clothing, hats, or other merchandise with the name or logo of the product. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 311 (Pan D) Commercial cannabis activity: licensed distributors.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 556, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity. Existing law requires a licensed distributor to arrange for a testing laboratory to obtain a representative sample of each cannabis batch at the distributor's premises for testing and, upon issuance of a certificate of analysis by a licensed testing laboratory, conduct a quality assurance review before distribution to ensure the labeling and packaging conform to the legal requirements. Existing law authorizes cannabis and cannabis products fit for sale to be transported only from the distributor's premises to the premises of a licensed retailer, microbusiness, or nonprofit. This bill would require that transportation to be for the purpose of retail sale. The bill would also authorize a licensed distributor to transport cannabis or cannabis products that are fit for sale to the premises of another licensed distributor for further distribution. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

**SB 829 (Wiener D) Cannabis: donations.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 would similarly authorize those specified licensees to provide free cannabis or cannabis products to a medical cannabis patient if specified requirements are met, including that the cannabis or cannabis products otherwise meet specified requirements of MAUCRSA. The bill would authorize those specified 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 930 (Hertzberg D) Financial institutions: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 1127 (Hill D) Pupil health: administration of medicinal cannabis: schoolsites.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 him or her by a physician and surgeon or ordered for him or her 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 to the pupil who is a qualified patient entitled to the protections of the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 medicinal cannabis, excluding in a smokeable or vapeable form, at a schoolsite. The bill would authorize the policy to be rescinded for any reason, as provided. The bill would provide that pupil records collected for the purpose of administration of medicinal cannabis are

confidential, shall be used only for the purpose of administration of medicinal cannabis, shall not be open to the public for inspection, and shall not be disclosed for any reason, except as required by a state or federal court order. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1273 (Hill D) Vehicles: marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or drugs from driving a vehicle. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving under the influence and proximately causing bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law defines a drug, for purposes of these provisions as any substance, or combination of substances, other than alcohol, which can affect the nervous system, brain, or muscles of a person in a manner that impairs the ability to safely drive a vehicle. This bill would recast these provisions to make driving under the influence of several classifications of drugs each a separate offense, with no changes to the penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1294 (Bradford D) Cannabis: state and local equity programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 794, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 enact the California Cannabis Equity Act of 2018. The bill would authorize the Bureau of Cannabis Control, upon request by a local jurisdiction, to provide technical assistance, as defined, to a local equity program that helps local equity applicants or local equity licensees. The bill would, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, authorize an eligible local jurisdiction to submit an application to the bureau for a grant to assist local equity applicants and local equity licensees through that local jurisdiction's equity program. The bill would require the bureau to review an application, and to grant funding to an eligible local jurisdiction, based on specified factors. The bill would require an eligible local jurisdiction that receives grant funds pursuant to these provisions to use the grant funds to assist local equity licensees in that local jurisdiction to gain entry to, and to successfully operate in, the state's regulated cannabis marketplace. The bill would require an eligible local jurisdiction that receives grant funds pursuant to these provisions to, on or before a specified date, submit an annual report to the bureau that contains specified information on the use of the grant funds and specified demographic data. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1302 (Lara D) Cannabis: local jurisdiction: prohibitions on delivery.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on

5/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 authorizes a licensee who obtains a retailer, microbusiness, or a specified type of nonprofit to deliver cannabis or cannabis products, and imposes requirements on the delivery of cannabis or cannabis products. MAUCRSA prohibits a local jurisdiction from preventing the delivery of cannabis or cannabis products on public roads by a licensee who is acting in compliance with MAUCRSA as well as any local law adopted pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA generally authorizes a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate licensed businesses located within the local jurisdiction. This bill would prohibit a local government from adopting or enforcing any ordinance that would prohibit a licensee from delivering cannabis within or outside of the jurisdictional boundaries of the local jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1315 (Nielsen R) Cannabis: packaging and labeling.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law places restrictions on the packaging and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products, including prohibiting the packaging and labeling from being attractive to children and prescribing statements to be printed on the packaging. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1318 (Mendoza D) Cannabis or cannabis products.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 the AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend, by a majority vote, certain provisions of the act to implement specified substantive provisions, provided that the amendments are consistent with and further the purposes and intent of the act. 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 make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1409 (Wilk R) Industrial hemp.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 986, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law governs the growth of industrial hemp and imposes specified procedures and requirements on a person who grows industrial hemp, not including an established agricultural research institution, as defined. Existing law defines "industrial hemp" to be the same as that term is defined in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, which defines that term as a fiber or oilseed crop, or both, that is limited to types of the plant Cannabis sativa L. with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content that does not exceed a specified THC limit, the plant's seeds or resin, and specified substances and mixtures of the plant or its seeds or resin. Existing law requires that industrial hemp only be grown if it is on the list of approved hemp seed cultivars, which includes industrial hemp seed cultivars certified on or before January 1, 2013, by specific organizations, except as specified. Existing law requires industrial hemp to be grown only as a densely planted fiber or oilseed crop, or both. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), added by Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, requires this crop to be grown in minimum acreages of 1/10 of an acre, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the ornamental and clandestine cultivation of industrial hemp plants, and, except under specified circumstances, pruning and tending of individual industrial hemp plants and culling of industrial hemp. Existing law requires sampling and laboratory testing of industrial hemp, as provided, to determine compliance with THC limits and destruction of industrial hemp that exceeds those limits. Existing law establishes timeframes for sampling of industrial hemp and, if applicable, destruction of industrial hemp that exceeds THC limits.This bill would delete the requirement that industrial hemp seed cultivars be certified on or before January 1, 2013, in order to be included on the list of approved hemp seed cultivars. The bill would authorize industrial hemp to be produced by clonal propagation, as provided, of industrial hemp that is on the list of approved seed cultivars. The bill would also delete the prohibitions on ornamental cultivation of industrial hemp plants, pruning and tending of individual industrial hemp plants, and culling of industrial hemp. By removing limitations on the types of industrial hemp seed cultivars that may be cultivated, the means by which industrial hemp may be produced, and the purposes for which industrial hemp may be cultivated, with payment of a registration or renewal fee, the bill would establish new sources of revenue for a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would authorize a county agricultural commissioner or a county, as appropriate, to retain the amount of a registration or renewal fee necessary to reimburse direct costs incurred by the commissioner in the collection of the fee. The bill would also authorize the board of supervisors of a county to establish a registration or renewal fee to cover other costs of the county agricultural commissioner and the county of implementing, administering, and enforcing these provisions, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1451 (Fuller R) Licenses: sale to underaged persons: penalties.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Under MAUCRSA, a person may be issued a retailer license and a microbusiness license for commercial adult-use, designated an A-type license, and for commercial medicinal cannabis activity, designated an M-type license. That act also requires a licensee to obtain a separate license for each location where it engages in commercial cannabis activity.This bill would impose specific penalties on any licensee who holds an A-type or M-type retailer license or A-type or M-type microbusiness license who sells, furnishes, or causes to be sold or furnished cannabis or cannabis

products to any person under the legal age on the licensed retail premises or who permits any person under the legal age to consume cannabis or cannabis products on the licensed retail premises, by subjecting the licensee to a suspension or revocation of its A-type and M-type retailer license and A-type and M-type microbusiness license issued for that retail premises where the violation occurred, as provided. The bill would not preclude any additional disciplinary actions to be taken by a licensing authority against the licensee for these acts or omissions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement

**SB 1459 (Cannella R) Cannabis: provisional license.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 857, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, until January 1, 2020, would authorize a licensing authority to issue a provisional license if specified conditions are met. By requiring additional applications to be signed under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the provisional annual license to be valid for 12 months and would prohibit the license from being renewed. The bill would require the provisions of MAUCRSA to apply to a provisional license in the same manner as to an annual license, except as specified. The bill would exempt the issuance of a provisional license from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit the refusal by the licensing authority to issue a provisional license or revocation or suspension by the licensing authority of a provisional license from entitling the applicant or licensee to a hearing or an appeal of the decision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

**City Attorney**

**AB 976 (Berman D) Electronic filing and service.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/7/2017

**Status:** 9/27/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 319, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/27/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes a trial court to adopt local rules permitting the electronic filing of documents, subject to uniform rules adopted by the Judicial Council and other specified conditions. Existing law also authorizes a superior court, by local rule, to require the electronic filing of documents, upon adoption of uniform rules by the Judicial Council for mandatory electronic filing and service of documents for specified civil actions, and subject to other conditions. Under existing law, the Orange County Superior Court is authorized until July 1, 2014, to establish a pilot project to require parties to specified civil actions to file and serve documents electronically, subject to certain requirements. This bill would remove the authorization of the Orange County Superior Court to establish the aforementioned pilot project, and would instead authorize all trial courts in the State of California to, by local rule, require the electronic filing and service of documents in civil actions, as specified, in accordance with certain requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Attorney

**AB 2317 (Eggman D) Whistleblower protection: county patients' rights advocates.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law 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. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would extend the protections afforded to employees under these provisions to county patients' rights advocates appointed or under contract to provide services relating to mental health advocacy. The bill would provide that prohibitions against retaliation by an employer apply to the state or local contracting agency under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Attorney, Human Resources

**AB 2930 (Santiago D) Unlawful detainer: nuisance: unlawful weapons and ammunition.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 880, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines a nuisance and includes within this definition anything that is injurious to health, including nuisance caused by illegal conduct involving unlawful weapons or ammunition. Existing law establishes the criteria for determining when a tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer, including conduct involving illegally selling a controlled substance, or the commission of an offense involving the unlawful possession or use of illegal weapons or ammunition or the use of the premises to further that purpose. This bill would prohibit a jurisdiction from bringing on unlawful detainer action under these provisions unless that entity made a good faith effort to collect and report certain information to the California Research Bureau. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** City Attorney

**AB 3121 (Kalra D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 made by anyone. This bill would provide that a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee have a privilege to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the

union agent while the union agent was acting in his or her representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would provide that a represented employee or represented former employee also has a privilege 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 Closely  
**Group:** City Attorney, Human Resources

**SB 1153 (Stern D) Local initiatives: review.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 7/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 155, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes a proposed ordinance to be submitted to a county board of supervisors, a legislative body of a city, or the governing board of a district by filing an initiative petition with the appropriate elections official, signed by not less than a specified number of voters. Existing law requires the election for the initiative, if it qualifies, to be held at the next election occurring not less than 88 days after the date of the order of election.This bill would authorize 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. 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 Attorney

**SB 1289 (Committee on Judiciary) Maintenance of the codes.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 92, Statutes of 2018. (Set for hearing 8/14/2018)

**Location:** 7/9/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law directs the Legislative Counsel to advise the Legislature from time to time as to legislation necessary to maintain the codes.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in various provisions of law to effectuate the recommendations made by the Legislative Counsel to the Legislature.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Attorney

**City Clerk**

**AB 306 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Vote by mail ballots.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 203, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a vote by mail voter to return his or her voted vote by mail ballot (1) by mail or in person to the elections official, (2) in person to a member of a precinct board at a polling place or vote center, or (3) to a vote by mail ballot dropoff location, as specified. Existing law permits a vote by mail voter who is unable to return his or her ballot to designate another person to return the ballot.

Existing law requires that the identification envelope of a vote by mail ballot contain, among other things, the name of the person authorized to return it, the relationship of that person to the voter, and that person's signature. Existing law requires that all vote by mail ballots be received before the close of the polls on election day and prohibits a ballot from being counted if not received before that time. This bill would require a person designated to return a voter's vote by mail ballot to return the ballot or put it in the mail no later than three days after receiving it from the voter or before the close of the polls on election day, whichever time period is shorter. However, the bill would prohibit disqualifying a ballot from being counted solely because it was returned or mailed more than three days after the designated person received it from the voter, provided that the ballot is returned by the designated person before the close of polls on election day. The bill would also prohibit disqualifying a ballot solely because the person returning it did not provide on the identification envelope his or her name, relationship to the voter, or signature.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**AB 1089 (Mullin D) Local elective offices: contribution limitations.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 office of the 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, 2019, instead would prohibit a person from making to a candidate for local elective office, and would prohibit a candidate for local elective 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, city, special district, or school district to impose a limitation that is different from the limitation imposed by this bill. This bill would repeal the authorization for the governing board of a school district or of a community college district to limit campaign expenditures in elections to district offices. This bill would make specified provisions of the act relating to contribution limitations applicable to a candidate for a local elective office, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**AB 2181 (McCarty D) Cities.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/12/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines the term "legislative body" for purposes of provisions applicable to the government of cities. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that definition.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**AB 2880 (Harper R) Political Reform Act of 1974: local enforcement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 394, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission, upon mutual agreement between the Commission and the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, to have primary responsibility for the impartial, effective administration, implementation, and enforcement of a local campaign finance reform ordinance of the County of San Bernardino, as specified. Existing law also authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to enter into such agreements with the City Council of the City of Stockton and the City Council of the City of Sacramento, respectively. This bill would repeal the provisions governing agreements with the Cities of Stockton and Sacramento and would generally authorize the governing body of a local government agency to contract with the Commission for the administration, implementation, and enforcement of a local campaign finance or government ethics law. This bill would also clarify that any agreement with the City of Stockton or the City of Sacramento that was in effect on December 31, 2018, is deemed to comply with this provision, and that this bill does not apply to the County of San Bernardino. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**AB 2971 (Calderon D) State agencies: administrative regulations: review.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes state agencies to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations for specified purposes. The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law and a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to review the proposed changes for, among other things, consistency with existing state regulations. This bill would require each state agency, as defined, to review, on or before January 1, 2021, that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out-of-date, and to report those findings to the Legislature and Governor, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**SB 286 (Stern D) Elections: voting.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/7/2017

**Status:** 10/14/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 806, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/14/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law permits vote by mail voters who return to their home precincts on election day to vote if they surrender their vote by mail ballots, as specified. Existing law requires the precinct board to return these surrendered ballots to the elections official in a designated envelope. This bill would permit vote by mail voters who return to their home precincts or go to another voting location, as specified, to vote nonprovisional ballots if they surrender their ballots to the relevant voting authority or, if they are unable to surrender their vote by mail ballots, if the voting authority verifies that they have not returned their vote by mail ballots and notates their voter records accordingly. By increasing the duties of 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 448 (Wieckowski D) Local government: organization: districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/17/2017

**Status:** 9/27/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 334, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/27/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the officer of each local agency, as defined, 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 7 months after the close of each fiscal year. Existing law also requires a report of an audit of a special district’s accounts and records made by a certified public accountant or public accountant to be filed with the Controller and the county auditor of the county in which the special district is located within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination.This bill would instead require special districts defined by a specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and special districts defined by another specified provision to file those audit reports with the Controller and with the local agency formation commission of either the county in which the special district is located or, if the special district is located in 2 or more counties, with each local agency formation commission within each county in which the district is located. The bill would also require the Controller to publish on the Controller’s Internet Web site a comprehensive list of special districts on or before July 1, 2019, and to annually update that list.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Clerk

**SB 1122 (Nguyen R) Local government.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/13/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law generally regulates the governance of local agencies and defines a local agency to mean a county, city, or city and county.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that definition.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Clerk

**SB 1265 (Wieckowski D) Common interest developments: elections.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 disqualify a member from nomination as a candidate for not being a member at the time of nomination and for being convicted of certain felonies, and 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 assessments. The bill would require the rules to ensure that the meeting at which ballots are counted is accessible to all members or their representatives who want to witness the tabulation and that it is held at a common area meeting space of association property or within a reasonable distance from the property. The bill would also require the rules to require a notice to be provided regarding the return and counting of ballots, nominations, and list of candidates’ names that will appear on the ballot. The bill would require the rules to mandate that the

inspector of elections deliver to each member the ballots and a copy of the election operating rules at least 30 days before an election. 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 and copying. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Clerk

**City Manager**

**[AB 2339](#) (Gipson D) Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, and authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside or inside the boundaries of the municipal corporation, including the determination that the public utility is not necessary for supplying water to its own inhabitants or that its inhabitants will be provided with equal or better service by the acquiring entity, the sale or transfer is approved by a majority of all voters voting on this issue in an election, and that the acquiring entity disclose specified information before the election. This bill would authorize the City of El Monte, the City of Montebello, and the City of Willows, until January 1, 2022, to sell its public utility for furnishing water service for the purpose of consolidating its public water system with another public water system pursuant to the specified procedures, only if the potentially subsumed water system is wholly within the boundaries of the city, if the city determines that it is uneconomical and not in the public interest to own and operate the public utility, and if certain requirements are met. The bill would prohibit the city from selling the public utility for one year if 50% of interested persons, as defined, protest the sale. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Manager, Public Works, Water Department

**[AB 2469](#) (Berman D) Alcoholic beverages: beer wholesalers: beer sales.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 492, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. Under existing law, any violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is a misdemeanor, as provided. This bill would require a beer wholesaler to comply with specified requirements for any sale or offer of sale of beer within the state. By expanding existing crimes by imposing additional duties on a licensee under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Manager, Financial Management, Police Department

**SB 1244 (Wieckowski D) Public records: disclosure.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 463, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 replace "plaintiff" with "requester" in that provision, would make conforming changes, and would specify that these provisions do not preclude the award of fees and costs pursuant to other provisions of law. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Manager

**City Prosecutor**

**AB 3 (Bonta D) Firearms: age restrictions.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 3/7/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the transfer of a firearm to be made through a licensed dealer, except as specifically exempted. Existing law prohibits the sale or transfer of a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 21 years. Existing law also prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 18 years. A violation of this prohibition by a dealer is a crime. This bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm by a licensed dealer to any person under 21 years of age. The bill would also make conforming changes to age restrictions on the purchase of ammunition and the issuance of a serial number by the Department of Justice for an assembled firearm. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, 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:** City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 1755 (Steinorth R) Bicycle operation.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/4/2018

**Status:** 7/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 139, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law regulates the operation of bicycles and pedicabs. Existing law defines a Class I bikeway as a bike path or shared use path that provides a completely separated right-of-way designated for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians. Under existing law, a person riding a bicycle or operating a

pedicab on a highway has all the rights prescribed in, and is subject to the requirements in, the Vehicle Code that are applicable to the driver of a vehicle. This bill would subject a person riding a bicycle on a Class I bikeway to those rights and requirements of the Vehicle Code that apply if that person is involved in an accident resulting in injury or death of a person other than himself or herself, as specified. Because a violation of those provisions of the Vehicle Code by that person 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:** City Prosecutor

**AB 1793 (Bonta D) Cannabis convictions: resentencing.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 993, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. Under AUMA, a person 21 years of age or older may, among other things, possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away, as specified, up to 28.5 grams of cannabis and up to 8 grams of concentrated cannabis. Existing law authorizes a person to petition for the recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing of a conviction, or redesignation of a conviction of an offense for which a lesser offense or no offense would be imposed under AUMA. This bill would require the Department of Justice, before July 1, 2019, to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and to identify past convictions that are potentially eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation pursuant to AUMA. The bill would require the department to notify the prosecution of all cases in their jurisdiction that are eligible for recall or dismissal of a sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. The bill would require the prosecution to, on or before July 1, 2020, review all cases and determine whether to challenge the resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. The bill would authorize the prosecution to challenge the resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation if the person does not meet the eligibility requirements or presents an unreasonable risk to public safety. The bill would require the prosecution to notify the public defender and the court when they are challenging a particular resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation, and would require the prosecution to notify the court if they are not challenging a particular resentencing, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. By imposing additional duties on local entities, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the court to automatically reduce or dismiss the conviction pursuant to AUMA if there is no challenge by July 1, 2020. The bill would require the department to modify the state summary criminal history information database in conformance with the recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation within 30 days and to post specified information on its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, City Prosecutor

**AB 1911 (Lackey R) Child abuse reporting: cross-reporting among local agencies.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2029, 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 his or her 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:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**AB 1927 (Bonta D) Firearms: prohibition: voluntary list.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes possession of a firearm by certain classes of persons, including a convicted felon, a person convicted of specified misdemeanors, a person has been found mentally incompetent to stand trial, a person has been found not guilty of specified crimes by reason of insanity, or a person has been placed under conservatorship, a crime. Existing law additionally makes it a crime to sell or give possession of a firearm to these classes of persons prohibited from owning a firearm. This bill would require the Department of Justice to study options for allowing a person to register himself or herself on a list or database that prohibits the person from being able to purchase a firearm. The bill would require the department to recommend an approach to allow a person to prohibit himself or herself from purchasing a firearm. The bill would require the department to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor

**AB 2382 (Gipson D) Firearms: firearm precursor parts.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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, 2023, require the sale of firearm precursor parts, as defined, to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. Commencing January 1, 2023, 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. A violation of this provision would be

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:** Support  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**AB 3064 (Baker R) Firearms: felons in possession.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes a person convicted of, or who has an outstanding warrant for, a felony under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in possession or under custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony. Existing law prescribes the punishment for that felony as imprisonment for a term of 16 months, or 2 or 3 years in the state prison. This bill would provide that the punishment for a second or subsequent conviction of that felony would be imprisonment for a term of 4, 5, or 6 years in the state prison. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**ACA 25 (Waldron R) Juveniles: realignment funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution requires specified funds to be deposited in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 and continuously appropriates these funds exclusively to fund the provision of Public Safety Services, as defined, by local agencies. The California Constitution requires that the methodology for allocating these funds be as specified in the 2011 Realignment Legislation, defined as legislation enacted on or before September 30, 2012, that is entitled 2011 Realignment. This measure would allow Local Revenue Fund 2011 funds to be used to fund the provision of services for juveniles who have been discharged from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court within the prior 2 years. The bill would allow for the allocation of 2011 Realignment funds to be as specified in Assembly Bill \_\_\_\_\_ of the 2017-18 Regular Session.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1010 (Beall D) Parolees: Supportive Housing Pilot Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a supportive housing program that provides wraparound services to mentally ill parolees at risk of homelessness using

funding appropriated for that purpose. Existing law makes an inmate or parolee eligible for participation if he or she has a serious mental disorder, as specified, and has been assigned a release date from state prison and is likely to become homeless upon release or is currently a homeless parolee. Existing law requires providers to offer various services, including housing location services and rental subsidies and establishes criteria for housing that qualifies for the program. Existing law requires providers to report to the department regarding the intended outcomes of the program, including the number of participants served and the outcomes for participants. Existing law also requires the department to prepare an analysis of the information, as specified, and to annually submit, on or before February 1, the information and the analysis to the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and other specified committees. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to create the Supportive Housing Pilot Program, which would be in effect at the same time as the existing program and would establish a process and timeline for finalizing a memorandum of understanding with one or more counties that elect to participate in which the department would agree to, among other things, refer eligible parolees to participating counties for mental health treatment, housing navigation services, and supportive housing services, and to pay for bridge rental assistance, as defined, and services in supportive housing during the program participant's term of parole. The participating counties would agree to provide community-based mental health treatment within the existing county Medi-Cal mental health program if ongoing treatment for the participant is medically necessary and to fund rental assistance and services, as specified. Among other things, the bill would establish criteria for housing for purposes of the program. The bill would require a participating county to report to the department regarding the intended outcomes of the program, and would require the information to include the number who were arrested while participating in the program and the number residing in a county jail. The bill would require the department, on or before June 30, 2021, to seek and contract with an independent evaluator to prepare an analysis of the information, as specified, and to submit the information and the analysis to the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and other specified committees no later than January 1, 2023. The bill would require the department to implement the program using funding appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes described in the program. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

**SB 1092 (Anderson R) Firearms: silencers.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. PUB. S. on 4/10/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it a felony to possess a silencer, as defined, for a firearm. This bill would instead make it a felony to possess a silencer that is attached to a firearm that measures less than 16 inches in length. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1273 (Hill D) Vehicles: marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or drugs from driving a vehicle. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving under the influence and proximately causing bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law defines a drug, for purposes of these provisions as any substance, or combination of substances, other than alcohol, which can affect the nervous system, brain, or muscles of a person in a manner that impairs the ability to safely drive a vehicle. This bill would recast these provisions to make driving under the

influence of several classifications of drugs each a separate offense, with no changes to the penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1345 (Newman D) Controlled substances: repeat offenders.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 4/23/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to possess specified controlled substances that are classified as narcotics. The act also makes it a misdemeanor to possess, without a prescription, specified controlled substances, including hallucinogens, stimulants, and depressants. Under the act, a person violating either of these provisions may be charged with a felony if he or she has a prior conviction for a violent offense or an offense for which registration as a sex offender is required. This bill would amend Proposition 47 to authorize a person who has been convicted or pled guilty or nolo contendere to 2 misdemeanor violations of either of the above crimes or one violation of each within a 6-month period to be charged, upon a 3rd violation of either crime within that same 6-month period, with either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill would authorize a person charged with a felony under these provisions to remain eligible for the diversion program for drug offenses if he or she is otherwise eligible. By increasing the penalty for a 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

**SB 1382 (Vidak R) Firearms: vehicle storage.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 94, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a person, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, to lock the handgun in the vehicle's trunk, lock the handgun in a locked container and place the container out of plain view, or lock the handgun in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view. This bill would additionally authorize locking the handgun in a toolbox or utility box. The bill would define "toolbox or utility box" as a fully enclosed container that is permanently affixed to the bed of a pickup truck or vehicle that does not contain a trunk, and is locked by a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1449 (Leyva D) Rape kits: testing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law declares that timely DNA analysis of rape kit evidence is a core public safety issue affecting men, women, and children in the State of California. Existing law encourages law enforcement agencies to either submit sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, to a crime lab within 20 days after it is booked into evidence or to ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, as specified. Existing law also encourages a crime lab that receives sexual assault forensic

evidence on or after January 1, 2016, to either process the evidence, create DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into the Combined DNA Index System, as specified, or transmit the sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after receiving the evidence, for processing of the evidence for the presence of DNA. This bill would instead require a law enforcement agency to either submit sexual assault forensic evidence to a crime lab or ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, as specified, and require a crime lab to either process the evidence or transmit the evidence to another crime lab for processing, as specified. Because this bill would impose a higher level of service on local law enforcement agencies in processing that evidence, it 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 4 (Waldron R) Voter notification.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 3/29/2017

**Status:** 6/28/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 29, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 6/28/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							Chaptered

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a county elections official, upon receipt of a properly executed affidavit of registration or address correction notice or letter, to send a voter a voter notification stating that he or she is registered to vote and providing additional information. If a person under 18 years of age submits an affidavit of registration, the county elections official is required to send that person a voter preregistration notification stating that he or she is preregistered to vote and providing additional information. This bill would authorize a county elections official to first send the recipient of a voter notification or voter preregistration notification a text message or email indicating that his or her information has been received and that a subsequent notification will follow.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 14 (Gomez D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 7/6/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 33 (Quirk D) 2017 northern California wildfires.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 7/5/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges. The existing restructuring of the electrical services industry provides for the issuance of rate reduction bonds by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for the recovery of transition costs, as defined, by electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to issue financing orders, to support the issuance of recovery bonds, as defined, by the recovery corporation, as defined, secured by a dedicated rate component, to finance the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset awarded Pacific Gas and Electric Company in commission Decision 03-12-035. This bill would revise and recast the law regarding the issuance of financing orders to authorize the commission, upon application by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, to issue financing orders to support the issuance of recovery bonds to finance costs, in excess of insurance proceeds, incurred, or that are expected to be incurred, by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, excluding fines and penalties, related to the wildfires that occurred in northern California in 2017, as provided. This bill contains other provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 84 (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: political party committee disclosures.**

**Introduced:** 1/5/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/27/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing. The act requires elected officers, candidates, and committees, including political party committees, to file various reports at specified periods, including semiannual reports, preelection statements, and supplemental preelection statements. The act defines a "political party committee" as the state central committee or county central committee of an organization that meets the requirements for recognition as a political party under law. This bill would additionally require political party committees that received or contributed \$50,000 or more in the current or previous two-year election cycle to file monthly reports, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 187 (Gloria D) Political Reform Act of 1974: local ballot measure contribution and expenditure reporting.**

**Introduced:** 1/19/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 9/1/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 183, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/1/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides that if a committee receives contributions totaling \$2,000 or more in a calendar year and is subject to a specified reporting requirement, that committee is required to file online or electronically with the Secretary of State each time it makes contributions of independent expenditures of at least \$5,000 to support or oppose the qualification or passage of a single state ballot measure. Existing law requires that the filing occur within 10 business days of the contribution or independent expenditure and that it contain detailed information relating to the committee, ballot initiative, and contribution or independent expenditure. This bill would additionally require a committee to file a report each time it makes contributions or independent expenditures aggregating \$5,000 or more to support or oppose the qualification of a single local initiative or referendum ballot measure. The bill would require that the report be filed in a specified manner within 10 business days of reaching the aggregated dollar threshold. The bill would prescribe the information contained within the report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 249 (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/29/2017

**Status:** 10/7/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 546, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/7/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 287 (Holden D) State Highway Route 710.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property. Existing law designates and describes state highway routes, and also describes the state highway routes in the California freeway and expressway system, including all of Route 710 in the County of Los Angeles. This bill would encourage the Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, to consult with local governments of cities and areas along the State Route 710 North corridor regarding development of the State Route 710 North project area, as specified, and would require the department to seek alternatives for the development of the State Route 710 North project area from those local governments that improve air quality and public health, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve traffic safety, address projected traffic volumes, address projected growth in population, and create jobs. The bill would require the department, if appropriate and feasible, to implement any development alternative agreed upon by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and those local governments, in a manner consistent with applicable law. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature on the progress of the State Route 710 North project on or before January 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Public Works

**AB 350 (Salas D) Cannabis edibles: appealing to children.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/6/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. AUMA places specified requirements on cannabis products, including prohibiting cannabis products that are designed to be appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain cannabis. This bill would amend the AUMA to prohibit a cannabis product from being made in the shape of a person, animal, insect, or fruit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Development Services, Health and Human Services

**AB 389 (Salas D) Cannabis: consumer guide.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the consumption of nonmedicinal cannabis by persons over 21 years of age, referred to as adult-use cannabis, and provides for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial adult-use cannabis activities. 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 establishes the administrative and enforcement responsibilities of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Director of Consumer Affairs with regard to that act. This bill would require the bureau, by July 1, 2018, to establish and make available on its Internet Web site a consumer guide to serve as a resource for the public on the California laws and regulations applicable to medicinal and adult-use cannabis.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services

**AB 606 (Berman D) State voter information guides.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/3/2017

**Status:** 10/11/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 656, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/11/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to prepare and mail to voters a state voter information guide that includes, among other things, a copy of the specific constitutional or statutory provision, if any, that each state measure would repeal or revise. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to make available the complete contents of the state voter information guide over the Internet. Existing law also requires the Secretary of State to establish procedures to allow a voter to opt out of receiving the state voter information guide by mail and, instead, to either receive the guide in an electronic format or receive an electronic notification making the guide available by means of online access. This bill would require the Secretary of State to instead include before each state measure a conspicuous notice that identifies the location on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site of the specific constitutional or statutory provision that the state measure would repeal or revise, as specified. The bill would require that the electronic version of the state voter information guide include an active hyperlink for each cited Uniform Resource Locator. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 668 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/1/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 9/15/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2002, authorizes the Voting Modernization Finance

Committee to issue and sell bonds in the amount of \$200,000,000, as specified. Existing law authorizes a county to apply to the Voting Modernization Board for money from the proceeds of the sale of bonds (1) to pay for or purchase new voting systems that are certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State, (2) to research and develop new voting systems, or (3) to manufacture the minimum number of voting system units reasonably necessary to test and seek certification or conditional approval of the voting system, or test and demonstrate the capabilities of a voting system in a pilot program. This bill would enact the Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018 which, if approved, would authorize the issuance and sale of bonds in the amount of \$450,000,000, as specified, for similar purposes. This bill would authorize the Voting Modernization Finance Committee and the Voting Modernization Board to administer the Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 774](#) (Harper R) Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limitations.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office and campaign committees that support or oppose candidates and ballot measures. The act prohibits a foreign government or principal, as defined, from making a contribution or expenditure in connection with a ballot measure. The act also prohibits a person or committee from soliciting or accepting a contribution from a foreign government or principal for this purpose. This bill would expand the scope of these prohibitions by also prohibiting a government, principal, or national from making a contribution or expenditure, and a person or committee from soliciting or accepting this type of contribution, in connection with an election. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 780](#) (Harper R) Political Reform Act of 1974: controlled committees.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 defines various terms for purposes of the reporting and disclosure requirements of the act. The act defines a controlled committee as a committee that is controlled directly or indirectly by a candidate or state measure proponent or that acts jointly with a candidate, controlled committee, or state measure proponent in connection with the making of expenditures. The act provides that a candidate or state measure proponent controls a committee if he or she, or his or her agent, or any other committee he or she controls has a significant influence on the actions or decisions of the committee. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 781](#) (Harper R) Affidavits of registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prescribes the contents of a paper affidavit of registration and requires affidavits of registration to inform voters that they may qualify for confidential voter status, among other requirements. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 837 (Low D) No party preference voters: partisan primary elections.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2017

**Status:** 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 819, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/16/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a voter to disclose a preference for a political party in order to participate in the political party's primary election. Existing law permits a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to request the ballot of a political party at a partisan primary election if the political party, by party rule duly noticed to the Secretary of State, authorizes a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to vote the ballot of the political party at that election. Existing law requires the voter registration card, the vote by mail application, and the state voter information guide to notify voters that a voter is not entitled to vote the ballot of a political party at a partisan primary election unless he or she has disclosed a preference for the political party or he or she has declined to disclose a political party preference and the political party has authorized a voter who has declined to disclose a preference to vote its ballot. This bill would require the Secretary of State, a county elections official, and the members of a precinct board to provide information to voters, as specified, relating to the ability of a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to vote a political party's ballot at a partisan primary election. The bill would require the Secretary of State and a county elections official to prepare and print specified notices and other materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 855 (Low D) Voter registration: regulations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law states that it is the intent of the Legislature, in order to promote and encourage voter registrations, that the election board of each county establish a sufficient number of registration places throughout the county, and outside the county courthouse, for the convenience of persons desiring to register. Under existing law, the Secretary of State is required to adopt regulations requiring each county to design and implement programs intended to identify electors who are not registered voters, and to register those persons to vote. Existing law further provides that if the Secretary of State finds that a county has not designed and implemented a program meeting prescribed minimum requirements, the Secretary of State is required to design a program for the county and report the violation to the Attorney General. This bill would require the Secretary of State, in adopting those regulations, to require each county to periodically update its programs. The bill would also require the Secretary of State, if he or she finds that a county has not periodically updated its programs as required by regulation, to design a program for the county and report the violation to the Attorney General. By requiring counties 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:** Development Services

**AB 867 (Cooley D) Political Reform Act of 1974: contributions.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2017

**Status:** 10/13/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 749, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/13/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and related matters, including campaign contributions. The act defines "contribution" as a payment, a forgiveness of a loan, a payment of a loan by a third party, or an enforceable promise to make a payment except to the extent that full and adequate consideration is received, unless it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes. The act further describes types of payments that are expressly included or excluded from the definition, including specified payments made at the behest of a committee, elected officer, or member of the Public Utilities Commission. The act requires that certain behested payments that are made principally for legislative, governmental, or charitable purposes be reported, as specified. This bill would recast the provisions that define the term "contribution" for purposes of the act, including provisions describing behested payments that are not contributions and the reporting requirements for behested payments, as defined. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 895 (Quirk D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign statements: filing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 7/24/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 111, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 7/24/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires enumerated individuals and entities to file campaign statements with the Secretary of State. The act requires certain of these individuals and entities to file online or by electronic means, as specified, and it permits others to do so voluntarily. Existing law requires that online filers continue to file in paper format until the Secretary of State determines that the online and electronic disclosure systems are operating securely and effectively. Existing law specifies that the paper filing be considered the official filing for audit and other legal purposes. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to certify an online and electronic disclosure system for public use, as specified. This bill would eliminate the requirement that those filers who file online or by electronic means also file in paper format pending the determination by the Secretary of State. The bill would become operative when the Secretary of State certifies the online filing and disclosure system for public use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 915 (Ting D) Planning and zoning: density bonus: affordable housing ordinances: City and County of San Francisco.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/28/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer 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, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. This bill would authorize the City and County of San Francisco, if it has adopted an ordinance requiring an affordable housing minimum percentage for housing developments, to apply that ordinance to the total number of housing units in the development, including any additional housing units granted pursuant to these provisions, after there has been an affirmative declaration made by the Department of Housing and Community Development that the affordable housing minimum

percentage required is broadly feasible for density bonus projects, as provided. The bill would provide that it would not apply to an applicant seeking a density bonus for a proposed housing development if his or her application was submitted to, or processed by, the City and County of San Francisco before January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 918 (Bonta D) California Voting for All Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 845, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/15/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)In counties where the Secretary of State has determined that it is appropriate, existing law requires each precinct board to post, in a conspicuous location in the polling place, at least one facsimile copy of the ballot with the ballot measures and ballot instructions printed in Spanish. Existing law requires that facsimile ballots be printed in other languages and posted in the same manner if a significant and substantial need is found by the Secretary of State. This bill, the California Voting for All Act, would instead require the county elections official to post one facsimile copy of the ballot that is printed in Spanish or other applicable languages, as determined by the Secretary of State, and to provide at least one facsimile copy of the ballot for voters at the polling place to use as a reference when casting a private ballot. If the Secretary of State determines that the number of voting-age residents in a precinct who are members of a single language minority and who lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance exceeds 20% of the voting-age residents in that precinct, the bill would require the county elections official to post one facsimile copy of the ballot, as described above, and to provide at least 3 facsimile copies of the ballot for voters at the polling place to use as a reference when casting a private ballot. The bill would require, in polling places where facsimile copies of the ballot are necessary, precinct board members to be trained on the purpose and proper handling of facsimile copies of ballots. The bill would also provide that a county elections official is not required to provide facsimile copies of the ballot in a particular language if the county elections official is required to provide translated ballots in that language under other provisions of law, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 985 (Allen, Travis R) Elections: voter identification.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was E. & R. on 3/2/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires that the identification envelope that for returning a vote by mail ballot contain specified information, including the signature of the voter. Existing law requires the elections official, upon receipt of a vote by mail ballot, to compare the signature on the identification envelope with specified voter records. If the elections official determines that the signatures do not compare, existing law prohibits the ballot from being counted. This bill would additionally require that the identification envelope include the last 4 digits of the voter's California driver's license or identification card number or, if unavailable, the last 4 digits of the voter's social security number. The bill would also require the identification envelope to contain a security flap to conceal the voter's information during mailing. The bill would require the elections official to verify the accuracy of the voter's numeric identifying information. If the numeric identifying information cannot be verified, the bill would prohibit counting the ballot. This bill would also require a voter to provide photographic identification at the polling place before receiving a ballot. The bill would specify the forms of photographic identification that are acceptable and would authorize the use of a photographic identification that has been expired for less than one year. The bill would require a precinct board to provide a voter who is unable to provide an acceptable form of photographic identification, and would require a voter who is provided a provisional ballot for this reason to present photographic identification to the elections official in order to have his

or her provisional ballot counted. The bill would require that a voter be provided a free registered voter identification card that contains a photograph of the voter if the voter does not have an acceptable form of photographic identification. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 1044](#) (Quirk D) State voter information guide: vote by mail and provisional ballot verification.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/29/2017

**Status:** 7/21/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 85, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 7/21/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires that the vote by mail ballot be available to any registered voter and that the Secretary of State prepare and distribute to appropriate elections officials uniform printed and electronic applications for vote by mail ballots. Existing law requires that each ballot delivered to a qualified applicant be accompanied by a state voter information guide, unless the voter has already been provided a state voter information guide. This bill would require that the state voter information guide display the Internet Web site address for a voter to check the status of his or her vote by mail or provisional ballot. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 1159](#) (Chiu D) Cannabis: legal services.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/19/2017

**Status:** 10/6/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 530, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/6/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, 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, authorizes the consumption of nonmedical marijuana, also known as adult-use cannabis, by persons over 21 years of age and establishes a system for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial nonmedical marijuana activities. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, expands and modifies this system to also include the licensure and regulation of certain commercial medicinal cannabis activities. This bill would provide that commercial activity relating to medicinal cannabis or adult-use cannabis conducted in compliance with state law and any applicable local standards and regulations is a lawful object of a contract, is not contrary to an express policy or provision of law or to good morals, and is not against public policy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 1234](#) (Levine D) Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limitations.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public officer from expending or accepting any public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office. The act imposes various limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office, for statewide elective office, and for Governor. The act exempts a political party committee from these contribution limitations. This bill instead would make political party committees subject to these contribution limitations. By expanding the scope of an existing crime with regard to a violation of the contribution limitation, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing

laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1333 (Dababneh D) Political Reform Act of 1974: local government agency notices.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, whenever an ordinance is required to be submitted to the voters of a county, city, or district at an election, requires the elections official to cause the ordinance to be printed and requires a copy of the ordinance to be made available to any voter upon request. This bill would require every local government agency that maintains an Internet Web site to prominently post on its Internet Web site, as specified, a notice of any upcoming election in which voters will vote on a tax measure or proposed bond issuance of the agency. The bill would also require every local government agency that publishes an electronic newsletter to include the notice in the electronic newsletter. By imposing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1407 (McCarty D) California New Motor Voter Program: voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/11/2018

**Status:** 2/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 4, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 2/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person may not be registered to vote except by affidavit of registration. Existing law authorizes a person who is at least 16 years of age and otherwise meets all eligibility requirements to vote to submit his or her affidavit of registration, which, if properly executed, will be deemed effective as of the date the affiant will be 18 years of age. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to additionally report to the Secretary of State that an applicant has attested that he or she meets the voter preregistration requirements for a person who is at least 16 years of age and otherwise meets all voter eligibility requirements. The bill would provide that the prescribed information submitted by the department to the Secretary of State constitutes a completed or submitted affidavit of registration and the Secretary would be required to register or preregister the person to vote, except as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1458 (Friedman D) Political Reform Act of 1974: Secretary of State: online filing and disclosure system.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/11/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. The act requires that these campaign statements contain prescribed information related to campaign contributions and expenditures of the

filing entities. Existing law, the Online Disclosure Act, requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for use by these persons and entities. That act also requires the Secretary of State to make prescribed information from those filings available on the Internet in a user-friendly, easily understandable format that provides the greatest public access, as specified. This bill would require a candidate for elective state office to include and conspicuously display on the homepage of his or her campaign Internet Web site a hyperlink to the Secretary of State's Internet Web site page that displays the candidate's campaign finance information. This requirement would not apply to social media. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1479 (Bonta D) Public records: custodian of records: civil penalties.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/1/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/13/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires a public agency, defined to mean any 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. Existing law requires an agency to justify withholding a record from disclosure by demonstrating either that the record in question is exempt under express provisions of law or that on the facts of the particular case the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record. Existing law requires specified state and local agencies to establish written guidelines for accessibility of records. Existing law authorizes a person to institute proceedings for injunctive or declarative relief or writ of mandate in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce his or her right to inspect or to receive a copy of any public record or class of public records under these provisions. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would require public agencies to designate a person or persons, or office or offices to act as the agency's custodian of records who is responsible for responding to any request made pursuant to the California Public Records Act and any inquiry from the public about a decision by the agency to deny a request for records. The bill also would make other conforming changes. 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:** Development Services

**AB 1483 (Daly D) Housing-Related Parks Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 9/20/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Housing-Related Parks Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, which provides grants for the creation, development, or rehabilitation of park and recreation facilities to cities, counties, and cities and counties. Existing law requires the department, to the extent that funds are available, to determine the base grant amount to be provided to any city, county, or city and county that meets specified criteria. Existing law establishes the Housing Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account within the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund of 2006 to receive funds for the program. This bill would appropriate \$50,000,000 from the General Fund to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1506 (Bloom D) Residential rent control: Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on

1/11/2018)

Location: 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties.This bill would repeal that act.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1524 (Brough R) Political Reform Act of 1974: mass mailing prohibitions.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits sending mass mailings at public expense. The act defines "agency" as any state agency or local government agency and "mass mailing" as over 200 substantially similar pieces of mail not including form letters or other mail that is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter, or other inquiry. Existing regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission add further definitional criteria for mass mailings and specify certain forms of mass mailing that are not subject to the act's prohibition against mass mailings.This bill would prohibit, within 90 days preceding an election, the sending of a mass mailing by either (1) a candidate, or on his or her behalf, if the candidate's name will be on the ballot at that election, or (2) an agency, if a measure on the ballot at that election will have a direct financial impact on the agency, except as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1598 (Mullin D) Affordable housing authorities.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 10/13/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 764, Statutes of 2017.

Location: 10/13/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. Existing law requires a community revitalization and investment plan to include a 30-year limit for establishing loans, advances, and indebtedness by the authority.This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution creating an affordable housing authority with power limited to providing low- and moderate-income housing and affordable workforce housing, as defined, funded through a low- and moderate-income housing fund, as specified. The bill would prohibit certain local government entities from participating in the authority. The bill would authorize an authority created pursuant to those provisions to have boundaries that are identical to the boundaries of the city, county, or city and county that created the authority. The bill would require the authority to adopt, after holding a noticed public hearing, an affordable housing investment plan that includes, among other things, an affordable housing program. The bill would require an authority created pursuant to these provisions to include a 45-year limit for establishing loans, advances, and indebtedness by the authority. The bill would authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the authority. The bill would also authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the authority, subject to certain requirements. The bill would provide for the financing of the activities of the authority by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by funds received pursuant to those property tax increment

revenues or other tax revenues allocated to the authority.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1620 (Dababneh D) Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 10/14/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 800, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/14/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Milton Marks Postgovernment Employment Restrictions Act of 1990 prohibits a Member of the Legislature, for a period of one year after leaving office, from acting as a compensated agent or attorney for, or otherwise representing, any other person by making appearances before, or communications with, the Legislature or its committees, present Members, or officers or employees, if the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing legislative action. The bill would extend the time period for these prohibitions for a Member of the Legislature who resigns from office by providing that the period commences with the effective date of the resignation and concludes one year after the adjournment sine die of the session in which the resignation occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1670 (Gomez D) Income taxes: credits: qualified developer: affordable housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2017, and before January 1, 2022, in an amount equal to 50% of the amount paid or incurred by a taxpayer to a qualified developer during the taxable year for the development of a qualified project, as defined, not to exceed \$250,000. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1678 (Berman D) Elections: voter registration information: security: campaign literature and communications.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/30/2018

**Status:** 7/16/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 96, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/16/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes an affidavit of voter registration confidential, and prohibits the use of an affidavit for a personal, private, or commercial purpose, except as specified. Existing law requires that an affidavit of voter registration with respect to a voter be provided to a candidate for federal, state, or local office, to a committee for or against an initiative or referendum measure for which publication is made, and to a person for election, scholarly, journalistic, or political purposes, or for governmental purposes, as determined by the Secretary of State. Existing law requires the release of the home address or signature of a voter whenever the person's vote is challenged, as specified. This bill would require the Secretary of State to adopt regulations describing best practices for storage and security of voter

registration information received by an applicant. The bill would require a person or entity who has received voter registration information pursuant to an application to disclose a breach in the security of the storage of the information to the Secretary of State, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1730 (Committee on Elections and Redistricting) Elections omnibus bill.**

**Introduced:** 3/23/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/16/2017

**Status:** 7/24/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 118, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 7/24/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the county elections official, if an affidavit of registration does not contain all the information required to be submitted, but the telephone number is legible, to telephone the affiant to attempt to collect the missing information. This bill would instead require the county elections official to attempt to contact the affiant and collect the missing information if the affidavit does not contain all of the information required. The bill would also make a conforming change. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1745 (Ting D) Vehicles: Clean Cars 2040 Act.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/16/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from driving any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Existing law requires the owner of a vehicle of a type required to be registered under the Vehicle Code to submit an application for the original or renewal registration of that vehicle to the department upon the appropriate form furnished by the department. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2040, prohibit the department from accepting an application for original registration of a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is a zero emissions vehicle, as defined. The bill would exempt from that prohibition, a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more, and a vehicle brought into the state from outside of the state for original registration, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1759 (McCarty D) Public trust lands: City of Sacramento.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/9/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 250, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, known as the public trust doctrine, the state has title as trustee to all tidelands and navigable lakes and streams and is charged with preserving these waterways for navigation, commerce, and fishing, as well as for scientific study, recreation, and as an open space and habitat for birds and marine life. Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into an exchange with any person or any private or public entity of filled or reclaimed tide and submerged lands or beds of navigable waterways, or interests in these lands, that are subject to the public trust if the commission determines that certain conditions are met, including that the exchange is for one or more specified purposes. Existing law grants the rights and interests of the state in specified portions of the

old bed of the American River to the City of Sacramento, subject to certain conditions and requirements. This bill would grant and convey in trust in relation to real property known as the Sand Cove Parcels, as described, to the City of Sacramento, in the County of Sacramento, and to its successors, all of the rights, title, and interests of the state, to be held by the city in trust for the benefit of all the people of the state for public trust purposes, as provided. The bill would authorize the city to use the trust lands for the construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance of any transportation, utility, or other infrastructure that is incidental, necessary, or convenient to promote or accommodate uses consistent with the public trust doctrine. The bill would require the city to comply with various requirements regarding the use of the trust lands, including that the city submit a trust lands use plan and a trust lands use report to the State Lands Commission. If the commission determines that the city is violating or about to violate the terms of the trust grant or other law relating to its obligations under the public trust doctrine or this bill, the bill would authorize the commission, after providing notice and an opportunity to correct the violation, to bring an action to enforce the rights of the state and people as settlor beneficiary of the public trust doctrine. The bill would repeal specified statutes to facilitate the transfer of these trust lands to the city pursuant to the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1765 (Quirk-Silva D) Personal income taxes: credits: qualified disaster area.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Last Amended:** 5/15/2018  
**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)  
**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Personal Income Tax law, allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. This bill would allow a credit against that tax for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, in an amount equal to 50% of the amount paid or incurred, not to exceed \$1,000, for losses sustained by a taxpayer and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise that occurred in a qualified disaster area, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1771 (Bloom D) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs assessment.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 989, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires counties and cities to adopt a comprehensive, long-term plan for the physical development of the county or city and certain land outside its boundaries that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, for the fourth and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region in accordance with specified requirements. That law requires the appropriate council of governments, or, for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing need allocation plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county and is consistent with specified objectives, including that the plan increase the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner. Existing law defines the term "household income levels" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would revise the objectives required to be addressed in the regional housing needs allocation plan and additionally require the plan to include an objective to increase access to areas of high opportunity for lower-income residents, while avoiding displacement and affirmatively furthering fair housing. The bill would also define the term "areas of high opportunity for lower-income residents" for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1778 (Holden D) Transit-Oriented Redevelopment Law of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018  
**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/22/2018)  
**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 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 Transit-Oriented Redevelopment Law of 2018, would authorize a city or county to propose the formation of a redevelopment agency by adopting a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, and submitting that resolution to each affected taxing entity and to each owner of land within the district. The bill would require the city or county that adopted that resolution to hold a public hearing on the proposal, as provided, and would authorize that city or county to adopt a resolution of formation at the conclusion of that hearing. The bill would authorize an agency formed pursuant to these provisions to finance affordable housing or transit-oriented development projects, as defined, and to carry out related powers, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 1857 (Nazarian D) Building codes: earthquake safety: immediate occupancy standard.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 (commission) for approval and adoption. This bill would require the commission to assemble a functional recovery working group comprised of certain state entities and members of the construction and insurance industries, as specified. The bill would require the working group, by July 1, 2022, to consider whether a "functional recovery" standard is warranted for all or some building occupancy classifications and to investigate the practical means of implementing that standard, as specified. The bill would require the working group to advise the appropriate state agencies to propose the building standards, as specified. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt regulations based upon the recommendations from the working group for nonresidential occupancies. The bill would define "functional recovery" for purposes of these provisions, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 1900 (Brough R) Capital investment incentive programs: repeal date.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018  
**Last Amended:** 5/14/2018  
**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 382, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law, until January 1, 2019, authorizes 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 does not exceed the amount of property tax 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 extend the authorization for capital investment incentive programs, as described above, until January 1, 2024.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 1901 (Obernolte R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: roadway projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018  
**Status:** 7/6/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/10/2018)  
**Location:** 7/6/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 extend the above exemption to January 1, 2023. The bill would revise the requirement described above to specify that the exemption applies if, among other things, the project involves negligible or no expansion of an existing vehicular use beyond that existing at the time of the lead agency's determination. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 1905 (Grayson D) Environmental quality: judicial review: transportation projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018  
**Last Amended:** 3/12/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 2/5/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 California Environmental Quality Act, prohibit a court from staying or enjoining a transportation project that would reduce total vehicle miles traveled, that is included in a sustainable communities strategy, and for which an environmental impact report has been certified, unless the court makes specified findings.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 1933 (Maienschein R) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018  
**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018  
**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 808, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 additionally specify as an eligible use for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include the expansion of facilities for the processing of recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 2042 (Steinorth R) Personal income tax credits: residential graywater reuse systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes 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, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, would allow as a credit against the net tax imposed by that law equal to 25% of the cost of installing a residential graywater reuse system during the taxable year in the taxpayer's residence located in this state. The bill would limit the cumulative amount of the credit to \$1,000 for the same residence. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to receive and evaluate applications that are submitted by taxpayers to receive a residential graywater reuse system credit and to certify to the taxpayer the amount of the credit that is authorized. The bill would prohibit the board from certifying tax credits exceeding the sum of \$250,000 for any calendar year. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2056 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Mobilehomes.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 750, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make loans from the Mobilehome Park Rehabilitation and Purchase Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, including loans to qualified nonprofit housing sponsors or local public entities to acquire a mobilehome park where no less than 30% of residents at the time of acquisition are low income or to make loans to a resident organization or nonprofit housing sponsor to assist park residents with needed repairs or accessibility upgrades to the mobilehomes if specified criteria are met. Existing law authorizes the department to adopt related regulations. This bill would authorize the department to make loans from the fund to a qualified nonprofit housing sponsor or a local public entity to acquire or rehabilitate a mobilehome park where no less than 30% of residents at the time that the loan application is filed are low income. The bill would also authorize the department to make loans or grants from the fund to a resident organization, nonprofit housing sponsor, or public local entity to assist park residents with needed repairs or accessibility upgrades. The bill would also require, for those loans issued on or after January 1, 2019, loan payments to be deferred for the full term of the loans, except as specified. The bill would require the department to charge a certain transaction fee related to the loan. The bill would delete the express authority to adopt related regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2063 (Aguiar-Curry D) California Financing Law: PACE program administrators.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 813, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, known commonly as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes a public agency, by making specified findings, to authorize public agency officials and property owners to enter into voluntary contractual 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 clarify that the term "PACE solicitor" and "PACE solicitor agent" does not include a person who only solicits a property owner to enter into an assessment contract with a person who is not considered a program administrator within the meaning of the CFL. The bill would prohibit a person from engaging in the business of a PACE solicitor unless that person is enrolled with a program administrator. The bill would also require the program administrator to maintain the processes described above in a manner that is acceptable to the commissioner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2065 (Ting D) Local agencies: surplus land.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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 revise the definition of "surplus land" to mean land owned by any local agency that is not necessary for the agency's governmental operations, except property being held by the agency expressly for the purpose of exchange for another property necessary for its governmental operations and would provide that land is presumed to be surplus land when a local agency initiates an action to dispose of it. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2071 (Bloom D) Accessory dwelling units: owner occupancy.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/27/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. That law sets forth the standards that the ordinance is required to impose, including, but not limited to, parking, height, setback, lot coverage, landscape, architectural review, maximum size of a unit, and standards that prevent adverse impacts on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Places. Existing law requires the local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family zone one accessory dwelling unit per lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure. In this instance, existing law authorizes a city to require owner-occupancy for either the primary residence or the accessory dwelling unit. This bill would require, when a local agency or ordinance requires owner-occupancy pursuant to the above-described provisions, the lot that contains the accessory dwelling unit or the single family residence in which the junior accessory dwelling unit is located to be deemed to be owner-occupied if the lot or single family residence is owned by a trust in which at least one beneficiary of the trust is a person with a disability and that person occupies the primary residence, accessory dwelling unit, or any part of the single-family residence. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2093 (Choi R) Voter registration: California New Motor Voter Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. & R. on 2/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue driver’s licenses and state identification cards to applicants who meet specified criteria and provide the department with the required information. Existing law generally requires an applicant for an original driver’s license or state identification card to submit satisfactory proof to the department that the applicant’s presence in the United States is authorized under federal law. This bill would make the duty of the Department of Motor Vehicles to electronically provide records of a person to the Secretary of State pursuant to this program contingent on the person submitting proof that he or she is a citizen of the United States, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2123 (Cervantes D) District-based elections.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 277, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Voting Rights Act of 2001 (CVRA) prohibits the use of an at-large election in a political subdivision if it would impair the ability of a protected class, as defined, to elect candidates of its choice or otherwise influence the outcome of an election. The CVRA permits a voter who is a member of a protected class to bring an action in superior court to enforce the provisions of the CVRA. Before commencing an action, existing law requires a prospective plaintiff to send a written notice to the political subdivision asserting that the political subdivision’s method of conducting elections may violate the CVRA. If the political subdivision passes a resolution outlining its intention to transition to district-based elections within a specified time, existing law prohibits the prospective plaintiff from commencing an action within 90 days of the resolution’s passage. This bill would permit a political subdivision and a prospective plaintiff to enter into a written agreement to extend the time period during which a prospective plaintiff is prohibited from commencing an action for up to an additional 90 days in order to provide additional time to conduct public outreach, encourage public participation, and receive public input. The bill would require the written agreement to include a requirement that the district boundaries be established no later than 6 months before the political subdivision’s next regular election to select governing board members, except as specified. The bill would also require a political subdivision that enters into a written agreement, no later than 10 days after entering into the

agreement, to prepare and make available on its Internet Web site a tentative schedule of the public outreach events and the public hearings to be held.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2132 (Levine D) Building permit fees: waiver.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 386, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The State Housing Law authorizes cities and counties to prescribe fees for permits required or authorized pursuant to the State Housing Law. This bill would authorize these entities to waive or reduce all building permit fees for improvements to the home of a person at least 60 years of age with a qualifying disability that are made to accommodate that disability.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 2155 (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 777, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. Existing law under the act requires advertisements to include prescribed disclosure statements, and defines an advertisement for these purposes. Existing law excludes a number of communications from the definition of advertisement, including electronic media communications for which the inclusion of specified disclosures regarding the funding of the communication is impractical or incompatible with the technology used. Existing law also defines "top contributors" for these purposes to mean the persons from whom a committee paying for an advertisement has received its three highest cumulative contributions of \$50,000 or more, and provides that if two or more contributors of identical amounts qualify as top contributors, the most recent contributor shall be listed in disclosures of top contributors for advertisements paid for by committees. Existing law specifies the formatting of disclosures for advertisements that are disseminated as a video, print advertisements, and electronic media advertisements. This bill would exclude additional types of communications from the definition of advertisement, including certain electronic media communications requested by the recipient, communications solicited by the recipient, or communications for which inclusion of disclosures would be impracticable or severely interfere with the committee's ability to convey the intended message, as determined by regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission. The bill would delete the exemption from the definition of advertisement for electronic media communications for which the inclusion of disclosures would be impractical or incompatible with the technology used. The bill would require that a tie in the determination of top contributors be resolved by determining the contributor who made the most recent contribution. For committee advertisements that support or oppose a candidate, the bill would exclude certain nonprofit entities and persons who have prohibited the use of their contributions to support or oppose candidates from the determination of top contributors. The bill would make specified changes to the formatting requirements for disclosures included in advertisements that are disseminated as a video, print advertisements, and electronic media advertisements. The bill would exclude email messages from the disclosure and disclosure formatting requirements applicable to electronic media, except for requirements relating to the size, placement, and color of specified disclosures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2162 (Chiu D) Planning and zoning: housing development: supportive housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 753, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 that includes, among other mandatory elements, 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 and a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period, each with a timeline for implementation. That law specifies that transitional housing and supportive housing are a residential use of property, subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2163 (Grayson D) Department of Technology: GIS data: regional notification centers: subsurface installations.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes within the Government Operations Agency the Department of Technology, which is supervised by the Director of Technology. Existing law authorizes the director and the department to exercise various powers in creating and managing the information technology policy of the state. Existing law includes among the director's duties the duty to perform enterprise information technology functions and services, including, but not limited to, implementing Geographic Information Systems (GIS), shared services, applications, and program and project management activities in partnership with the owning agency or department. This bill would require the department to provide GIS data to a regional notification center for those purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 2188 (Mullin D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures: advertisements.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 754, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, requires specified disclosures in advertisements regarding the source of the advertisement. The act defines "advertisement" for this purpose as 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. This bill would modify the disclosures required for electronic media advertisements. The bill would require an electronic media advertisement that is a graphic, image, animated graphic, or animated image that the online platform, as defined, hosting the advertisement allows to link to an Internet Web site, 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 meet the "Who funded this ad?" disclosure described above. The bill would modify the "Who funded this ad?" disclosure in various ways, including requiring the disclosure to be made for the duration of the advertisement and allowing the text to be

replaced with the phrase "Paid for by" or "Ad Paid for by." The bill would require for an email message or Internet Web site the disclosures to be made at top or bottom of the email message, or at the top or bottom of every publicly accessible page of the Internet Web site, as applicable. The bill would require an electronic media advertisement that is disseminated as a video to comply with certain disclosure requirements, and if the video is longer than 30 seconds, the disclosures to be made at the beginning of the advertisement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2200 (Patterson R) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 who has responsibility for residents of an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility to be subject to a criminal record review prior to that person's involvement in the provision of services, except this requirement would not apply to residents. The bill would require the department to conduct this review, and allow it 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 denying that involvement due to a drug-related conviction.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2214 (Rodriguez D) Recovery residences.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law also 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. This bill would, among other things, define a "recovery residence" as a residential property that is operated as a cooperative living arrangement to provide an alcohol and drug free environment for persons recovering from alcoholism or drug abuse, or both, who seek a living environment that supports personal recovery. The bill would authorize a recovery residence to demonstrate its commitment to providing a supportive recovery environment by applying and becoming certified by a certifying organization that is approved by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require an approved certifying organization to, among other things, maintain an affiliation with a national organization recognized by the department, establish and use procedures to administer the application, certification, renewal, and disciplinary processes for a recovery residence, and investigate and enforce violations by a residence of the organization's code of conduct, as provided. The bill would specify the information and documentation that an operator who seeks to have a residence certified is required to submit to an approved certifying organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2238 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local agency formation: regional housing need allocation: fire hazards: local health emergencies: hazardous and medical waste.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 990, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the authority and procedures for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization of cities and districts. The act specifies the factors that a local agency formation commission is required to consider in the review of a proposal for a change of organization or reorganization, including, among other things, per capita assessed valuation and the proposal’s consistency with city or county general and specific plans.This bill would instead require the commission to consider the assessed valuation rather than per capita assessed valuation. The bill would additionally require the commission to consider information contained in a local hazard mitigation plan, information contained in a safety element of a general plan, and any maps that identify land as a very high fire hazard zone or maps that identify land determined to be in a state responsibility area if it is determined that such information is relevant to the area that is the subject of the proposal. By adding to the duties of local agency formation commissions in reviewing a change of organization or reorganization, 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 2245 (Berman D) Voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person may not be registered to vote except by affidavit of registration. 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 his or her affidavit of registration, which, if properly executed, will be deemed effective as of the date the affiant will be 18 years of age.This bill would require a county elections official to also include specified information on persons who have preregistered to vote. By imposing additional duties on county elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2258 (Caballero D) Local agency formation commissions: grant program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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.This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, until July 31, 2024, to establish and administer a local agency formation commissions grant program for the payment of costs associated with initiating and completing the dissolution of districts listed as inactive, the payment of costs associated with a study of the services provided within a county by a public agency to a disadvantaged community, as defined, and for other specified purposes, including the initiation of an action, as defined, that is limited to service providers serving a disadvantaged community and is based on determinations found in the study, as approved by the commission. The bill

would specify application submission, reimbursement, and reporting requirements for a local agency formation commission to receive grants pursuant to the bill. The bill would require the council, after consulting with the California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions, to develop and adopt guidelines, timelines, and application and reporting criteria for development and implementation of the program, as specified, and would exempt these guidelines, timelines, and criteria from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would make the grant program subject to an appropriation for the program in the annual Budget Act, and would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2263 (Friedman D) Designated historical resource: conversion or adaptation: required parking.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 234, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The State Historical Building Code provides for alternative regulations and standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of qualified historical buildings or structures, and requires all state agencies and local authorities to administer and enforce that code with respect to historical buildings or structures under their respective jurisdictions. Those alternative building standards, enacted by regulations adopted by the State Historical Building Safety Board and specified other state agencies, are required to be applied by every city, county, and local agency. This bill would require a local agency to provide specified reductions in required parking for certain development projects in which a designated historical resource, as defined in the bill, is being converted or adapted, unless otherwise required by local ordinance. Because the bill imposes new 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:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2267 (Wood D) California Environmental Quality Act: Sonoma County Renewal Enterprise District.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area, in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, provide for streamlined judicial review for actions or proceedings brought pursuant to CEQA on the adoption or approval of amendments to the Downtown Station Area Specific Plan for the City of Santa Rosa meeting certain requirements or on the approval of residential projects that are consistent with the amended Downtown Station Area Specific Plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2320 (Brough R) Subdivision Map Act: fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Subdivision Map Act authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance that includes a requirement for the payment of fees for purposes of defraying the actual or estimated costs of constructing planned drainage facilities for the removal of surface and storm waters from local or neighborhood drainage areas and of constructing planned sanitary sewer facilities for local sanitary sewer areas if, among other specified conditions, the ordinance has been in effect for a period of at least 30 days prior to the filing of a tentative map or parcel map if no tentative map is required. This bill would extend the period of time the ordinance is required to be in effect to 60 days prior to the filing of a tentative map or parcel map if no tentative map is required..

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2341 (Mathis R) California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 9/7/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 298, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/7/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2024, specify that, except as provided, the aesthetic effects of projects meeting certain requirements are not significant effects on the environment for purposes of CEQA and that the lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of those projects.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2364 (Bloom D) Rental control: withdraw from accommodation.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/9/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/10/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, commonly known as the Ellis Act, generally prohibits public entities from adopting any statute, ordinance, or regulation, or taking any administrative action, 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 qualifies this prohibition by, among other things, permitting a public entity for which rent control is in effect to require an owner who offers accommodations for rent or lease again within 10 years after they are withdrawn to first offer them to a tenant or lessee displaced by that withdrawal if that tenant or lessee makes a request in writing within 30 days after the owner has notified the public entity of an intention to offer the accommodations again. Existing law, for tenancies commenced during either the 5-year period after any notice of intent to withdraw accommodations is filed or within the 5-year period after the accommodations are withdrawn, requires accommodations to

be offered and rented or leased at the lawful rent in effect at the time any notice of intent to withdraw the accommodations is filed, plus annual adjustments, as specified. Existing law sets forth various provisions that govern an owner who offers an accommodation for rent or lease again within 2 years of the date the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease. An owner who fails to comply with these requirements is liable for punitive damages not to exceed an amount equal to 6 months of rent. This bill would revise the circumstances under which an owner may be required to offer accommodations to displaced tenants and lessees to eliminate the requirement that the request be made in writing within 30 days of notification, as described above, and would instead make the offer contingent on the tenant or lessee advising the owner of a desire to consider an offer. The bill also would require that the rental agreement or lease to be offered be the same as that in effect at the time of the displacement. The bill would extend the time period during which the various provisions govern an owner who offers an accommodation for rent or lease again after the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease from 2 years to 5 years, and would reduce the time that an action may be brought under these provisions to one year from 3 years of the date when the withdrawn accommodations are offered again for rent or lease. The bill would eliminate the limit on punitive damages. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2372 (Gloria D) Planning and zoning: density bonus: floor area ratio bonus.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 915, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer 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, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. That law also authorizes a city council or county board of supervisors to establish a procedure by ordinance to grant the developer of a commercial or industrial project that meets specified criteria a density bonus, defined for this purpose as a floor area ratio bonus over the otherwise maximum allowable density permitted, when the developer has set aside a specified area to be used for a child care facility, as provided. This bill would authorize a city council or county board of supervisors to establish a procedure by ordinance to grant a developer of an eligible housing development, upon the request of the developer, a floor area ratio bonus, calculated as provided, in lieu of a density bonus awarded on the basis of dwelling units per acre. The bill would define "eligible housing development" as a development that meets specified criteria related to residential use or mixed use, location, zoning, replacement of units, and affordability. The bill would prohibit the city council or county board of supervisors from imposing any parking requirement on an eligible housing development in excess of specified ratios. The bill would require a city or county that adopts a floor area ratio bonus ordinance to allow an applicant seeking to develop an eligible residential development to calculate impact fees based on square feet, instead of on a per unit basis. The bill would also authorize an applicant for a floor area ratio bonus to submit a proposal for specified additional incentives or concessions, as provided.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2375 (Obernolte R) Voter registration database: Electronic Registration Information Center.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to establish a statewide system to facilitate removal of

duplicate or prior voter registrations to facilitate the reporting of election results and voter and candidate information and to otherwise administer and enhance election administration. Existing law also requires that certain affidavit of voter registration information be provided to, among others, any person for election, scholarly, journalistic, or political purposes, or for governmental purposes, as determined by the secretary. This bill would authorize the Secretary of State to apply for membership with the Electronic Registration Information Center and, if that application is approved, authorize the Secretary of State to execute a membership agreement with the Electronic Registration Information Center on behalf of the state, as specified. The bill would require the Secretary of State to ensure that any confidential information or data provided by another state remains confidential while in his or her possession, and would authorize the Secretary of State to transmit confidential information or data pursuant to that agreement. The bill would also authorize the Secretary of State to adopt regulations necessary to implement these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2447 (Reyes D) California Environmental Quality Act: land use: environmental justice.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. CEQA prohibits a lead agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR identifies one or more significant effects on the environment unless the lead agency makes certain findings. This bill would, except as provided, require a lead agency that is preparing an EIR or a negative declaration to provide certain notices required by CEQA to owners and occupants of property located within 1/2 mile of any parcel or parcels, and to any schools located within one mile of any parcel or parcels, on which is located a project involving an industrial or equivalent land use, as defined, within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would also require the lead agency to provide those notices to those entities for a project involving the adoption of municipal regulations, zoning, or land use designations that authorize an industrial or equivalent land use within a disadvantaged community or within 1/2 mile of a disadvantaged community. The bill would require the lead agency to call at least one scoping meeting for those projects, as provided. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice in English and in other languages, as provided. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency, 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 2464 (Harper R) California Coastal Act of 1976: Port of Newport Beach.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/5/2018)  
**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission and prescribes the membership, and functions, and duties of the commission with regard to the regulation and protection of coastal resources. The act specifies that after a port master plan for the port of Hueneme, Long Beach, Los Angeles, or San Diego Unified Port District located within the coastal zone, as provided, is certified by the commission, the permit authority of the commission is thereafter delegated to the appropriate port governing body, except as specified. Existing law requires certain cities and counties to incorporate the master plan in its local coastal program. This bill would additionally apply this port master plan provision to the Port of Newport Beach located within the coastal zone, except as

provided. By imposing duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Harbor Department

**AB 2492 (Salas D) Medium duty vehicles: pilot program.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair, to adopt a program that allows for the voluntary retirement of passenger vehicles and light duty and medium duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, administered by the state 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, as specified. This bill would require the state board to adopt a pilot program, administered by the air pollution control and air quality management districts designated as federal extreme nonattainment, to provide incentives for emissions repairs and to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of class 3 medium duty trucks, as specified. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available upon appropriation to implement the pilot program. By adding to the duties of air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2540 (Mullin D) State facilities and public buildings: vote centers and polling places.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 343, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Voter's Choice Act, authorizes certain counties to conduct any election, after a specified date, as an all-mailed ballot election if certain conditions are satisfied, including conditions related to ballot dropoff locations, vote centers, and plans for the administration of all-mailed ballot elections. This bill would extend this requirement to vote centers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2552 (Berman D) Elections: ballot contents.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/7/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/7/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law sets forth various ballot printing specifications, including a requirement that each group of candidates to be voted on be preceded on the ballot by the designation of the office for which they are running, and the words "vote for one" or "vote for no more than two," or more, according to the number to be nominated or elected. This bill would require that the number of candidates to be nominated or elected be printed in boldface type or in a contrasting color that is not black or gray. This

bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2553 (Friedman D) Vertical housing districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. H. & C.D. on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district 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 authorize a city or county to designate a high-transit area as a vertical housing zone by adopting a resolution to that effect that contains specified information. The bill would authorize a taxing entity to agree to participate in an existing vertical housing zone by adopting a resolution to that effect. The bill would authorize the developer of a multifamily housing project that meets specified requirements located within that zone to submit an application for a housing zone project designation to the city or county or participating taxing entity. The bill would require the city or county to approve any application for designation so submitted if the project meets certain requirements, including that the project has obtained necessary entitlements and that it is not located within specified areas. The bill would provide that a developer that is granted an application pursuant to these provisions is entitled to receive excess property tax revenues from the city or county that formed the district, as well as from any participating taxing entities, for a period of 30 years following completion of the project, or for a period of 35 years if the project agrees to offer a specified amount of units at an affordable rate, as provided.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2562 (Mullin D) Department of Housing and Community Development loans.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 765, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Multifamily Housing Program, is administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development to address renter housing needs through an omnibus multifamily housing program. Under the program, assistance provided to a project is required to be provided in the form of a deferred payment loan to pay for the eligible costs of development. Existing law, subject to specified terms, authorizes the department to approve an extension of an existing loan, the subordination of an existing loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity if the rental housing development is being operated in a manner consistent with the regulatory agreement and the development requires an extension in order to continue to operate in that manner. Existing law also authorizes the department to reduce the interest rate on any loan issued by the department to a rental housing development to as low as 0.42% per annum, or a rate determined by the department that is sufficient to cover the costs of project monitoring, whichever is greater, if the development meets specified requirements regarding, among other things, debt and household income. This bill would include loans made under the Multifamily Housing Program and any and all other multifamily housing loans funded or monitored by the department within these latter provisions authorizing the extension of an existing loan, subordination of an existing loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity. The bill would require the department to reduce the interest rate on any loan issued by the department to a rental housing development if the development will utilize low-income housing tax credits, the department makes a specified determination regarding the loan or the ability of the development to syndicate, and the rate change will materially increase the feasibility of the proposed project and ensure long-term affordability for the residents. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2631 (Allen, Travis R) Planning and zoning: affordable housing: streamlined approval process.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development, which satisfies specified planning objective standards, that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. Existing law requires 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. Existing law provides that if a local government approves a project pursuant to that process, that approval will not expire until a specified period of time depending on the nature of the development. This bill would authorize a development property to submit an application for a development to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process provided that development meet specified objective planning standards, such as that the development contains fewer than 25 residential units and provides housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. 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 within 30 days of the application being submitted; otherwise, the development is deemed to comply with those standards. The bill would provide that if a local government approves a project pursuant to this process, then that approval will not expire for 5 years. By imposing new duties upon local agencies with respect to the streamlined approval process described above, 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

**AB 2654 (Quirk-Silva D) Design-build: Orange County.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 239, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works with prescribed cost thresholds. Existing law requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity in the design-build procurement process to be certified under penalty of perjury. This bill would authorize the County of Orange to use the design-build process for specified types of public works infrastructure projects, limited to no more than one project per year in excess of \$5,000,000. The bill would also authorize the Orange County Flood Control District to use the design-build process for flood protection improvements and would limit those to no more than 12 projects in excess of \$5,000,000 prior to January 1, 2025. By expanding design-build authority to include additional projects, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2665 (Salas D) Absentee ballots: processing.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 282, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes any jurisdiction having the necessary computer capability to start to process vote by mail ballots on the 10th business day before the election. Processing vote by mail ballots includes opening vote by mail ballot return envelopes, removing ballots, duplicating any damaged ballots, and preparing the ballots to be machine read, or machine reading them. This bill would specify that machine reading of vote by mail ballots for these purposes includes processing write-in votes so that they can be tallied by the machine.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 2689](#) (Gray D) Contribution and gift ban: Senate or Assembly confirmation.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Political Reform Act of 1974 establishes certain limits on the amount of contributions that a person or group can make to a candidate for elective state office or to a committee. This bill would prohibit a person appointed by the Governor to an office subject to Senate or Assembly confirmation from making to a Senator or Assembly Member or a controlled committee of the Senator or Assembly Member a gift or contribution during the period between the appointment by the Governor and confirmation by that house. The bill would also apply this prohibition to certain candidates for the Senate or Assembly, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 2742](#) (Allen, Travis R) Elections: voter identification.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. & R. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires polling places to be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on election day and requires that voting commence as soon as polls are opened. Existing law requires a person desiring to vote to audibly announce his or her name and address, and requires a precinct board member to audibly repeat the voter's name and address after finding the voters name in the index of voter registration. Existing law then requires the voter to write his or her name and residence address on a roster of voters, except as specified. This bill would also require a voter to provide photographic identification at the polling place before receiving a ballot. The bill would specify the forms of photographic identification that are acceptable and would authorize the use of a photographic identification that has been expired for less than one year. The bill would require a precinct board to provide a voter who is unable to provide an acceptable form of photographic identification, and would require a voter who is provided a provisional ballot for this reason to present photographic identification to the elections official in order to have his or her provisional ballot counted. The bill would require that a voter be provided a free registered voter identification card that contains a photograph of the voter if the voter does not have an acceptable form of photographic identification. By expanding the duties of precinct board members and local elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**[AB 2748](#) (Chau D) Election infrastructure: independent security assessments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/20/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing federal law charges various federal agencies with responsibilities related to the security of critical infrastructure, including election infrastructure. By Executive Order, the Governor directed the Office of Emergency Services to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center, with its primary mission to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. Existing state law authorizes the Chief of the Office of Information Security in the Department of Technology to conduct, or require to be conducted, an independent security assessment of every state agency, department, or office, as specified. Existing state law also requires the Secretary of State and county elections official to perform specified tasks related to the security of voting systems, ballots, and other election materials. This bill would require the Office of Information Security in the Department of Technology, the Office of Emergency Services, and the California Military Department to establish a pilot program to conduct, or require to be conducted, an independent security assessment of election infrastructure that is accessible through an Internet connection in up to 5 counties that voluntarily choose to participate in the pilot program, as specified. The bill would require the Office of Information Security in the Department of Technology, the Office of Emergency Services, and the California Military Department to transmit the complete results of each independent security assessment and recommendations for mitigating system vulnerabilities, if any, to the elections official of the county in which the assessment was conducted and the Secretary of State. The bill would require these agencies to also prepare and submit a joint report to the Legislature regarding any assessments conducted. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2753 (Friedman D) Density bonuses: density bonus application.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 921, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 requires a city or county to adopt procedures and timelines for processing a density bonus application and provide a list of documents and information required to be submitted with the application in order for it to be deemed complete. Existing law requires a city or county to notify an applicant whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days of receiving the application, or a resubmittal of that application, and establishes an appeal process for that decision. This bill would additionally require a city or county to provide the applicant with a determination as to the amount of density bonus and any parking ratios requested by the applicant for which the development is eligible and whether the applicant has provided adequate information to make a determination as to any incentives, concessions, or waivers or reductions development standards requested by the applicant. The bill would require that this determination be based on the development project at the time the application is deemed complete and that the city or county adjust the amount of density bonus and parking ratios awarded based on any changes to the project during the course of development. By adding to the duties of local planning officials in considering applications for density bonuses and other incentives or concessions, 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 2782 (Friedman D) California Environmental Quality Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 193, Statutes

of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 authorize lead agencies, in describing and evaluating projects, to consider specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of, and the negative impacts of denying, the project.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2797 (Bloom D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 904, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, 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, if requested by the applicant, other incentives or concessions, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios, 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 that these provisions do not supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976, which provides for the regulation of development of certain lands within the coastal zone, as defined. This bill would require that any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which an applicant is entitled under the Density Bonus Law be permitted in a manner that is consistent with that law and the California Coastal Act of 1976. This bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2798 (Maienschein R) Hospitals: licensing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 922, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health and sets forth its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, duties relating to the licensing and regulation of health facilities, as defined. This bill would prescribe timelines for the department to approve a written application submitted by a general acute care hospital or an acute psychiatric hospital to, among other things, modify, add, or expand a service or program. The bill would require the department to complete its evaluation and approve or deny an application within 100 days of receipt of the application. The bill would require the department to approve a written application to expand a service that is currently being provided within 30 business days of receipt of the completed application, unless the hospital is out of compliance with existing laws governing the service to be expanded. Under the bill, an approved expanded service would remain licensed for not more than 18 months, unless the department

approves the license for a longer period. The bill would require the department to develop a centralized applications advice program to assist hospitals in identifying and completing the correct paperwork and other requirements necessary to modify, add, or expand a service or program. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop an automated application system to process applications. Under the bill, the resources necessary to implement the application process would be made available, upon appropriation, from the Internal Departmental Quality Improvement Account.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2856 (Melendez R) California Environmental Quality Act: housing development projects.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 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.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2890 (Ting D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 8/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, lot coverage, and height standards. Existing law prohibits the ordinance from establishing size requirements for accessory dwelling units that do not permit at least an efficiency unit to be constructed. This bill would prohibit the imposition of lot coverage standards or requirements on minimum lot size, lot coverage, or floor area ratio, and would prohibit an ordinance from establishing size requirements for accessory dwelling units that do not permit at least an 800 square foot unit of at least 16 feet in height to be constructed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 2938 (Bloom D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: bicycles: City of Santa Monica.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 397, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 or after the effective date 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, specified bicycles purchased by the City of Santa Monica. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 2939 (Ting D) Accessory dwelling units.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law requires the local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family zone one accessory dwelling unit per lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure. In this instance, existing law authorizes a city to require owner-occupancy for either the primary residence or the accessory dwelling unit. This bill would require the local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a multifamily zone at least one accessory dwelling unit within an existing multifamily structure with at least 5 residential units if specified conditions are met. The bill would prohibit an application ministerially approved pursuant to this provision from having a limit on the number of accessory dwelling units created within the existing residential units or accessory structures or both. 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

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2973 (Gray D) Land use: Subdivision Map Act: expiration dates.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 830, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency, and sets forth procedures governing the local agency’s processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. The act requires an approved tentative map or vesting tentative map to expire 24 months after its approval, or after an additional period of time prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed 12 months. However, the act extends the expiration date of certain approved tentative maps and vesting tentative maps, as specified. This bill would authorize the legislative body to extend the expiration date, by up to 24 months, of any approved tentative map or vesting tentative map that was approved on or after January 1, 2006, and not later than July 11, 2013, within a county that meets certain criteria, and for which the expiration date has been previously extended pursuant to specified provisions, if tentative map, vesting tentative map, or parcel map relates to the construction of single or multifamily housing, as specified. By adding to the procedures that local agency officials must follow, 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 2977 (Gloria D) Local planning.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the housing element of a general plan to contain an inventory of land suitable for residential development and a program that 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 and objectives of the housing element. Existing law requires the program to accommodate 100% of the allocated very low and low-income housing need for which site capacity has not been identified. Existing law requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3000 (Friedman D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: retail hydrogen vehicle fuel.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/8/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, 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, retail hydrogen vehicle fuel, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3023 (Medina D) California Environmental Quality Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. CEQA requires lead agencies to provide various notices regarding the environmental review of a project. CEQA requires lead agencies to submit certain notices and certain environmental review documents to the State Clearinghouse within the Office of Planning and Research. CEQA requires the office to establish and maintain a database for the collection, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of environmental review documents and required notices that are provided to the office and requires the

office to make the database available to the public through the Internet. This bill would require lead agencies to post the notices required by CEQA and any environmental review document for a project on their Internet Web sites, if any, or to submit those notices and environmental review documents to the State Clearinghouse for inclusion in the database described above. Because this bill would impose additional duties on lead agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. CEQA requires the office to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines to assist lead agencies in implementing CEQA. The guidelines require a public agency to prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR and authorize the public agency to prepare an addendum to a previously adopted negative declaration under specified circumstances. The guidelines specify that the addendum need not be circulated for public review. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3027 (Chávez R) California Environmental Quality Act: attorney's fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, for a prevailing party that is a plaintiff or petitioner in an action or proceeding under CEQA, limit the awarding of attorney's fees to certain persons or entities. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3030 (Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: qualified opportunity zones.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/13/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 certain projects from its requirements. This bill would exempt a project that is financed by a qualified opportunity fund and that meets certain requirements from CEQA. The bill would require the project proponent to make certain certifications regarding the project. The bill would require a lead agency, before making a determination that the project is exempt from CEQA, to hold a noticed public hearing on the project, as specified. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is exempt from CEQA under the above exemption and determines to approve or carry out the project, to file a specified notice with the Office of Planning and Research. Because a lead agency would have to determine the applicability of the exemption, to take certain specified action before determining that a project is exempt, and to file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3037 (Chiu D) Community Redevelopment Law of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2018, would authorize a city or county to propose the formation of a redevelopment 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 formation to the Strategic Growth Council for a determination as to whether the agency would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals and would require that the council recommend to the Department of Finance whether to approve the resolution. 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. The bill would then require that city or county to submit the resolution of formation to the Department of Finance for approval, subject to certain standards, including that the department determine that any passthrough provision included is consistent with certain requirements and a statewide cap on the amount of equity, as defined, received by all local agencies within the state in any fiscal year, and to consider any recommendations of the Strategic Growth Council. The bill would require the department to disapprove the resolution if the department determines that the creation of the agency will result in a state fiscal impact that exceeds a specified amount in any fiscal year. The bill would deem the agency to be in existence as of the date of the department's approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

**AB 3053 (Harper R) Voters: residency confirmation.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a county elections official, in lieu of mailing a residency confirmation postcard, to contract with a consumer credit reporting agency or its licensees to obtain change-of-address data. If the county elections official contracts with a consumer credit reporting agency or its licensees, existing law imposes specified search and reporting requirements on the county elections official and the consumer credit reporting agency or its licensees. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3061 (Gloria D) State highways: property leases.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 442, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law requires the department, when requested to do so by a city, county, or special district, to lease unoccupied unimproved property that is held for future highway purposes to the city, county, or special district within which the property is located, and requires the lease to be renewable. Existing law authorizes the city, county, or special district to use the leased property first for agricultural and community garden purposes, and 2nd for recreational purposes, and requires the lease amount to be \$1 per year for not less than one year. Existing law authorizes the department to lease specified property in the City of San Diego to a city, county, a political subdivision of a city or county, or another state agency for an emergency shelter, a feeding program, or the establishment of a day care center for children, at a lease amount of \$1 per month and payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to lease specified property in the City of San Diego to a city or county, a political subdivision of a city or county, or another state agency, for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3072 (Chiu D) Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: farmworker housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee 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. Existing law additionally allows a state credit, which is not dependent on receiving a federal low-income housing credit, of \$500,000 per calendar year for projects to provide farmworker housing. For purposes of determining the credit amount, existing law defines the term "applicable percentage" depending on, among other things, whether the qualified low-income building is a new building that is not federally subsidized, a new building that is federally subsidized, or is an existing building that is "at risk of conversion." This bill, under the law governing the taxation of insurers, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, for calendar years beginning in 2019 through the 2023 calendar year, inclusive, would increase the aggregate housing credit dollar amount that may be allocated among low-income housing projects by an additional \$300,000,000, as specified, and would allocate to farmworker housing projects \$25,000,000 per year of that amount. The bill, under those laws, would modify the definition of applicable percentage relating to qualified low-income buildings to depend on whether the building is a new or existing building and federally subsidized, or a building that is, among other things, at least 15 years old, serving households of very low income or extremely low income, and will complete substantial rehabilitation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3075 (Berman D) Office of Elections Cybersecurity.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 241, Statutes

of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Secretary of State as the chief elections officer of the state. This bill would create within the Secretary of State the Office of Elections Cybersecurity to coordinate efforts between the Secretary of State and local elections officials to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could interfere with the security or integrity of elections in the state, and to monitor and counteract false or misleading information regarding the electoral process that is published online or on other platforms and that may suppress voter participation or cause confusion and disruption of the orderly and secure administration of elections.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3147 (Caballero D) Fee mitigation act: housing developments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, deems, except as provided in a development agreement, the rules, regulations, and official policies governing permitted uses of the land, governing density, and governing design, improvement, and construction standards and specifications, applicable to property subject to a development agreement to be the rules, regulations, and official policies in force at the time of execution of the agreement. This bill would require, at the time that an application for a housing development project is deemed complete, a city, county, and city and county to provide a good faith statement disclosing the amount of impact and development fees applicable to the housing development. The bill would also prohibit these disclosed impact and development fees from being increased for 2 years following issuance of the good faith statement. The bill would make related findings and declarations. 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:** Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

**AB 3162 (Friedman D) Alcoholism or drug abuse treatment facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 775, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults by the State Department of Health Care Services, as prescribed. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty of not less than \$25 or more than \$50 per day for each violation, with additional penalties for repeat violations, as specified. This bill would make an initial license for a new facility issued by the department to a provider provisional for one year and revocable for good cause, as defined. The bill would require licensed services offered or provided by a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility to be specified on the license and provided exclusively within either the licensed facility or any facility identified on a single license by street address. The bill would increase the penalties for a violation of the licensing and regulatory provisions to not less than \$250 or more than \$500 per day for each violation, except as specified, and increase the additional penalties for repeat violations, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person or entity found to be in violation of the licensing provisions described above from applying for initial licensure for 5 years, as specified. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement specified provisions on or before July 1, 2022, and would authorize the department to issue provider bulletins, written guidelines, or similar instructions, as specified.

**Position:** Watch Closely  
**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3194 (Daly D) Housing Accountability Act: project approval.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 243, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 upon a preponderance of the evidence, that one or more conditions exist, including that the housing development project or emergency shelter would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, as specified. The act also requires a local agency proposing to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, to base its decision upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, including if the housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety. This bill would specify that a proposed housing development project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards and criteria, and would prohibit a local government from requiring a rezoning, if the housing development project is consistent with the objective general plan standards and criteria but the zoning for the project site is inconsistent with the general plan. The bill would authorize a local agency, provided that the local agency has complied with specified provisions, to require the proposed housing development project to comply with the objective standards and criteria of the zoning which are consistent with the general plan, and would require the local agency to apply those standards and criteria to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed housing development project. The bill would declare the Legislature’s intent that the conditions that would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety arise infrequently.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3196 (Rubio D) Historically assessed property.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to define property of historical significance and to require that, when that property is enforceably restricted in a manner specified by the Legislature, it be valued for property tax purposes only on a basis that is consistent with its restrictions and uses. Existing property tax law implementing this constitutional authority provides that property is “enforceably restricted” for this purpose if it is subject to a historical property contract executed pursuant to specified other law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this definition of “enforceably restricted.”

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development

**AB 3258 (Committee on Elections and Redistricting) Elections.**

**Introduced:** 3/21/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 269, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires a county elections official to prepare specified information regarding registered voters in the county, including the total number of voters and the number of voters registered as preferring each qualified political party. Existing law requires a county elections official, on specified days before an election, to prepare this information and to notify the Secretary of State that the information is available with respect to voters registered on certain dates before the election, including not less than 102 days before each presidential general election with respect to voters registered before the 123rd day before the presidential general election.This bill would clarify that on each of the specified days before an election for which a county elections official must prepare information and give notice to the Secretary of State that the notice applies with respect to all voters who are registered voters on the applicable day before the election.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AB 3259 (Committee on Elections and Redistricting) Elections.**

**Introduced:** 3/21/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/15/2018

**Status:** 6/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 58, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law contains various election-related forms, some of which contain obsolete date blocks that begin with "19\_\_". This bill would update the date block of these forms to "20\_\_".This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**ACA 4 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 4/24/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**ACR 90 (Harper R) Voter Awareness Week.**

**Introduced:** 5/9/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 6/12/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would proclaim the week of October 16 through October 23, 2017, as Voter Awareness Week.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**ACR 129 (Garcia, Cristina D) Civic engagement.**

**Introduced:** 8/28/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 9/15/2017-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 212, Statutes of 2017

**Location:** 9/15/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would recognize the importance of civic engagement across the State of California.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**AJR 21 (Rubio D) Voting Rights Act of 1965.**

**Introduced:** 8/21/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/12/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 1/3/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would recognize August 6, 2017, as the 52nd anniversary of the signing of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 24 (Portantino D) Political Reform Act of 1974: economic interest disclosure.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform of Act of 1974 requires persons holding specified public offices to file disclosures of economic interests, including investments, real property interests, and income within specified periods of assuming or leaving office and annually while holding office. The act requires the disclosures to include a statement indicating, within a specified value range, the fair market value of investments or interests in real property and the aggregate value of income received from each reportable source. This bill would revise the dollar amounts associated with these ranges to provide for 8 total ranges of fair market value of investments and real property interests and 10 total ranges of aggregate value of income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 25 (Portantino D) Elections: alternate ballot order: Los Angeles County pilot program.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 927, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law specifies the order of precedence of offices on the ballot, beginning with nominees for President and Vice President to be listed under the heading, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, and ending with directors or trustees for each district to be listed under the heading, DISTRICT. Measures submitted to the voters appear after district directors or trustees. Existing law authorizes a county elections official to vary the order for certain offices and measures submitted to the voters, in order to allow for the most efficient use of space on the ballot in counties that use a voting system, as defined. Existing law requires that the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction precede any school, county, or city office and that state measures precede local measures. This bill would require the county

elections official for the County of Los Angeles to conduct elections using a specified alternate ballot order for elections conducted for three years after the date the county elections official declares that the Los Angeles County voting system modernization project underway in 2018 is complete and ready for operation. The bill would require the county elections official to prepare a report regarding the effect of using the alternate ballot order, as specified. The bill would require the county elections official, after the three-year period described above, to post the report on the Internet Web site of the county elections official and to submit the report to the Secretary of State and the Legislature. The bill would authorize the county elections official to continue to use the alternate ballot order for elections conducted on or after the three-year period described above. Due to the additional reporting requirements imposed on the County of Los Angeles, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 45 (Mendoza D) Political Reform Act of 1974: mass mailing prohibition.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 7/17/2017

**Status:** 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 827, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/16/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits sending mass mailings at public expense. The act defines "mass mailing" as over 200 substantially similar pieces of mail not including form letters or other mail that is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter, or other inquiry. An existing regulation adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission prescribes criteria for mass mailings that are prohibited by the act and for mass mailings that are permissible under the act. This bill would codify this regulation. The bill would additionally prohibit a mass mailing from being sent within the 60 days preceding an election by or on behalf of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 46 (Leyva D) Mobilehomes: enforcement actions: sunset provision.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 835, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Mobilehome Parks Act requires the Department of Housing and Community Development or a city, county, or city and county that assumes responsibility for the enforcement of the act to enter and inspect mobilehome parks with a goal of inspecting at least 5% of the parks each year to ensure enforcement of the act and implementing regulations. Existing law also requires an enforcement agency to issue notice to correct a violation and provides for procedures for owners or operators to dispute and appeal violation notices, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2019. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 100 (De León D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% 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 Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The 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 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 117 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Elections.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/24/2017-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 180, Statutes of 2017

**Location:** 8/24/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes specified counties, commencing January 1, 2018, and any county except the County of Los Angeles, commencing January 1, 2020, to conduct any election as an all-mailed ballot election if specified conditions are satisfied. The County of Los Angeles is authorized, commencing January 1, 2020, to conduct any election as a vote center election if specified conditions are satisfied. No later than 4 years after conducting its first vote center election, the County of Los Angeles will be authorized to conduct all-mailed ballot elections in the same manner as other counties. Existing law requires that the plan for the administration of an all-mailed ballot election conducted by a county include a voter education and outreach plan approved by the Secretary of State. Existing law requires the Secretary of State, within 6 months of each election conducted by a county as an all-mailed ballot election or vote center election, to report specified information regarding the election to the Legislature. This bill would require the Secretary of State to assist each county conducting an all-mailed ballot election in 2018 in providing additional voter education and community outreach, including, but not limited to, direct contact with voters. The bill would authorize the Secretary of State to provide funding allocated for these purposes to each county. The bill would authorize the Secretary of State to contract with any qualified person or organization for purposes of preparing the report to the Legislature. The bill would appropriate \$350,000 from the General Fund to the Secretary of State for these purposes, with \$100,000 allocated for the report to the Legislature and \$250,000 allocated for assisting counties in providing additional voter education and outreach. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 148 (Wiener D) State Board of Equalization: counties: cannabis-related business: cash payments.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, exempts from specified criminal penalties the possession or cultivation of medical marijuana by patients and primary caregivers. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (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 commercial adult marijuana activities by various state agencies. The Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA) provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial medical cannabis activity by various state entities. This bill would enact the Cannabis State Payment Collection Law and would authorize the State Board of Equalization or a county to collect cash payments from cannabis-related businesses for a state agency that administers fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges payable by a cannabis-related business, if that state agency has entered into an agreement with the board or county. This bill would require a county to collect only if both the board of supervisors of the county and the county tax collector or county treasurer-tax collector approves of entering into an agreement with a state agency to make those collections. The bill would similarly authorize the board to enter into an agreement with a county to collect cash payments from cannabis-related businesses for fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges that are payable to the county. The bill would require the agreement to include specified provisions, including that the board or county transmit the collected moneys to the Treasurer to be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the funds or accounts in which the fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges are otherwise required by law to be deposited, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 163 (Bradford D) Elections: residence: domicile.**

**Introduced:** 1/19/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 2/2/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines "residence" for voting purposes as a person's domicile. Existing law describes the domicile of a person as that place in which his or her habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, the person has the intention of returning. Existing law describes the residence of a person as that place in which the person's habitation is fixed for some period of time, but wherein he or she does not have the intention of remaining. Existing law provides that a person may have only one domicile at a given time, but may have more than one residence. Existing law also provides that, for purposes of determining the domicile of a Member of the Legislature or a Representative in the Congress of the United States, the residence address indicated on that person's currently filed affidavit of voter registration is conclusively presumed to be that person's domicile. This bill would clarify that the domicile of a Member of the Legislature or a Representative in Congress is to be determined solely by the operation of this conclusive presumption and not by the above-described factual criteria otherwise used to determine a person's domicile.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 212 (Jackson D) Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and

recycling of solid waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps, as applicable. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered entity or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting a proposed stewardship plan, an initial stewardship program budget, an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require proprietary information, as defined, submitted pursuant to the bill to be kept confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 226 (Hertzberg D) Political Reform Act of 1974: slate mailers.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/15/2017

**Status:** 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 855, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/15/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 regulates a type of mass mailings, known as slate mailers, that support or oppose multiple candidates or ballot measures for an election. The act requires a slate mailer organization that displays a logo, insignia, emblem, or trademark that is identical or substantially similar to that of a governmental agency or specified nongovernmental organization to obtain express written permission to do so. The act requires a slate mailer organization that sends a slate mailer or other mass mailing that identifies itself or its source material as representing a nongovernmental organization with a name that would reasonably be understood to imply that the nongovernmental organization is composed of, or affiliated with, law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical, or other public safety personnel, to disclose in the slate mailer or mass mailing the total number of members in the organization identified in the slate mailer or mass mailing. This bill, with regard to this latter category of slate mailers and mass mailings, would require the slate mailer organization to disclose on the mailing, in a specified format, whether the slate mailer organization represents public safety personnel. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 277 (Bradford D) Land use: zoning regulations.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/13/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 2/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any city or county to adopt ordinances regulating zoning within its jurisdiction, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the legislative body of any city or county to adopt ordinances to require, as a condition of development of residential rental units, that the development include a certain percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, moderate-income, lower income, very low income, or extremely low income households, as specified. The bill would require the ordinance to provide alternative means of compliance. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive change and legislative findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 332 (Stern D) Voter registration: foster youth.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017  
**Last Amended:** 4/27/2017

**Status:** 7/31/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 161, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 7/31/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) program, under which counties provide payments to foster care providers on behalf of qualified children in foster care and to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age. Existing law requires, in order to be provided AFDC-FC benefits, one of several conditions to be satisfied, including, for a nonminor dependent, that he or she has been placed pursuant to a mutual agreement or is reentering foster care placement pursuant to a voluntary agreement. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to include specified information relating to voter registration, including the voter registration page on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site, on a flyer for the Independent Living Program, on the form used for a nonminor dependent to enter into a mutual agreement or a voluntary reentry agreement, on the form used to create a TILP, on the department's Internet Web site for the Independent Living Program, and on the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsman's Internet Web site. The bill would authorize a county social worker to provide a voter registration form to a child 16 years of age or older or a nonminor dependent concurrent with the provision of any of those forms. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions by means of an all-county letter or similar instructions, without taking any regulatory action. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 358 (Stern D) Political Reform Act of 1974: Secretary of State: online filing and disclosure system.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Status:** 10/9/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 624, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/9/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. The act requires that these campaign statements contain prescribed information related to campaign contributions and expenditures of the filing entities. Existing law, the Online Disclosure Act, requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for use by these persons and entities. This bill would also require the Secretary of State to conspicuously post on his or her Internet Web site hyperlinks to the Internet Web site of any local government agency that contains publicly disclosed campaign finance information and to update these hyperlinks accordingly. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 481 (Pan D) Successor agencies: assets: disposal.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 506, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**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, until January 1, 2022,

authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the County of Sacramento to dispose of a specified property previously used as the San Juan Hotel and Mobile Home Park for an amount less than fair market value, provided that the agency require that the property be used for housing affordable to, and occupied by, persons and families of low or moderate income and very low income and extremely low income households and include an enforceable covenant to that effect. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development

**SB 511 (Stern D) Elections: Secretary of State.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 9/30/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 394, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/30/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law declares that the Secretary of State is the chief elections officer of the state and that he or she has prescribed powers and duties. This bill would clarify the scope of those powers and duties and would require the Secretary of State to make reasonable efforts to promote voter registration and voting, as specified, especially in underrepresented communities.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 663 (Nielsen R) Packages and labels of cannabis or cannabis products: children.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/12/2017

**Status:** 2/26/2018-Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.

**Location:** 9/11/2017-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of marijuana, also known as cannabis, for nonmedical purposes by persons 21 years of age and older. AUMA prohibits a marijuana product from being appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain marijuana. AUMA requires, prior to delivery or sale at a retailer, marijuana and marijuana products to be labeled and placed in a resealable, tamper-evident, child resistant package, and prohibits packages and labels from being attractive to children. This bill would specify that a package or label of cannabis or cannabis products is deemed to be attractive to children if the package or label has specific characteristics, including, among others, displaying a name resembling the name of any candy, snack food, baked good, or beverage commercially sold without cannabis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services

**SB 679 (Morrell R) Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. on 6/28/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Milton Marks Postgovernment Employment Restrictions Act of 1990 prohibits a Member of the Legislature, for a period of one year after leaving office, from acting as a compensated agent or attorney for, or otherwise representing, any other person by making appearances before or communications with the Legislature or its committees, present Members, or officers or employees, if

the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing legislative action. This bill would extend the time period of these prohibitions to 2 years if a Member of the Legislature resigns from office, commencing with the effective date of the resignation. This bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 682 (Nielsen R) Online voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/20/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue an original driver’s license to a person who is unable to submit satisfactory proof that his or her presence in the United States is authorized under federal law, if he or she meets all other qualifications for licensure and provides satisfactory proof of his or her identity and California residency. This bill would prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from transferring the electronic information of voter registration applicants who obtained an original driver’s license without submitting satisfactory proof of their presence in the United States under federal law. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 721 (Hill D) Building standards: decks and balconies: inspection.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 445, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides authority for an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any buildings or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code and other rules and regulations that the enforcement agency has the power to enforce. This bill would require an inspection of exterior elevated elements and associated waterproofing elements, as defined, including decks and balconies, for buildings with 3 or more multifamily dwelling units by a licensed architect, licensed civil or structural engineer, a building contractor holding specified licenses, or an individual certified as a building inspector or building official, as specified. The bill would require the inspections, including any necessary testing, to be completed by January 1, 2025, with certain exceptions, and would require subsequent inspections every 6 years, except as specified. The bill would require the inspection report to contain specified items and would require that a copy of the inspection report be presented to the owner of the building within 45 days of the completion of the inspection and would require copies of the reports to be maintained in the building owner’s records for 2 inspection cycles, as specified. The bill would require that if the inspection reveals conditions that pose an immediate hazard to the safety of the occupants, the inspection report be delivered to the owner of the building within 15 days and emergency repairs be undertaken, as specified, with notice given to the local enforcement agency. The nonemergency repairs made under these provisions would be required to be completed within 120 days, unless an extension is granted by the local authorities. The bill would authorize local enforcement agencies to recover enforcement costs associated with these requirements. The bill would require the local enforcement agency to send a 30-day corrective notice to the owner of the building if repairs are not completed on time and would provide for specified civil penalties and liens against the property for the owner of the building who fails to comply with these provisions. The bill would exclude a common interest development, as defined, from these provisions. The bill would require any building subject to these provisions that is proposed for conversion to condominiums to be sold to the public after January 1, 2019, to have the required inspection conducted prior to the first close of escrow of a separate interest in the project, and would require the inspection report and written confirmation by the inspector that any recommended repairs or replacements have been completed to be submitted to,

among others, the Department of Real Estate and included in certain required statements and reports, as specified. The bill would authorize a local governing entity to enact stricter requirements than those imposed by these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 722 (Moorlach R) Mobilehomes: principal residences: rent control.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of mobilehome park residencies. Existing law exempts certain mobilehome park rental agreements from any ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure that establishes a maximum amount that the landlord may charge a tenant for rent, commonly referred to as rent control. Existing law specifically exempts from rent control a mobilehome space that is not the principal residence of the homeowner and that the homeowner has not rented to another party. Existing law deems a mobilehome to be the principal residence of a homeowner unless a review of state or county records demonstrates that the homeowner is receiving a homeowner’s exemption for another property or mobilehome in this state or unless review of public records reasonably demonstrates that the principal residence is out of state. This bill, for a mobilehome rental agreement entered into on and after January 1, 2018, would require that a valid homeowner’s exemption be filed on a mobilehome for it to be considered a principal residence or domicile of the homeowner and to be subject to rent control. If a review of records indicates that a mobilehome fails to meet this requirement, the bill would require management to notify the homeowner, in writing, of any proposed changes and to provide the homeowner with a copy of the documents upon which management relied before modifying the rent or other terms of tenancy. The bill would grant the homeowner 90 days from the date these materials are mailed to review and respond to the notice and would prohibit management from modifying the rent or terms of tenancy prior to the expiration of the 90-day period or, if the homeowner provides information within that period, prior to responding, in writing, to the information provided by the homeowner. The bill would prohibit management from modifying the rent or terms of tenancy if the homeowner provides documentation that reasonably establishes that the information relied upon by management is incorrect or that the homeowner is not the same person identified in the documents. The bill would authorize management to file an inquiry with the local county assessor requesting a determination whether the mobilehome meets the legal standards of principal residence or domicile of the homeowner. If the local county assessor or an assessment appeals board determines that the mobilehome owner unlawfully designated his or her mobilehome as a principal residence, the bill would authorize park management to bill the homeowner retroactively for the difference between the amount charged and what would have been the prevailing market rent.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 734 (Fuller R) Voters: online voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 3/9/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has a valid California driver’s license or state identification card to electronically submit a voter registration affidavit on the Secretary of State’s Internet Web site. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to employ security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the electronically-submitted voter registration affidavits. This bill would require the security measures employed by the Secretary of State to include capturing and maintaining the Internet Protocol address from which each electronic voter registration affidavit is submitted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 738 (Fuller R) Political Reform Act of 1974.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 759 (McGuire D) Elections: vote by mail ballots.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 446, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires an elections official, upon receipt of a vote by mail ballot, to compare the signature on the identification envelope with either the signature appearing on the voter's affidavit of registration, or the signature appearing on a form issued by an elections official that contains the voter's signature and that is part of the voter's registration record. Existing law prohibits, if the elections official determines that the signatures do not compare, the elections official from opening the identification envelope and counting the ballot. This bill would eliminate the prohibition on counting the ballot and would instead require the elections official to follow specified procedures to notify the voter and allow the voter an opportunity to verify his or her signature before certification of the election. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. By increasing the duties of local election officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 760 (Wiener D) State highways: permits: improvements.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to issue a permit to the owner or developer of property adjacent to or near a state highway, including the associated right-of-way, to construct, alter, repair, or improve any portion of the highway for the purpose of improving local traffic access, as provided. Existing law specifies that the permit may be issued only if the work within the highway right-of-way is to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department. If the improvement would not affect the operation of the state highway and the associated work would be performed in accordance with local agency plans and specifications, this bill would prohibit the department from denying an application for a permit solely because the associated work is not to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 765 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 840, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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. Existing law requires the objective planning standards to include, among others, a requirement that the development certify to the locality that a skilled and trained workforce will be used to complete the development, if the development meets certain standards and depending on when the application is approved, including that the development consists of a specified number of units that are not 100% subsidized affordable housing and is located in a jurisdiction that meets specified requirements. This bill would modify those provisions by requiring a skilled and trained workforce to be used if the application for the development consists of a specified number of units with a residential component that is not 100% subsidized affordable housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 786 (Mendoza D) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities: overconcentration.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was HEALTH on 4/18/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults by the State Department of Health Care Services, as prescribed. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty of not less than \$25 or more than \$50 per day for each violation, with additional penalties for repeat violations, as specified. This bill would require, for any licensing application submitted on or after January 1, 2019, the department to deny an application for a new facility license, if the proposed location is in proximity to an existing facility in an area zoned residential that would result in overconcentration, as defined. The bill would prohibit the expansion or intensification of legal nonconforming facilities, as defined. The bill would require the department or a county licensing agency, at least 45 days prior to approving any application for any new facility, to post on its Internet Web site the address of the proposed new facility, as specified, and would require the license applicant to notify in writing the city or unincorporated area's planning department in the jurisdiction where the proposed facility would be located of the license application and provide the applicable planning department a copy of the license application. By requiring a county licensing agency to post in this manner, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a city or county to request denial of the license applied for on the basis of an overconcentration of facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 818 (Beall D) Mortgages and deeds of trust: foreclosure.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 404, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust. In this regard, existing law requires that a notice of default and a notice of sale be recorded and that specified periods of time elapse between the recordings and the sale. Certain laws enacted in 2012 and repealed on January 1, 2018, commonly referred to as the

California Homeowner Bill of Rights, established a variety of requirements in connection with foreclosures on mortgages and deeds of trust, including restrictions on mortgage servicers actions while a borrower is attempting to secure a loan modification or has submitted a loan modification application. The foreclosure provisions of the act were generally limited to first lien mortgages and deeds of trust on owner-occupied residences, as specified. This bill would reenact various provisions of the California Homeowner Bill of Rights, as described above, and make other changes. With regard to first lien mortgages or deeds of trust on residential real property, as specified, the bill would prohibit an entity that forecloses on more than 175 real properties from recording a notice of default or notice of sale, or conducting a trustee's sale after a borrower submits a complete application for a first lien loan modification and that application is pending. The bill would require that the complete application be submitted at least 5 business days before a scheduled foreclosure sale. The prohibition on recording a notice of default or a notice of sale would continue until one of 3 specified events occur. The bill would grant a borrower 30 days to appeal if the loan modification is denied and authorize the borrower to provide evidence that the mortgage servicer's determination was in error. During this appeal period, the bill would prohibit filing a notice of default, or if that notice has already been filed, from recording a notice of sale or conducting a trustee's sale until the later of specified events. The bill would require a mortgage servicer to send a written notice to the borrower that identifies the reasons for denial and that includes certain information in connection with the denial. The bill would provide that a mortgage servicer satisfies specified telephone contact requirements if the borrower makes a written request to cease communications. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 827 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: transit-rich housing bonus.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/9/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was T. & H. on 4/9/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer 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, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. This bill would require a local government to, if requested, grant a development proponent of a transit-rich housing project a transit-rich housing bonus if that development at the time of submittal meets specified planning standards, including complying with demolition permit requirements, complying with any local inclusionary housing ordinance or, if the local government has not adopted an inclusionary housing ordinance, agreeing to provide a specified percentage of awarded units as onsite affordable housing, preparing a relocation benefits and assistance plan, complying with any locally adopted objective zoning standards, complying with any locally adopted minimum unit mix requirements, and if the development includes specified types of parcels, agreeing to replace those units and to offer units at one of 2 specified affordable rates. The bill would define a transit-rich housing project as a residential development project the parcels of which are all within a 1/2 mile radius of a major transit stop or a 1/4 mile radius of a stop on a high-quality bus corridor. The bill would exempt an eligible applicant who receives a transit-rich housing bonus from various requirements, including maximum controls on residential density, maximum controls on floor area ratio that are lower than a specified amount, minimum automobile parking requirements except as provided, maximum height limitations that are less than a specified amount unless those increases would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health and safety, and zoning or design controls that have the effect of limiting additions onto existing structures or lots that comply with those maximum floor area ratios and height limitations. The bill would require an eligible applicant, which this bill would define to mean a development proponent who receives a transit-rich housing bonus, to provide each resident of the development with a recurring monthly transit pass with the applicable transit agency that provides service to the major transit stop or high quality transit corridor that qualified the applicant for the bonus at no cost to the residents. The bill would require an eligible applicant to provide benefits to eligible displaced persons who are displaced by the development, including requiring the applicant to offer a right to remain guarantee to those tenants, and to make payments to eligible displaced persons for moving and related expenses as well as for relocation benefits. The bill would also require an eligible applicant to submit a relocation benefit and assistance plan for approval to the applicable local government to that effect, and to provide specified information and assistance to eligible displaced persons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 828 (Wiener D) Land use: housing element.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 974, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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. Existing law requires a planning agency to submit a draft of the housing element to the Department of Housing and Community Development for review, as specified.This bill would prohibit the prior underproduction of housing in a city or county from the previous cycle and stable population numbers in a city or county from the previous cycle from being used as a justification for a determination or a reduction in the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 850 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 48, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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. Existing law requires, among other objective planning standards, that the development be subject to a minimum percentage of below market rate housing on the basis that the locality failed to submit its latest production report by the applicable time period and that report reflecting that there were fewer units of above moderate-income housing or housing affordable to households making below 80% of area median income that were issued building permits than what was required to meet the locality’s regional housing needs assessment for that reporting period.This bill would modify this objective planning standard by requiring that the production report submitted by the locality reflect that there were both fewer units of affordable housing for persons of above moderate income and for persons making 80% of the area median income issued building permits than were required for the locality to meet its regional housing needs assessment for that reporting period. The bill would make other clarifying changes to these provisions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 893 (Nguyen R) Planning and zoning: density bonus: vehicular parking ratio.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/9/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 1/24/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when a developer of housing proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the

developer with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units or the donation of land within the development if the developer, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from requiring a vehicular parking ratio for a housing development that meets these criteria in excess of specified ratios. This prohibition applies only at the request of the developer and specifies that the developer may request additional parking incentives or concessions. This bill would delete these additional vehicular parking ratio provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 901 (Dodd D) Wildfires.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 626, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the Office of Emergency Services, to divide the state into mutual aid regions for the more effective application, administration, and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities. Existing law authorizes the Office of Emergency Services to coordinate response and recovery operations in the mutual aid regions. The Budget Act of 2018 appropriated \$99,376,000 to the Office of Emergency Services for purposes of local assistance. Of those funds, \$25,000,000 was made available, pursuant to a schedule, for equipment and technology that improves the mutual aid system. Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) to administer various programs, including grant programs, relating to forest health and wildfire protection. This bill would revise the Budget Act of 2018 to provide that the \$25,000,000 described above shall be applied to support activities directly related to regional response and readiness. The bill would provide that these activities include predeployment of Office of Emergency Services fire and rescue and local government resources that are part of the California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System or additional resources upon the authority and approval of the Office of Emergency Services to meet the requirements for state resources called up for predisaster and disaster response. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 922 (Nguyen R) Surplus state property: affordable student housing.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was G.O. on 4/10/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of General Services to dispose of surplus state real property in a specified manner. Existing law requires the department to offer surplus state real property to a local agency and then to nonprofit affordable housing sponsors, prior to offering the property for sale to private entities or individuals, for use for open space, public parks, affordable housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, authorize the Department of General Services to dispose of surplus state real property located within 2 miles of a campus of the University of California, California State University, or California Community Colleges by first offering the property to a local agency or nonprofit organization for the development of affordable student housing, as defined. The bill would provide that ownership of the property transferred reverts back to the state if the transferee fails to commence the development of affordable student housing on the property within 2 years of the transfer. The bill would, until January 1, 2029, exempt from the requirements of CEQA the transfer of the property. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2019, to adopt a rule of court establishing procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA of a lead

agency's action, as specified, for those affordable student housing projects. The bill would, until January 1, 2029, prohibit the court, in an action or proceeding brought alleging a violation of CEQA, from staying or enjoining the siting, construction, or operation of those affordable student housing projects, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 943 (Cannella R) Local government: housing.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 1/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 1035 (Jackson D) General plans.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 733, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 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, after the initial revision of the safety element to identify flood hazards and address the risk of fire in certain lands upon each revision of the housing element, the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards that was not previously available during the previous revision of the safety element. Existing law also requires the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county. This bill would instead require the safety element to be reviewed and revised as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies and would require, after these revisions, 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. 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

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 1088 (Dodd D) Safety, reliability, and resiliency planning: general rate case cycle.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 7/5/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, after a hearing, to require every public utility to construct, maintain, and operate its line, plant, system, equipment, apparatus, tracks, and premises in a manner so as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of its employees, passengers, customers, and the public. Existing law requires electrical corporations to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review. Existing law requires the commission to establish standards for disaster and emergency preparedness plans, as specified, and requires an electrical corporation to develop, adopt, and update an emergency and disaster preparedness plan, as specified. This bill would require the office, in consultation with specified public entities, by September 30, 2019, to adopt standards for reducing risks from a major event, as defined. The bill would require those standards to include model policies that may be undertaken by local governments regarding, among other things, defensible space, and actions that may be undertaken by an electrical or gas corporation, a local publicly owned electric or gas utility, or a water utility to reduce the risk of fire occurring during a major event. The bill would require the office to update the standards at least once every 2 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 1111 (Beall D) Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program: Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002 allocation: local housing trust eligibility.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/21/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was T. & H. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program for the purpose of supporting local housing trust funds dedicated to the creation or preservation of affordable housing. The Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002, among other things, allocates \$25,000,000 from the proceeds of general obligation bonds issued and sold under that act to be used for specified grants under the program. Existing law authorizes the use of that allocation of funds for matching grants under the program available to cities and counties, or a city and county, and existing charitable nonprofit organizations that have created, funded, and operated housing trust funds prior to January 1, 2003, and to new local housing trusts created after January 1, 2003, that provide low-income housing assistance. This bill would instead authorize matching grants to cities and counties, or a city and county, and existing charitable nonprofit organizations that, as of January 1, 2019, have previously received a matching grant pursuant to the Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program and to new local housing trusts that provide low-income housing assistance and, as of that same date, have not previously received a matching grant pursuant to the program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1171 (Stern D) Electors: conditional voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 7/16/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 113, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/16/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes an elector who complies with specified provisions governing the registration of electors to vote at an election held within the territory within which he or she resides and the election is held. Existing law defines "elector" to mean a person who is a United States citizen 18 years of age or older and, except as specified, is a resident of an election precinct at least 15 days before an election. This bill would revise the definition of "elector" by deleting the 15-day requirement, thereby including a person who is eligible to complete a conditional voter registration within the definition of

"elector."This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 1202 (Stone R) Land use: development fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/15/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 357, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Mitigation Fee Act, if a local agency requires the payment of certain fees to provide for an improvement to serve a development project in connection with the approval of that development project, requires the local agency receiving the fee to deposit the fee with the other fees imposed for the improvement in a separate capital facilities account or fund and to expend those fees solely for the purpose for which the fees were collected. The act requires the local agency, within 180 days after the last day of each fiscal year, to make public specified information for the fiscal year about each separate account or fund established, including the amount of fees collected and an identification of each public improvement on which fees were expended.This bill would prohibit a local agency that does not comply with the requirement to disclose information regarding separate capital facilities funds or accounts following the establishment, increase, or imposition of a certain fee but requires the payment of that fee in connection with a development project for 3 consecutive years, from requiring a deposit for an independent audit, as described above, and instead require the local agency to pay the cost of the audit.This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1226 (Bates R) Building standards: building permits.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/3/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1010, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities.This bill would require the department to propose the adoption of a building standard to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to existing law that would authorize, when a record of the issuance of a building permit for the construction of an existing residential unit does not exist, the above-described enforcement officials to determine when the residential unit was constructed and then apply the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations in effect on that date and issue a retroactive building permit for that construction. This bill would declare that the provisions of the bill are declaratory of existing law.This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1227 (Skinner D) Density bonuses.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 937, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would additionally require a density bonus to be provided to a developer that agrees to construct a housing development in which all units in the development will be used for students enrolled full-time at an institution of higher education accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges or the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges and the developer enters into an agreement with an institution of higher education to that effect, where 20% of the units are used for lower income students, as defined, provided at a specified rent level, and the development provides priority for the applicable affordable units for lower income students experiencing homelessness. The bill would require that these units be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years. The bill would set the density bonus at 35% of the number of these units. By increasing the duties of 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

**[SB 1239](#) (Hertzberg D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 662, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements and certain reports concerning campaign finances and related matters. The act generally provides for the filing of campaign statements and reports by various means, including personal delivery, guaranteed overnight delivery, facsimile transmission, and online transmission. The act requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for persons and entities that are required to file statements and reports with the Secretary of State's office. The act requires certain persons and entities to file online or electronically with the Secretary of State if their political contributions, expenditures, or loans reach specified monetary thresholds. This bill would generally recast certain provisions governing the processing of campaign reports and statements to provide for the filing, verification, delivery, amendment, retention, and inspection of those documents online or electronically, as prescribed. The bill would repeal the above-mentioned monetary thresholds, thereby making the online and electronic filing requirements applicable to all specified filers. The bill would also repeal various obsolete or extraneous provisions of the act, and would make conforming and other technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**[SB 1250](#) (Bradford D) Voting: domicile.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/7/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 911, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines "residence" for voting purposes as a person's domicile. Existing law describes the domicile of a person as that place in which his or her habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, the person has the intention of returning. Existing law describes the residence of a person as that place in which the person's habitation is fixed for some period of time, but wherein he or she does not have the intention of

remaining. Existing law provides that a person may have only one domicile at a given time, but may have more than one residence. Existing law also provides that, for purposes of determining the domicile of a Member of the Legislature or a Representative in the Congress of the United States, the residence address indicated on that person's currently filed affidavit of voter registration is conclusively presumed to be that person's domicile. This bill would provide that this presumption applies as long as the address listed is one of the member or representative's residences, notwithstanding that the member or representative may have another residence at which any of certain conditions apply.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 1251 (McGuire D) California Training Benefits Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/31/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 418, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2019, establishes the California Training Benefits Program, which authorizes an unemployed individual who files a claim for unemployment compensation benefits or extended duration benefits to apply to the Employment Development Department for a determination of potential eligibility for benefits during a period of training or retraining. Existing law prohibits the payment of benefits under the program during a period of training or retraining for any week or part of any week that an individual receives training or retraining benefits, allowances, or stipends, as defined, from sources other than the program, as specified. Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment benefits from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for this purpose. This bill would delete the repeal of the California Training Benefits Program, thereby providing for its operation in perpetuity. The bill would also delete the prohibition on the payment of benefits when an individual receives training or retraining benefits, allowances, or stipends from other sources, as described above. By establishing the program in perpetuity, and by broadening the number of individuals potentially eligible for benefit payments during training and retraining, the bill would result in the payment of additional amounts from the Unemployment Fund, thereby making an appropriation.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1253 (Jackson D) Income taxes: low-income housing: credit.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/7/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee 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. 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. This bill would increase the aggregate amount of the low-income housing tax credit for calendar years 2019 through 2030, as specified, and would additionally authorize a low-income housing project located in a qualified opportunity zone, as defined, to receive a low-income housing tax credit under the increased aggregate amount. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1296 (Glazer D) Department of Housing and Community Development: database of local fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to collect, publish, and make available to the public information about laws regarding housing and community development and authorizes the department to provide a statistics and research service for the collection and dissemination of information affecting housing and community development. Existing law also requires the department, by June 30, 2019, to complete a study to evaluate the reasonableness of local fees charged to new developments, as provided. This bill, by December 31, 2019, would additionally require the department to collect information from cities, counties, and special districts on the fees imposed for new developments and to publish and make available a database of the fees charged by those public agencies to new developments by jurisdiction. The bill would also require the department to periodically update this database. The bill would require each special district to annually report to the department the fees that the special district charges to new developments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1327 (Atkins D) Building Homes and Jobs Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, imposes a charge, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per parcel of real property, not to exceed \$225. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide clarifying amendments to the provisions described above.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1333 (Wieckowski D) Planning and zoning: general plan: zoning regulations: charter cities.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 856, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of certain land outside its boundaries, and requires the general plan to contain specified mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law sets forth various procedures and requirements with respect to the preparation and adoption of the general plan and housing element, including requiring the legislative body to adopt or amend a general plan by resolution by a majority vote of the total membership of the legislative body. Existing law deems the adoption of the general plan to be reviewable, provides for the preparation of specific plans for the systematic implementation of the general plan, and prohibits the approval of local public works projects and tentative or parcel maps, as specified, as well as the adoption or amendment of a zoning ordinance within an area covered by a specific plan, unless it is consistent with the adopted specific plan. Existing law prohibits the adoption or amendment of a transit village plan unless the plan or amendment is consistent with the general plan. Existing law specifies that these provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law relating to general plans and housing elements

generally do not apply to charter cities, but requires a charter city to adopt, by resolution of the legislative body of the charter city or, if the charter so provides, the planning commission, a general plan that contains the mandatory elements required by that law and to comply with specified additional requirements relating to reporting to the Department of Housing and Community Development and low- and moderate-income housing in the coastal zone. This bill would specify that these provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law regarding general plans, specific plans, and the adoption and review of housing elements apply to charter cities. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive change with respect to the requirement that a charter city adopt a general plan by resolution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services

**SB 1340 (Glazer D) California Environmental Quality Act: housing projects.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 4/10/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2019, to adopt a rule of court establishing procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA of a lead agency's action, as specified, for a housing project. The bill would prohibit the court, in an action or proceeding brought alleging a violation of CEQA, from staying or enjoining the siting, construction, or operation of a housing project, except as provided.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1341 (Glazer D) California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 brought pursuant to the act, to disclose the identity of a person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000, as specified, toward the plaintiff's or petitioner's costs of the action. The bill also would require the plaintiff or petitioner to identify any pecuniary or business interest related to the project of any person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000 to the costs of the action, as specified. The bill would provide that a failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds for dismissal of the action by the court. This bill would prohibit an action or proceeding from being brought in the court to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency for housing projects on grounds of noncompliance with the requirements of the act, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1400 (Stern D) Voter registration.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/30/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House								

**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 his or her 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 existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**SB 1454 (Newman D) Political Reform Act of 1974**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act regulates the conduct of public officials, including elected officers, a term defined in the act. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the provision that defines that term.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services

**Disaster Preparedness**

**AB 871 (Santiago D) Office of Emergency Services: disaster programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/6/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires 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, to jointly establish by regulation a Standardized Emergency Management System for use by all emergency response agencies, as specified. Existing law requires all state agencies to use the Standardized Emergency Management System to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, and all other interested state agencies with designated response roles in the State Emergency Plan, to jointly develop an approved course of instruction for use in training all emergency response personnel, consisting of the concepts and procedures associated with the Standardized Emergency Management System. This bill would appropriate \$3,000,000 from the General Fund to the Office of Emergency Services to fund current disaster preparedness, resiliency, and response programs in underserved neighborhoods and communities that may be subject to earthquake, fire, or other disaster. The bill would require the office to distribute the funds on or before June 31, 2018, to a qualified charitable organization, as defined, that provides a regional disaster preparedness, response, and resilience program to underserved neighborhoods and communities that meets specified criteria, including that it have, among other things, an educational component that aims to educate underserved neighborhoods and communities on the risks that make them more susceptible to disasters and emergencies, and have a focus on increasing reliance with a volunteer workforce to

support disaster response.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 896 (Rodriguez D) Emergency services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services and provides that the office is responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services and serves as the State Disaster Council for the purposes of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The act authorizes state agencies to provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the inclusion of all California federally recognized tribes in California’s emergency services and disaster preparedness agreements, including, but not limited to, state mutual aid agreements.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 1836 (Committee on Budget) Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account: allocation of funds: notification: Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. THIRD READING on 6/13/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the California Disaster Assistance Act, establishes, until January 1, 2019, the Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and continuously appropriates its revenue for allocation by the Director of Finance to state agencies for disaster response operation costs incurred as a result of a proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency. Existing law authorizes expenditure of those funds for activities that occur within 120 days after the proclamation. This bill would delete the January 1, 2019, repeal date, would permit expenditure of those funds for an additional period, not to exceed 120 days, and would require notification to be provided to the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the chairpersons of the fiscal committees in each house if it is anticipated that the continuation of activities beyond the 120-day period will be required, as specified. By deleting the repeal date and by extending the 120-day limitation, this bill would authorize additional expenditure from a continuously appropriated account, thereby making an appropriation. (2)The Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone communication service and VoIP service that provides access to the 911 emergency system. Under the act, the surcharge is imposed at a percentage rate not less than 0.5% nor more than 0.75% of those charges that the Office of Emergency Services annually estimates, pursuant to a specified formula, will produce sufficient revenue to fund the current fiscal year’s 911 costs, including the costs it expects to incur to plan, test, implement, and operate Next Generation 911 technology and services, as specified. Existing law requires the surcharge to be collected by a service supplier, and remitted to, and administered by, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. Existing law makes certain violations of the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act a crime. The Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge Collection Act establishes a prepaid MTS surcharge, as defined, based upon a percentage of the sales price of each retail transaction that occurs in this state for prepaid mobile telephony services, as defined, that is imposed in lieu of any charges imposed pursuant to the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act and specified Public Utility Commission surcharges. That act requires the prepaid MTS surcharge to be annually calculated by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration by October 15 of each year, by using the emergency telephone user surcharge rate reported by the Office of Emergency Services and specified Public Utility Commission surcharges. The Prepaid Mobile Telephony Service Surcharge Collection Act requires, on and after January 1, 2016, and

before January 1, 2020, the prepaid MTS surcharge imposed by that act on a prepaid consumer to be collected by a seller from each prepaid consumer at the time of each retail transaction in this state. This bill would amend the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act to instead impose, on and after January 1, 2019, a surcharge amount on the purchase of an access line in this state. This bill would impose a monthly surcharge amount per access line, at an amount not less than \$0.20 but not greater than \$0.80, based on the Office of Emergency Services' estimate of the number of access lines to which the surcharge will be applied per month for a calendar year period that it estimates, pursuant to a specified formula, will produce sufficient revenue to fund the current fiscal year's 911 costs. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, in lieu of the monthly surcharge imposed by this bill, would impose a surcharge paid for prepaid mobile telephony services, as part of the prepaid MTS surcharge imposed pursuant to the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Collection Act, at the rate of 0.75% of the charges for mobile telecommunications services. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would subject the purchase of prepaid mobile telephony services to the monthly surcharge imposed by this bill, to be paid by prepaid consumers and collected by sellers, as defined. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to determine an amount which is equivalent to the monthly surcharge rate imposed on the purchase of all other access lines in this state, as specified. The bill would require the surcharge to be remitted to, and administered by, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, in accordance with the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act. By expanding the scope of crimes imposed by the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires amounts to be paid to the state pursuant to the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act to be deposited into the State Emergency Telephone Number Account, and are required, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be spent solely for specified purposes, including payment for the installation of, and ongoing expenses for, a basis system. This bill would define a basis system to be 911 systems, including, but not limited to, Next Generation 911, and the subsequent technologies, and interfaces needed to deliver 911 voice and data information from the 911 caller to the emergency responder. (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. (4) 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. (5) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 1877 (Limón D) Office of Emergency Services: communications: notifications: translation.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 630, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office 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 manmade disasters and emergencies. Existing law requires the Governor to coordinate a State Emergency Plan, which is in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and requires the governing body of each political subdivision, as defined, to take actions necessary to carry out the provisions of that plan. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to create a library of translated emergency notifications and a translation style guide, as specified, and would require designated alerting authorities, as defined, to consider using the library and translation style guide that may be used by designated alerting authorities when issuing emergency notifications to the public. The bill would authorize the office to require a city, county, or city and county to translate emergency notifications as a condition of approving its application to receive any voluntary grant funds with a nexus to emergency management performance.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 2612 (Bigelow R) Office of Emergency Services.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Emergency Services Act, among other things, establishes the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies and makes findings and declarations relating to ensuring that preparation within the state will be adequate to deal with those emergencies. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 2681 (Nazarian D) Seismic safety: potentially vulnerable buildings.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would, upon the identification of funding by the Office of Emergency Services, require the building department of a city or county that meets specified requirements to create an inventory of potentially vulnerable buildings, as defined, within its jurisdiction, based on age and other publicly available information, and submit that inventory to the office, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the office to, among other things, maintain a statewide inventory, identify funding mechanisms to offset costs to building departments and building owners in complying with these provisions, and report to the Legislature on the number of potentially vulnerable buildings and compliance of building departments with these provisions. The bill would require the owner of a building identified by a building department as a potentially vulnerable building to retain a licensed professional engineer to identify whether the building meets the definition of a potentially vulnerable building, and provide a letter to the building department stating the licensed professional engineer's findings. The bill would specify the date by which each requirement must be met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services

**AB 2898 (Gloria D) Emergency services: local emergencies.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/8/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 395, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes the Office of Emergency Services and vests the office with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, as specified. The act also prescribes a process for the declaration of a local emergency and permits a local emergency to be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city or county or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body. Existing law requires the governing body to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 30 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. This bill would instead require review of a local emergency by the governing body, as described above, to occur at least once every 60 days. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 2915 (Caballero D) Workforce development boards: mutual disaster aid assistance: memorandum of understanding.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 722, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. That act prescribes specific tasks with which the board assists the Governor, including the development and updating of comprehensive state performance accountability measures, to assess the effectiveness of the core programs in the state as required under specific federal law. That act also requires the establishment of a local workforce development board in each local workforce development area of the state to, among other things, develop effective linkages with employers in the region to support employer utilization of the local workforce development system and to support local workforce investment activities. The bill would require, by July 1, 2020, the California Workforce Development Board to develop, in conjunction with the Employment Development Department and with input from local workforce development boards, a policy regarding mutual aid agreements between and among local workforce development boards to enable them to effectively respond to disasters and that is consistent with applicable state and federal law.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**AB 2927 (Nazarian D) California Earthquake Authority.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/18/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 828, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 revise that bond provision to require the CEA, with the Treasurer as its agent, to issue and sell investment grade revenue bonds or secure other debt financing, or both, in amounts up to \$1,000,000,000, plus costs of issuance and sale of those revenue bonds, costs of securing that debt financing, and amounts paid or payable to bond issuers and providers of credit support and letters of credit, if the 4 existing specified sources of capital plus risk transfer provided through capital market contracts are exhausted. By creating a new mandatory source of funding, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**SB 833 (McGuire D) Emergencies: Office of Emergency Services: guidelines: alert and warning systems.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 617, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) in the office of the Governor and provides that OES is responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. The act also provides for systems for the public dissemination of alerts regarding missing children, attacks upon law enforcement officers, and missing persons who are 65 years of age or older, among others, and requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate these systems and issue alerts upon the request of a law enforcement agency if certain conditions are met. This bill, on or before July 1, 2019, would require OES, in consultation with specified entities, to develop voluntary guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. The bill would require OES to provide each city, county, and city and county with a copy of the guidelines. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Disaster Preparedness, Technology and Innovation

**SB 870 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Disaster Response Emergency Operations Account: allocation of funds: notification: Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 6/14/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Current law, the California Disaster Assistance Act, establishes, until January 1, 2019, the Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and continuously appropriates its revenue for allocation by the Director of Finance to state agencies for disaster response operation costs incurred as a result of a proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency. Existing law authorizes expenditure of those funds for activities that occur within 120 days after the proclamation. This bill would delete the January 1, 2019, repeal date, would permit expenditure of those funds for an additional period, not to exceed 120 days, and would require notification to be provided to the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the chairpersons of the fiscal committees in each house if it is anticipated that the continuation of activities beyond the 120-day period will be required, as specified. By deleting the repeal date and by extending the 120-day limitation, this bill would authorize additional expenditure from a continuously appropriated account, thereby making an appropriation. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**SB 1076 (Hertzberg D) Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 353, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 require the office to include an evaluation of risks from an electromagnetic pulse attack, a geomagnetic storm event, and from other potential causes of a long-

term electrical outage in the next update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan undertaken to comply with the federal requirements. As necessary, based on that analysis, the bill would require the plan to identify cost-effective and feasible measures to lessen risks from those hazards, including hardening the critical infrastructure of electrical utilities.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Disaster Preparedness

**Economic Development**

**AB 5 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day’s work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Human Resources

**AB 427 (Muratsuchi D) California Aerospace and Aviation Commission.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Spaceport Office in the Department of Transportation to seek and obtain federal funding for the commercialization of private space activities in the state. Existing law, for the January 1, 2014, lien date to, and including, the January 1, 2024, lien date, exempts from taxation qualified property, as defined, for use in space flight. Existing law authorizes airport districts to provide and maintain spaceports and landing places for space reentry traffic. This bill would establish the California Aerospace and Aviation Commission consisting of 17 members, as specified, to serve as a central point of contact for businesses engaged in the aerospace and aviation industries and to support the health and competitiveness of these industries in California. The bill would require the commission to make recommendations on legislative and administrative action that may be necessary or helpful to maintain or improve the state’s aerospace and aviation industries and would require the commission to report and provide recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, as specified. The bill would require the commission to have offices contained within existing operations of the office, as specified, and would require the operations of the commission to be supported through nonstate moneys. The bill would also require that funds received by the commission be deposited in the Aerospace and Aviation Account, which the bill would create in the California Economic Development Fund, to be used by the commission upon appropriation by the Legislature, and would preclude any actions by the office relating to the commission until a determination is made and reported regarding the sufficiency of funds received. The bill would enact other related provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 700 (Jones-Sawyer D) Outdoor advertising displays: arenas.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 337, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Outdoor Advertising Act provides for the regulation by the Department of Transportation of advertising displays, as defined, within view of public highways. The act exempts from certain of its provisions specified advertising displays located on the premises of an arena or that have been authorized, as of January 1, 2019, by, or in accordance with, a local ordinance as part of a specific plan or sign district adopted in connection with the approval of the arena and that are subject to specified conditions. This bill would extend the date of this authorization to January 1, 2021.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 1149 (Arambula D) Workforce investment boards: funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/5/2017

**Status:** 9/27/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 324, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/27/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 provides for workforce investment activities, including activities in which states may participate. Existing law contains various programs for job training and employment investment, including work incentive programs, as specified, and establishes local workforce investment boards to perform duties related to the implementation and coordination of local workforce investment activities. Existing law requires local workforce investment boards to spend a minimum percentage of specified funds for adults and dislocated workers on federally identified workforce training programs and allows the boards to leverage specified funds to meet the funding requirements, as specified. Existing law authorizes a credit of up to 10% of that funding minimum for leveraged funds, which include Pell Grants and employment training panel grants. This bill would expand the types of services to which leveraged funds may be applied to include supportive services and would expand the types of leveraged funds that may be applied to the 10% credit, described above, to include specified federal, local, state, and private funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 1205 (Jones-Sawyer D) Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: contracting.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 473, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, with various powers and duties with respect to transportation planning, programming, construction, and operations. Existing law authorizes the authority to award contracts under certain circumstances to small business enterprises with respect to work that is set aside for competition among certified small business enterprises, as long as price quotations are obtained by the authority from 3 or more small business enterprises, and requires the authority to report to the Legislature by December 31, 2017, regarding any contracts awarded in this regard. This bill would make inoperative, on January 1, 2024, the

authority's power to set aside work for competition among certified small businesses and award contracts under these circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 1561 (Quirk-Silva D) Economic development: infrastructure: logistic hubs.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 313, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the Director of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to provide to the Legislature, not later than February 1, 2019, a strategy for international trade and investment that includes, at minimum, specified components. Existing law requires that this strategy include a framework that enables the office to evaluate on an ongoing basis, as appropriate, current workforce, infrastructure, research and development, and other needs of small and large firms, including, among other things, airports. This bill would extend to July 1, 2019, the date by which the director would be required to provide that strategy to the Legislature, and would instead require that the strategy identify the process the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development will use to complete that evaluation, and would require that the strategy also evaluate logistic hubs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Airport, Economic Development

**AB 1761 (Muratsuchi D) Employee safety: hotel workers.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires, among other things, that an employer provide for the safety of its employees. Existing law requires an employer to provide and use safety devices and safeguards reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe. This bill would require, among other things, that a hotel employer, as defined, provide its employees, as defined, with a panic button, as specified, in order to summon immediate assistance when working alone in the guestroom. The bill would require a hotel employer to post a specified notice in each guestroom regarding these provisions. The bill would require a hotel employer to provide paid time off to an employee who is the victim of assault in order to contact the police, a counselor, medical professional, or an attorney. The bill would require a hotel employer to provide reasonable accommodations to an employee who has been subjected to an act of violence, sexual assault, or sexual harassment by a guest, as specified. The bill would require a hotel employer, upon request of an employee, to contact law enforcement to report an act constituting a crime and to cooperate in the investigation. The bill would prohibit a hotel employer from discriminating or retaliating against an employee who reasonably uses a panic button, reports a specified act, requests time off, reasonable accommodations under these provisions. The bill would establish a minimum standard of protection for these employees and would authorize the enactment and enforcement of more protective policies. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch Closely  
**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 1792 (Frazier D) Affordable housing authorities: infrastructure.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution creating an affordable housing authority. Existing law authorizes this authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and affordable workforce housing, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize an affordable housing authority to finance water, sewer, or other public infrastructure necessary to support the development of affordable housing.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Public Works

**[AB 2190](#) (Reyes D) Hospitals: seismic safety.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 673, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, 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. This bill would require all hospitals with buildings subject to the January 1, 2020, deadline described above 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, as specified. The bill would require the office to grant an additional extension of time to an owner who is subject to the January 1, 2020, deadline if specified conditions are met. The bill would authorize the additional extension to be until July 1, 2022, if the compliance plan is based upon replacement or retrofit, as defined, or up to 5 years if the compliance plan is for a rebuild, as defined. The bill would require the office, before June 1, 2019, to provide the Legislature with a specified inventory of the hospital buildings. The bill would authorize the office to promulgate emergency regulations as necessary to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**[AB 2419](#) (Friedman D) Seismic safety: hospitals.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, 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. This bill would instead require that report to include the number of inpatient beds and patient days for the years 2008 to 2016, inclusive. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**[AB 2543](#) (Eggman D) State agencies: infrastructure project budget and schedule: Internet Web site information.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/13/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 918, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, on order of the Governor, requires the head of each state agency to make a report to the Governor giving an account of all matters pertaining to the agency during the period specified by the Governor. This bill would require each state agency or department authorized to undertake any infrastructure project costing \$100,000,000 or more to publicly post on its Internet Web site any change in the cost or schedule of the project that would result in the project exceeding its established budget by 10 percent or more or being delayed by 12 months or longer. The bill would require that the posted information describe how much the project is expected to exceed its established budget or delay its construction schedule.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2549 (Stone, Mark D) Tidelands and submerged lands: exchange agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 5/3/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into an exchange, with any person or public entity, of filled or reclaimed tidelands and submerged lands or beds of navigable waterways, or interests in these lands, that are subject to the public trust for commerce, navigation, and fisheries, for other lands or interests in lands, if the commission finds that specified conditions are met. Existing law authorizes the commission to free the land or interest in land given in exchange from the public trust. This bill would expressly authorize the commission, with regard to the above described exchange that involves a grantee, to convey lands or interest in lands in that exchange in trust to, and held in title by, the grantee subject to the same public trust requirements and terms and conditions prescribed in the statute providing for the grant of lands or interest in lands to the grantee. The bill would also require that the commission make all those exchange agreements, including descriptions of any land or interest in lands granted to a public entity transferred pursuant to such an exchange agreement, available on its Internet Web site.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Public Works

**AB 2578 (Chiu D) Infrastructure financing districts: City and County of San Francisco.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to create infrastructure financing districts, including districts that include specified waterfront property, adopt infrastructure financing plans for those districts, and issue bonds financed by projected increases in ad valorem property taxes to fund certain public facilities, pursuant to a specified procedure. Existing law specifies the types of projects a waterfront district may finance. This bill would revise those provisions by, among other things, expanding the authorization for the creation of waterfront districts by the City and County of San Francisco to include a shoreline protection district, as defined, subject to a shoreline protection enhanced financing plan, as provided. The bill would also expand the types of projects a waterfront district may finance, as specified. The bill would require the proposed infrastructure financing plan for a shoreline protection district to be mailed to, among others, the Director of Finance and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2589 (Bigelow R) Controlled substances: human chorionic gonadotropin.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 81, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under the existing California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, controlled substances are listed on 5 different schedules. Existing law lists human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) as a Schedule III controlled substance. Substances listed as controlled substances are subject to various forms of regulation, including reporting requirements, prescribing requirements, and criminal prohibitions on possession. This bill would exempt hCG from being subject to the reagent regulations of the Controlled Substances Act when possessed by, sold to, purchased by, transferred to, or administered by a licensed veterinarian, or a licensed veterinarian’s designated agent, exclusively for veterinary use.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2591 (O'Donnell D) Acute care hospitals: seismic extentions: safety: City of Long Beach**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, 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. This bill would extend to January 1, 2025, the time by which a hospital that is owned by the City of Long Beach is required to submit a request for a 7-year extension and would require that hospital to submit a specified timetable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Sponsor

**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 2596 (Cooley D) California Economic Development Strategic Action Plan.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Economic Revitalization Act 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 others, makes recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding policies, programs, and actions to advance statewide economic goals. This bill would require the office to lead the preparation of a California Economic Development Strategic Action Plan, as specified, to commission a study to identify and evaluate economic development issues, and to create a comprehensive agenda and framework for inclusive statewide and regional economic growth. The bill would authorize the office to accept nonstate moneys for the purposes of commissioning the study and developing the action plan. The bill would require the deposit of private sector donations into the Economic Action Plan Account, which the bill would establish in the California Economic Development Fund.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2663 (Friedman D) Property taxation: change in ownership: exclusion: local registered domestic partners.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 919, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, among other things, the appraised value of that real property when a change in ownership has occurred. Existing law provides that specified transfers are not deemed a change in ownership, including any transfer between registered domestic partners, as provided. This bill would also exclude from the definition of "change in ownership" any transfer of property occurring on or after January 1, 2000, to June 26, 2015, inclusive, between local registered domestic partners, as defined. The bill would require any transferee whose property was reassessed in contravention of this provision to obtain a reversal of that reassessment upon application to the county assessor, as provided. The bill would authorize the county to charge a fee related to the application and reassessment reversal. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to prescribe the form for claiming the reassessment reversal. The bill would require any reassessment reversal to apply commencing with the lien date of the assessment year in which the claim is filed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2853 (Medina D) Local government: economic development subsidies.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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. This 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

**AB 2874 (Thurmond D) Health facilities: notice: Attorney General.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/25/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 requires a health facility implementing a downgrade or change to make reasonable efforts to ensure that the community it serves is informed of the downgrade or closure. 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 or a health facility to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before making the changes described above. The bill would also require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to additionally provide notice to the Attorney General before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 2923 (Chiu D) San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: transit-oriented development.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1000, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) with various powers and duties and establishes a board of directors as the legislative body of the district. Existing law requires the board to determine all questions of district policy and what transit facilities should be acquired or constructed, and authorizes the board to establish zones within the district to undertake the acquisition or construction of any transit facilities. This bill would require the board to adopt by ordinance new transit-oriented development (TOD) zoning standards for each station that establish minimum local zoning requirements for height, density, parking, and floor area ratio only, that apply to an eligible TOD project, as defined. The bill would require that the adoption of, or amendments to, the TOD zoning standards comply with specified requirements and would require affected local jurisdictions to adopt a local zoning ordinance that conforms to the TOD zoning standards and is operative within 2 years of the date that the TOD zoning standards are adopted by the board for a station, or by July 1, 2022, if the board has not adopted TOD zoning standards for the station. The bill would provide that BART's approval of TOD zoning standards is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and would designate BART as the lead agency for CEQA review, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2978 (Gallagher R) City building disposal.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a procedure by which a city may sell a public building and site dedicated to a public use, including requiring the city to adopt a resolution of intention, receive protest to the sale, and hold a special election on the proposition of the sale. Existing law specifies that this procedure is an alternative to specified other authority for cities to dispose of city-owned property. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 2986 (Cunningham R) Transportation network companies: disclosure of participating driver information.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Passenger Charter-party Carriers’ Act defines a transportation network company as an organization, whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or other form, operating in California that provides prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal vehicles. Existing law requires a transportation network company, among other things, to conduct, or have a 3rd party conduct, a local and national criminal background check for each participating driver, as specified, and prohibits a transportation network company from contracting with, employing, or retaining a driver if he or she, among other things, is currently registered on the United States Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Web site, has been convicted of any of certain terrorism-related felonies or a violent felony, or, within the previous 7 years, has been convicted of misdemeanor assault or battery, any domestic violence offense, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or any of a specified list of felonies. A violation of the act is a crime.The bill would additionally require a transportation network company to provide information about the transportation network company driver to the passenger on its online-enabled application or platform at the time that the passenger is matched to that driver, including the transportation network company driver’s first name and a picture of the driver, an image of the make and model of the driver’s vehicle, and the license plate number of the vehicle.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 3037 (Chiu D) Community Redevelopment Law of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2018, would authorize a city or county to propose the formation of a redevelopment 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 formation to the Strategic Growth Council for a determination as to whether the agency would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals and would require that the council recommend to the Department of Finance whether to approve the resolution. 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. The bill would then require that city or county to submit the resolution of formation to the Department of Finance for approval, subject to certain standards, including that the department determine that any passthrough provision included is consistent with certain requirements and a statewide cap on the amount of equity, as defined, received by all local agencies within the state in any fiscal year, and to consider any recommendations of the Strategic Growth Council. The bill would require the department to disapprove the resolution if the department determines that the creation of the agency will result in a state fiscal impact that exceeds a specified amount in any fiscal year. The bill would deem the agency to be in existence as of the date of the department’s approval.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

**AB 3085 (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 3158 (Mathis R) Disability access: construction-related access barrier: civil actions.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 4/10/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law imposes civil liability upon any person or persons, firm, or corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified. The Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act establishes standards for making new construction and existing facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and provides for construction-related accessibility claims for violations of those standards. This bill would prohibit a cause of action on the basis of a construction-related access barrier in an existing public accommodation by an individual who alleges to have been aggrieved by the existence of the access barrier from accruing unless specified conditions are met, including that a written notice has been sent to the owner and operator, as specified. The bill would create a specified 90-day period and an additional 30-day period during which the owner or operator of the public accommodation shall be permitted to remove the barrier or to make substantial progress toward removing the barrier, or to made a good faith effort to remove the barrier, as defined, before a cause of action accrues. The bill would also specify that a cause of action against an owner or operator of a public accommodation on the basis of a construction-related access barrier by an individual who alleges to have been aggrieved by the existence of the access barrier shall not accrue under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provisions that impose civil liability upon those who deny or interfere with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities or otherwise interfere with the rights of an individual with a disability, or the Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act during a 90-day period, and, if applicable, the additional 30-day period, if a civil action relating to the same construction-related access barrier is pending. The bill would also require the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2021, that analyzes the impact of these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**AB 3196 (Rubio D) Historically assessed property.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to define property of historical significance and to require that, when that property is enforceably restricted in a manner specified by the Legislature, it be valued for property tax purposes only on a basis that is consistent with its restrictions and uses. Existing property tax law implementing this constitutional authority provides that property is "enforceably restricted" for this purpose if it is subject to a historical property contract executed pursuant to specified other law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this definition of "enforceably restricted."

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development

**[AB 3208](#) (Cooper D) Cities: ordinances: violations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 4/17/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a city legislative body to impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of city ordinances. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, specifically authorize the City of Elk Grove to adopt an ordinance authorizing the city to confiscate and seek an order of civil forfeiture of real or personal property for violations of the city's ordinances. The bill would require the ordinance to provide the owner of the property adequate notice and opportunity to challenge the forfeiture and to ensure that the property seized is reasonable in relation to the ordinance violation. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Elk Grove.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**[AB 3221](#) (Gray D) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to, among other things, make loans, issue bonds, and provide other financial assistance for various types of infrastructure and economic development projects. The act authorizes the board of the bank to carry out, to delegate to the executive director, certain powers and duties. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision of law relating to the powers of the board of the bank by deleting an obsolete reference to the Rural Economic Development Infrastructure Panel, which no longer exists.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**[SB 435](#) (Dodd D) Williamson Act: payments to local governments.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/2/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Williamson Act, also known as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of land devoted to agricultural use, whereby the owners agree to continue using the property for that purpose, and the city or county agrees to value the land accordingly for purposes of property taxation. Existing law sets forth procedures for reimbursing cities and counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts and continuously appropriates General Fund moneys for that purpose. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to direct the Controller to make annual payments out of these moneys to an eligible city, county, or city and county for each acre of land that is within its regulatory jurisdiction and assessed under specified provisions of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The amount of payment is \$5 per acre of prime agricultural land and \$1 per acre of all other land devoted to open-space uses of statewide significance, as defined, or, in counties which have adopted farmland security zones, as provided, \$8 per acre of land that is within, or within 3 miles of the sphere of influence of, each incorporated city. This bill would reduce the amount per acre paid to a city, county, or city and county under these provisions to \$2.50 for prime agricultural land, \$0.50 for all other land devoted to open-space uses of statewide significance, and, for counties that have adopted farmland security zones, \$4 for land that is within, or within 3 miles of the sphere of influence of, each incorporated city. This bill, commencing July 1, 2017, would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to direct the Controller to pay an additional subvention of funds to a county, city, or city and county that meets specified criteria upon determination by the Strategic Growth Council that the county, city, or city and county has adopted measures to protect and conserve resource lands and farmland that further the implementation of the applicable regional sustainable communities strategy, as provided. The bill would provide that the amount of the additional subventions would be \$2.50 for prime agricultural land, \$0.50 for all other land devoted to open-space uses of statewide significance, and \$4 for land enrolled in a farmland security zone that is within, or within 3 miles of the sphere of influence of, each incorporated city. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**SB 481 (Pan D) Successor agencies: assets: disposal.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 506, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, until January 1, 2022, authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the County of Sacramento to dispose of a specified property previously used as the San Juan Hotel and Mobile Home Park for an amount less than fair market value, provided that the agency require that the property be used for housing affordable to, and occupied by, persons and families of low or moderate income and very low income and extremely low income households and include an enforceable covenant to that effect. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development

**SB 502 (Portantino D) Commuter rail systems: availability of automated external defibrillators: Construction Manager/General Contractor Project delivery method: Metrolink commuter rail projects.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 602, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law governing public contracting authorizes regional transportation agencies, as defined, to use the Construction Manager/General Contractor (CM/GC) project delivery method, as specified, to design and construct certain projects if there is an evaluation of the traditional design-bid-build method of construction and of the CM/GC method and the board of the regional transportation agency adopts the CM/GC method in a public meeting. Existing law defines "project" for these purposes to mean the construction of an expressway that is not on the state highway system, the construction of specified bridges that are not on the state highway system, specified projects in the County of Riverside, and the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of the Golden Gate Bridge. Existing law requires that specified information provided to a regional transportation agency under the CM/GC method be verified under oath. This bill would include in the definition of "project" a Metrolink commuter rail project. By expanding the scope of the existing 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:** Economic Development

**SB 635 (Hueso D) Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development: local economic development liaison services.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 888, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development in state government. Existing law requires that the office 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 regulation defines a "Federal Promise Zone" as any area with a continuous boundary and a population of not more than 200,000 that is nominated by a local government or Indian tribe and designated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to receive priority for federal funding on the basis of its unemployment, poverty, vacancy, and crime rates. Existing federal law allows for the designation of certain census tracts as opportunity zones, and provides that specified investments in these zones receive beneficial tax treatment. This bill would authorize the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to develop content on its Internet Web site 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, but not limited to, California Promise Zones and California Opportunity Zones, as defined. The bill would require 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, as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**SB 905 (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2021, and before January 2, 2026, 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 which 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 4 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 hours without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to Cathedral City, Coachella, 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:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Police Department

**[SB 929](#) (McGuire D) Special districts: Internet Web sites.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 408, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 California Public Records Act requires a local agency to make public records available for inspection and allows a local agency to comply by posting the record on its Internet Web site and directing a member of the public to the Internet Web site, as specified. This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2020, require every independent special district to maintain an Internet Web site that clearly lists contact information for the special district, except as provided. Because this bill would require local agencies to provide a new service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**[SB 950](#) (Allen D) Office of Business Sustainability.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/12/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/30/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as GO-Biz, to 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 law establishes various programs and offices within GO-Biz to assist business development. This bill would establish the Office of Business Sustainability within GO-Biz. The bill would require the Office of Business Sustainability to establish guidelines and criteria that would provide for the certification of a sustainable business operating in the state, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**[SB 1078](#) (Committee on Transportation and Housing) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 957, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Existing law requires the district to require, by recorded covenants or restrictions, that housing units built pursuant to this authority remain available at affordable housing costs to, and occupied by, persons and families of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, as provided. This bill would delete an unnecessary reference to "households" in these provisions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

**SB 1145 (Leyva D) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts: maintenance.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 563, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of community significance. Existing law authorizes a district to finance, among other things, the purchase, construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of property and related planning and design work. Existing law prohibits a district from financing routine maintenance and repair work. Existing law authorizes the issuance of bonds for the funding of these purposes if approved by 55% of the voters voting on a proposal to issue the bonds.This bill, instead, would authorize a district to finance the ongoing or capitalized costs to maintain public capital facilities financed in whole or in part by the district, but would prohibit the use of proceeds of bonds issued to finance maintenance of any kind.This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**SB 1373 (Stone R) General acute care hospitals: minimum levels of pharmaceutical staff.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate general acute care hospitals. Existing regulations require a hospital with a capacity of 100 or more beds to have a pharmacy on the premises that is licensed by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing regulations require a hospital having fewer than 100 beds to comply with other licensing requirements enforced by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law requires general acute care hospitals to comply with specific statutory provisions for standards of care and regulations promulgated by the department, and a violation of these provisions or regulations is a crime.This bill would require a general acute care hospital licensed by the department to employ, at a minimum, one full-time pharmacist for every 100 licensed beds, and for additional licensed beds, employ additional pharmacists on a pro rata basis. The bill would require a general acute care hospital that is licensed for less than 100 beds to employ one pharmacist on at least a part-time basis.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**SB 1459 (Cannella R) Cannabis: provisional license.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 857, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, until January 1, 2020, would authorize a licensing authority to issue a provisional license if specified conditions are met. By requiring additional applications to be signed under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the provisional annual license to be valid for 12 months and would prohibit the license from being renewed. The bill would require the provisions of MAUCRSA to apply to a provisional license in the same manner as to an annual license, except as specified. The bill would exempt the issuance of a provisional license from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit the refusal by the licensing authority to issue a provisional license or revocation or suspension by the licensing authority of a provisional license from entitling the applicant or licensee to a hearing or an appeal of the decision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Economic Development

**SB 1486 (Hernandez D) Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development: small business: income tax credit: outreach program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law allows a credit against the taxes imposed under the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2025, in an amount as provided in a written agreement between the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development and the taxpayer, agreed upon by the California Competes Tax Credit Committee, and based on specified factors, including the number of jobs the taxpayer will create or retain in the state and the amount of investment in the state by the taxpayer. Existing law provides for the allocation of credit amounts only through the 2017–18 fiscal year and limits the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated in a fiscal year. Existing law requires 25% of the aggregate amount of the credit to be reserved for small businesses, as defined. This bill would require the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development to conduct an outreach program for small businesses eligible for the above-described credits if, among other things, the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development is authorized to allocate those credits in the 2018–19 and 2019–20 fiscal years, a reservation for small businesses is in effect, and that reservation amount is not allocated by the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development during the 2018–19 fiscal year.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development

**Education**

**AB 19 (Santiago D) Community colleges: California College Promise.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 10/13/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 735, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/13/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. Existing law requires community college district governing boards to charge students an enrollment fee of \$46 per unit per semester. Existing law requires the board of governors to waive this fee for students meeting prescribed requirements. This bill would establish the California College Promise, to be administered by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, which shall distribute funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each community college meeting prescribed requirements to be used to, among other things, accomplish specified policy goals and waive fees for one academic year for first-time students who are enrolled in 12 or more semester units or the equivalent at the college and complete and submit either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**AB 445 (Cunningham R) Career technical education: the California Career Technical Education Grant Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/29/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program as a state education, economic, and workforce development initiative with the goal of providing pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, with the knowledge and skills necessary to transition to employment and postsecondary education. Existing law appropriates \$200,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Department of Education for purposes of this grant program for the 2017-18 fiscal year. This bill would change the name of the program to the California Career Technical Education Grant Program. The bill would increase to \$300,000,000 the General Fund appropriation to the State Department of Education for this program for the 2017-18 fiscal year, and would further provide for an appropriation to the department in this amount for the 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21 fiscal years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**AB 902 (Santiago D) Career technical education and workforce development.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/21/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 4/6/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce development system. Existing law also establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, overseen by the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development, and including, among other entities, the California Workforce Development Board, the Department of Industrial Relations, the Employment Development Department, and the Employment Training Panel. This bill would require the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development, in conjunction with the California Workforce Development Board, the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and the State Department of Education to develop a strategic plan, required to contain specified elements, for connecting the delivery of education and workforce development. The bill would authorize the

Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development to commence the strategic plan only upon a determination by the Director of Finance that sufficient federal funds or private donations are available to the state to fully support the activities required for development of the strategic plan.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 1053 (Calderon D) Professions and vocations: career technical education: licensee information.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017  
**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/9/2017)  
**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes various career technical education programs, including regional occupational centers and programs, specialized secondary programs, partnership academies, and agricultural career technical education programs. Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the department to furnish, upon request by the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and only to the extent specified, to the chancellor’s office specified information with respect to every licensee for the sole purpose of enabling the office of the chancellor to measure employment outcomes of students who participate in career technical education programs offered by the California Community Colleges and recommend how these programs may be improved. This bill would provide that the requirement to furnish specified information does not require the department to collect additional information that it does not already maintain. The bill, instead of requiring the department to furnish for every licensee a federal employer identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or social security number, would provide that only the last 4 digits of those numbers be furnished. The bill also would require the chancellor’s office to reimburse the department for the department’s costs to comply with these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 1062 (Levine D) Postsecondary education: cross-enrollment: online education at the California State University.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017  
**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018  
**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 524, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes 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, and the University of California, as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law authorizes any student enrolled in any campus of any of these 3 respective segments who meets prescribed requirements to enroll, without formal admission or payment of additional fees, except as provided, in a maximum of one course per academic term at a campus of either of the other segments on a space-available basis at the discretion of the appropriate campus authorities on both campuses. Existing law authorizes any student enrolled at a CSU campus who meets specified requirements by the beginning of the 2015–16 academic year, to enroll, without formal admission, and without payment of additional tuition or fees, except as provided, in a course provided entirely online, as defined, by another CSU campus on a space-available basis. Existing law requires the trustees to establish a series of uniform definitions for online education for CSU on or before January 1, 2015, as specified. Existing law also requires the trustees to report performance data, as specified, about online education to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2017, and every 2 years after until 2021. This bill would remove the January 1, 2015, deadline for authorizing a CSU student to enroll in an online course at another CSU campus, for the trustees to establish an online database of courses, and for the trustees to establish a series of uniform definitions, as specified. This bill would also add to the performance data to be reported to the Legislature on state-supported online courses, as defined, and require this report be submitted to the Legislature on or before January 15, 2019, and on or before January 15, 2 years later.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**[AB 1231](#) ([Weber D](#)) Public postsecondary education: California State University: support staff employees: merit salary adjustments.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017  
**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. The California State University system comprises 23 institutions of higher education. Existing law authorizes the trustees to provide by rule for the government of their appointees and employees, as specified. This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require, after completion of the first year in a position, and after completion of each subsequent year thereafter, each support staff employee of the California State University to receive a merit salary intermediate step adjustment of 5% when he or she meets the standards for satisfactory performance of the position, as determined by the employee's appropriate administrator pursuant to a uniform employee evaluation process. The bill would provide that, if a provision of the bill is expressly in conflict with a provision of a memorandum of understanding, but is not expressly in conflict with a provision of a collective bargaining agreement, the provision of the memorandum of understanding would prevail. The bill would also provide that, if a provision of the bill is expressly in conflict with a provision of a collective bargaining agreement, or a provision of a collective bargaining agreement and a provision of a memorandum of understanding, the provision of the collective bargaining agreement would prevail. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Education

**[AB 1415](#) ([Cunningham R](#)) Pupil instruction: career and technical education: curriculum framework.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017  
**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)  
**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon adoption of specified model curriculum standards for pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to develop a curriculum framework that offers a blueprint for implementation of career and technical education. Existing law requires the Superintendent, in developing the framework, to work in consultation and coordination with an advisory group, as specified. Existing law provides that adoption of the framework by local educational agencies is voluntary. This bill would make nonsubstantive corrections to those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**[AB 1537](#) ([Kiley R](#)) Career technical education.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017  
**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)  
**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that "vocational-technical education" has the same meaning as "career technical education." This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**[AB 1743](#) ([O'Donnell D](#)) California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. ED. on 6/7/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging and maintaining the delivery of career technical education programs during implementation of the school district and charter school local control funding formula. Existing law appropriates specified amounts for the program from the General Fund for the 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18 fiscal years, and provides minimum eligibility standards for grant applicants. This bill would instead specify that the purpose of the program is to encourage and maintain the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs. The bill would specify that, upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$500,000,000 shall be made available for the program to the department each year for the 2018–19 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, and would require a grant applicant to demonstrate a proportional dollar-for-dollar match for a grant award for those fiscal years. The bill would, among other things, add to the minimum eligibility standards that a grant applicant demonstrate that it provides opportunities for pupils to participate in leadership development opportunities and career and technical education student organizations, and provides opportunities for pupils who are individuals with exceptional needs to participate in all of the grant applicant’s programs. The bill would revise reporting requirements for program participants, and would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to evaluate and deem successful a grant recipient’s program as a condition of receiving a renewal grant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**AB 1951 (O'Donnell D) Pupil assessments: Pathways to College Act.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2020–21 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 1983 (Waldron R) School safety: school facilities and emergency practices: security assessment.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that school districts and county offices of education are responsible for the overall development of a comprehensive school safety plan for each of its schools, as provided. Existing law requires the schoolsite council of a school, except as provided for a small school district, to write and

develop the comprehensive school safety plan relevant to the needs and resources of that particular school. Existing law requires the schoolsite council to consult with a representative from a law enforcement agency in the writing and development of the comprehensive school safety plan. This bill would require the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, and the governing body of a charter school, before the commencement of the 2019–20 school year, to contract with a local law enforcement agency to provide a full security assessment of the facilities and emergency practices of each school within its jurisdiction. By imposing additional requirements on governing boards of school districts, county boards of education, and governing bodies of charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, and the governing body of a charter school to elect not to disclose the contents of the full security assessment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 2027 (Fong R) Career technical education.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/5/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes, in the State Department of Education, a career technical education staff responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of a basic integrated statewide information system for career technical education and technical training. Existing law also requires the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to collect and maintain information related to career technical education and technical training within the California Community Colleges for inclusion within the integrated statewide information system. With respect to this integrated statewide information system, existing law specifies that its data gathering and analysis capabilities include maintaining a comprehensive inventory of all career technical education and technical training programs that are maintained by the public schools. This bill would make various nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 2666 (Medina D) Department of Motor Vehicles: interagency agreement: career technical education program students.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways partnership with the governing board of a school district with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to enter into an interagency agreement with the Employment Development Department, the California Community Colleges, and the State Department of Education to assist those entities in identifying students who participate in career technical education programs, so that those entities may be able to measure the employment outcomes of those students and recommend how those programs may be improved. The bill would prohibit a social security number made available by the department pursuant to that agreement from constituting a public record or being used for any other purpose. The bill would add the purposes of the interagency agreement established pursuant to these provisions to the list of purposes for which the department may disclose social security numbers. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 2700 (Burke D) Income taxes: credits: job development.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, under both laws for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2029, allow credits against tax in amounts equal to 30% or 15% of the qualified expenditures related to education and training programs for high-demand jobs and the "Doing What Matters" program, respectively. The bill would specify data collection requirements for the credit. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**AB 2752 (Gipson D) Education finance: average daily attendance funding for workforce development services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was ED. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. Under this system, school districts provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law establishes a system for the provision of state funding for public elementary and secondary schools. This funding system is based upon, among other factors, the average daily attendance levels of pupils enrolled at schools throughout the state. This bill would authorize a school district to recover average daily attendance funds that are attributable to the reenrollment of a pupil who was previously enrolled in that school district. The bill would also authorize a school district to expend average daily attendance funds recovered from the reenrollment of pupils on workforce development services, including subsidized career pathway employment or internship opportunities for the reenrolled pupils.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**AB 2776 (Salas D) Workforce development: workforce diploma program: California Community Colleges.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HIGHER ED. on 3/15/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes systems of public elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education in this state. These systems provide instruction at schoolsites and campuses throughout the state. Existing law establishes various programs for adults who are seeking to further their education at the secondary and postsecondary levels and to establish and improve their workforce skills. This bill would establish a workforce diploma program under the administration of the California Community Colleges. The program would consist of components that would include career diplomas, standard diplomas, pay-for-performance programs, and the use of approved providers who provide designated services to increase the employability of program participants. The bill would provide for an online component of the workforce diploma program. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature to provide \$5,000,000 of funding, as specified, to the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges through the annual Budget Act or another statute, to fund a 2-year pilot workforce diploma program.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 2869 (Grayson D) Career technical education: California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: carpenter’s preapprenticeship programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018  
**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was ED. on 3/22/2018)  
**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging and maintaining the delivery of career technical education programs during implementation of the school district and charter school local control funding formula. Existing law appropriates specified amounts for the program from the General Fund for the 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18 fiscal years, and provides minimum eligibility standards for grant applicants. This bill would require the department to use a portion of grant funding appropriated for the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program to establish a carpenter’s preapprenticeship pilot program. The pilot program shall award grants to school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, or regional occupational centers or programs operated by joint powers authorities that establish a carpenter’s preapprenticeship program for high school pupils.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**AB 2979 (Burke D) High school diplomas: State Seal of Career Technical Education Pathway Completion.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018  
**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2018)  
**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Golden State Seal Merit Diploma for the purpose of recognizing pupils who have mastered the high school curriculum. Existing law also establishes the State Seal of Biliteracy to recognize high school graduates who have attained a high level of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in one or more languages in addition to English and the State Seal of Civic Engagement to recognize high school graduates who have demonstrated excellence in civics education and participation and have demonstrated an understanding of the federal and state constitutions and the democratic system of government. This bill would establish a State Seal of Career Technical Education Pathway Completion to recognize high school graduates who have attained a high level of knowledge and proficiency in career technical education pathways. The bill would establish criteria for the receipt of the State Seal of Career Technical Education Pathway Completion, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare and deliver to participating school districts an appropriate insignia to be affixed to pupil diplomas or transcripts, and would require participating school districts to maintain appropriate records, affix the appropriate insignia to diplomas or transcripts of recipient pupils, and provide pupil support staff and programs to ensure equitable pupil access and success in completing seal requirements and evaluating postsecondary options. The bill would not become operative unless the State Board of Education, in a public meeting, makes specified declarations.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**ACR 38 (McCarty D) Adult Education Week.**

**Introduced:** 3/20/2017  
**Status:** 4/24/2017-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 37, Statutes of 2017  
**Location:** 4/24/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would proclaim the week of April 2, 2017, to April 8, 2017, inclusive, as Adult Education Week,

and would honor the teachers, administrators, classified staff, and students of adult education programs statewide for their efforts, persistence, and accomplishments.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**ACR 164 (Cunningham R) Career Technical Education Month.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Status:** 3/22/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 26, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 3/22/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would declare the month of February as Career Technical Education Month in the State of California.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**HR 90 (McCarty D) Relative to Adult Education Week.**

**Introduced:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 4/12/2018-Coauthors revised. Read. Adopted.

**Location:** 4/12/2018-A. ADOPTED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would resolve that the Assembly proclaims the week of April 8, 2018, to April 14, 2018, inclusive, as Adult Education Week, and that teachers, administrators, classified staff, and students of adult education programs statewide be honored for their efforts, persistence, and accomplishments.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**SB 552 (Fuller R) Career technical education: areas of interest test.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Leroy Greene California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act states the intent of the Legislature to provide a system of assessments of pupils that has the primary purpose of assisting teachers, administrators, and pupils and their parents to improve teaching and learning. Existing law establishes various career technical education programs, including regional occupational centers and programs, specialized secondary programs, partnership academies, and agricultural career technical education programs. This bill would require the State Department of Education to, on or before January 1, 2019, develop a new or revise an existing, or contract with an appropriate vendor to develop a new or revise an existing, career technical education test that measures areas of interest for pupils, as specified. The bill would require the department to post the test on its Internet Web site for the public to access. The bill would specify that a pupil shall not be required to take the test, either as a stand-alone requirement or as a requirement to enroll in any career technical education course.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**SB 553 (Fuller R) Career technical education.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that "vocational-technical education" has the same meaning as "career technical education."This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**SB 696 (Wilk R) Career technical education: career pathways.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

<b>Dead</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Conf. Conc.</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Vetoed</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes various career technical education programs, including the Career Technical Education Pathways Program, which requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to assist economic and workforce regional development centers and consortia, community colleges, middle schools, high schools, and regional occupational centers and programs to improve linkages and career technical education pathways between high schools and community colleges, as specified. Existing law provides that the program becomes inoperative on July 1, 2017, and is repealed as of January 1, 2018.This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to career pathways for training from high school to the workforce and prison to the workforce.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**SB 895 (Nguyen R) Pupil instruction: model curricula: Vietnamese American refugee experience, the Cambodian genocide, and Hmong history and cultural studies.**

**Introduced:** 1/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 686, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Conf. Conc.</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Vetoed</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to include, among other subjects, the social sciences. Existing law encourages instruction in the area of social sciences for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, that may include instruction on the Vietnam War, including a component drawn from personal testimony of Southeast Asians who were involved in the Vietnam War and men and women who contributed to the war effort on the homefront, as specified. Existing law requires the State Board of Education, with the assistance of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to establish a list of textbooks and other instructional materials that highlight the contributions of minorities in the development of California and the United States. Existing law establishes the Instructional Quality Commission and requires the commission to, among other things, recommend curriculum frameworks to the state board. This bill would require the commission to develop and submit to the state board, on or before December 31, 2022, and the state board to adopt, modify, or revise, on or before March 31, 2023, a model curriculum relative to the Vietnamese American refugee experience and a model curriculum relative to the Cambodian genocide, as specified, for use in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools. The bill would encourage a school district, charter school, or county office of education that maintains kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that does not otherwise offer a standards-based curriculum relative to the Vietnamese American refugee experience, Vietnamese boat people, and the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, or that does not otherwise offer a standards-based curriculum relative to the Cambodian genocide, to offer a course of study based on the respective model curriculum. The bill would require the model curricula to be developed with participation from specified entities and individuals. The bill would provide that implementation of its provisions is subject to the receipt of grants, donations, or other financial support from private or public sources for its purposes, including, but not limited to, an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute.This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**SB 967 (Berryhill R) Public postsecondary education: waiver of mandatory systemwide tuition and fees: current or former foster youth.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 688, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Donahoe Higher Education Act, establishes the segments of the public postsecondary education system in the state, including the University of California administered by the Regents of the University of California, the California State University administered by the Trustees of the California State University, and the California Community Colleges administered by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. The provisions of the act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by appropriate resolution, make them applicable. The act prohibits campuses of those segments from charging mandatory systemwide tuition or fees to specified students who apply for a waiver. This bill would, in addition, prohibit the University of California and California State University campuses from charging mandatory systemwide tuition or fees to current or former foster youth, who meet certain requirements, for a total of the equivalent of attendance in a 4-year undergraduate program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**SB 1224 (Glazer D) Statewide longitudinal education and workforce data system.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/30/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, commonly known as CALPADS, which is required to be used, among other ways, to provide a better means of evaluating educational progress and investments over time, to provide local educational agencies information that can be used to improve pupil achievement, and to provide an efficient, flexible, and secure means of maintaining longitudinal statewide pupil level data. This bill would establish a statewide longitudinal education and workforce data system to include data on California students from enrollment in kindergarten to their entry into the workforce. The bill would require the State Department of Education, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and the California State University, and would request the University of California, to set up a data collection system to track student data for these purposes, and would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to provide wage record and workforce program data for those students who recently entered the workforce after graduation, completion, or otherwise ending their attendance of school or the public postsecondary education system. The bill would require any research or report developed with the use of the data system to be accessible to the public, and would require the development and maintenance of the data system to comply with applicable state and federal privacy laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Education

**SB 1368 (Moorlach R) Pupil enrollment: Statewide Open Enrollment Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was ED. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Under existing law, each person between the ages of 6 and 18 years who is not otherwise exempt is subject to compulsory full-time education. Existing law requires each person subject to compulsory full-time education to attend the public full-time day school and for the full time designated as the length of the schoolday by the governing board of the school district in which the residency of either

the parent or legal guardian is located, except as specified. This bill would enact the Statewide Open Enrollment Act, which would require a person subject to compulsory education to be admitted to a school in any school district, without regard to residency or school district boundaries. The bill would prohibit a school district from restricting pupils residing within the school district's boundaries from enrollment in a school in another school district and would prohibit a school district from restricting pupils residing outside the school district's boundaries from enrollment in a school in the school district, except pursuant to specified exceptions. The bill would require a school district that restricts enrollment pursuant to an exception to give priority for admission to pupils who reside in the school district, children of military families, foster youth, and children living in poverty, as determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To the extent this bill would impose additional duties on school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Education

**Financial Management**

**AB 5 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Human Resources

**AB 61 (Holden D) State Compensation Insurance Fund: board.**

**Introduced:** 12/7/2016

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/11/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the State Compensation Insurance Fund to be administered by a board of directors for the purpose of transacting workers' compensation insurance and other public employment-related insurances, as specified. Under existing law, the board is composed of 11 members, 9 of whom are appointed by the Governor. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint the chairperson and one board member from organized labor, as well as appointing board members, other than the labor member, who have specified qualifications. This bill would require one of the board members that the Governor appoints to be a current or former small business owner who is or has been a small business owner for more than 5 years or who is a State Compensation Insurance Fund policyholder, as specified. The bill would provide that the small business owner member shall be appointed to the first board vacancy that is not left by the labor member or the member with an auditing background.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 96 (Ting D) Budget Act of 2017.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/31/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017–18 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 97 (Ting D) Budget Act of 2017.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/10/2017

**Status:** 6/27/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 14, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 6/27/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2017–18 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 496 (Fong R) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 2/28/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, revenues from certain diesel fuel sales and use taxes, revenues from certain vehicle registration fees, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 963 (Gipson D) Taxation: marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/30/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Died on inactive file.

Location: 6/1/2017-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, commencing January 1, 2018, imposes an excise tax on the purchase of marijuana and marijuana products, as defined, and a separate cultivation tax on marijuana that enters the commercial market, and requires revenues from those taxes, interest, penalties, and other related amounts to be deposited into the California Marijuana Tax Fund, which is continuously appropriated for specified purposes pursuant to a specified schedule. AUMA provides for the administration of both taxes by the State Board of Equalization (board) and requires persons required to be licensed involved in the cultivation and retail sale of marijuana or marijuana products to obtain a separate permit from the board. Under AUMA, a violation of provisions relating to these taxes is a crime unless otherwise specified. This bill would provide for the suspension or revocation of those permits, would authorize the board to deny an application for a permit if the applicant had previously been issued a permit that was suspended or revoked, among other reasons, and would set forth the process for appealing permit suspensions, revocations, and application denials. The bill would also impose specific criminal penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for certain violations of the provisions relating to the cultivation and excise taxes on marijuana. By modifying the scope of a crime and imposing new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. As revenues from the fines imposed by the bill would be deposited into the California Marijuana Tax Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

**[AB 1324](#) (Gloria D) Transportation: local transportation authorities: transactions and use taxes.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/29/2018

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/16/2018)

Location: 2/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the establishment of a local transportation authority in any county and authorizes the authority, with a 2/3 vote of the authority and upon approval of 2/3 of the voters, to impose a retail transactions and use tax for specified transportation purposes if a county transportation expenditure plan is adopted. This bill would authorize an authority to impose a tax applicable to only a portion of its county if 2/3 of the voters voting on the measure within the portion of the county to which the tax would apply vote to approve the tax, as specified, and other requirements are met, including that the revenues derived from the tax be spent within, or for the benefit of, the portion of the county to which the tax would apply. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**[AB 1363](#) (Baker R) Transportation revenues.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/13/2017)

Location: 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. Existing law requires certain miscellaneous revenues deposited in the State Highway Account that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution to be transferred to the Transportation Debt Service Fund in the State Transportation Fund, as specified, and requires the Controller to transfer from the fund to the General Fund an amount of those revenues necessary to offset the current year debt service made from the General Fund on

general obligation transportation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 116 of 1990. This bill would, on July 1, 2019, delete the transfer of these miscellaneous revenues to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, thereby eliminating the offsetting transfer to the General Fund for debt service on general obligation transportation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 116 of 1990. The bill, subject to a specified exception, would, on July 1, 2019, instead require the miscellaneous revenues to be retained in the State Highway Account and to be used solely for transportation expenditures consistent with the restrictions for expenditure of fuel tax revenues in Article XIX of the California Constitution. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1596 (Gloria D) Property taxation: base year value transfers.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/22/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution and existing property tax law authorize a person who is either severely disabled or over 55 years of age to transfer the base year value, as defined, of property that is eligible for the homeowners' property tax exemption to a replacement dwelling that is of equal or lesser value located within the same county as the property from which the base year value is transferred, and if a county ordinance so providing has been adopted, to a replacement dwelling that is located in a different county. This bill, on or after January 1, 2019, would expand this authorization to transfer the base year value of an original property to a person who is the parent or legal guardian of a severely and permanently disabled child and resides with the child. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1659 (Low D) Healing arts boards: inactive licenses.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 249, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes healing arts boards in the Department of Consumer Affairs to ensure private businesses and professions deemed to engage in activities which have potential impact upon the public health, safety, and welfare are adequately regulated in order to protect the people of California. Existing law requires each healing arts board to issue inactive licenses to holders of active licenses whose license is not punitively restricted by that board. Existing law prohibits the holder of an inactive license from engaging in any activity for which an active license is required. Existing law requires the renewal fee for an active license to apply to an inactive license. This bill would prohibit the holder of an inactive license from representing that he or she has an active license. The bill would also authorize a healing arts board to establish a lower inactive license renewal fee.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1745 (Ting D) Vehicles: Clean Cars 2040 Act.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/16/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from driving any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Existing law requires the owner of a vehicle of a type required to be registered under the Vehicle Code to submit an application for the original or renewal registration of that vehicle to the department upon the appropriate form furnished by the department. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2040, prohibit the department from accepting an application for original registration of a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is a zero emissions vehicle, as defined. The bill would exempt from that prohibition, a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more, and a vehicle brought into the state from outside of the state for original registration, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1748 (Steinorth R) Property taxation: base year value transfer.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. REV. & TAX on 1/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapted
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution and existing property tax law authorize a person who is either severely disabled or over 55 years of age to transfer the base year value, as defined, of property that is eligible for the homeowners' property tax exemption to a replacement dwelling that is of equal or lesser value located within the same county as the property from which the base year value is transferred, and if a county ordinance so providing has been adopted, to a replacement dwelling that is located in a different county. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would instead require, subject to specified procedures, the base year value of property that is eligible for the homeowner's exemption of any person, regardless of age or disability, to be transferred to any replacement dwelling, regardless of the value of the replacement property or whether the replacement property is located within the same county. The bill would prescribe the method of calculating the base year value of a replacement dwelling that is of greater value than the original property. The bill would deem a replacement dwelling to be of equal or lesser value if the amount of the full cash value of that replacement dwelling does not exceed specified amounts based on the date of the sale of the original property relative to the purchase or new construction of the replacement dwelling. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1756 (Brough R) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 1/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapted
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017, establishes a comprehensive transportation funding program by increasing the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax by \$0.12 per gallon with an inflation adjustment, increasing the diesel excise tax by \$0.20 per gallon with an inflation adjustment, creating a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, creating a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later and with an inflation adjustment, and increasing the additional sales and use tax rate on diesel fuel by an additional 4%. The act provides that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1, 2020, and the additional sales and use tax rate increases take effect on November 1, 2017. The act provides for the expenditure of the revenues generated from these charges pursuant to specified to programs and other requirements. This bill would repeal the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1770 (Steinorth R) Local government: investments.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 271, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law regulates the investment of public funds by local agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as specified, that has money in a sinking fund or in its treasury not required for immediate needs to invest the money as it deems wise or expedient in certain securities and financial instruments. In this regard, existing law authorizes investment in a mortgage passthrough security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-backed certificate, consumer receivable passthrough certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond that has a maximum of 5 years' maturity. Existing law further requires that these investments be issued by an issuer rated "A" or its equivalent or better for the issuer's debt as provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) and rated in a rating category of "AA" or its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. This bill would revise the maximum 5-year maturity requirement to instead require that the securities have a maximum remaining security of 5 years or less. The bill also would eliminate the requirement that the securities issuer be rated "A" or its equivalent or better for the issuer's debts as provided by an NRSRO.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1806 (Ting D) Budget Act of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/31/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. BUDGET on 1/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2018-19 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 1838 (Committee on Budget) Local government: taxation: prohibition: groceries.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 6/28/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 61, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 6/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes counties, cities, and other local agencies to impose various taxes and fees in connection with activity or property within those jurisdictions. The California Constitution also authorizes a charter city to levy local taxes to raise revenues for local purposes, subject to restrictions imposed by that city's charter or preemption in matters of statewide concern. This bill, on and after the effective date of this chapter and until January 1, 2031, would prohibit the imposition, increase, levy and collection, or enforcement by a local agency of any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries, except as provided. This bill would allow a local agency to continue to levy and collect, enforce, or reauthorize any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries imposed, extended, or increased on or before January 1, 2018. This bill would make inoperative on the effective date of this measure any tax, fee, or other assessment on groceries imposed by a local agency after January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

Group: Financial Management

**AB 1866 (Fong R) Transportation funding.**

Introduced: 1/12/2018

Status: 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 1/29/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, revenues from certain diesel fuel sales and use taxes, revenues from certain vehicle registration fees, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1900 (Brough R) Capital investment incentive programs: repeal date.**

Introduced: 1/22/2018

Last Amended: 5/14/2018

Status: 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 382, Statutes of 2018.

Location: 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2019, authorizes 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 does not exceed the amount of property tax 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 extend the authorization for capital investment incentive programs, as described above, until January 1, 2024.

Position: Watch

Group: Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 2132 (Levine D) Building permit fees: waiver.**

Introduced: 2/12/2018

Last Amended: 8/13/2018

Status: 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 386, Statutes of 2018.

Location: 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The State Housing Law authorizes cities and counties to prescribe fees for permits required or authorized pursuant to the State Housing Law. This bill would authorize these entities to waive or reduce all building permit fees for improvements to the home of a person at least 60 years of age with a qualifying disability that are made to accommodate that disability.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 2157 (Obornolte R) Public contracts: noncompetitive bid contracts: report.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The State Contract Act governs the bidding and award of public works contracts by specific state departments. That act prohibits, except in specified circumstances, a state agency responsible for letting public works contracts from drafting bid specifications in a manner that limits the bidding to any one concern or product, except under certain circumstances. This bill would require the department to, until January 1, 2023, submit an annual report to the Legislature, that shall also be made available to the public, of all noncompetitive bid contract requests it approved during the preceding year and the mechanisms the department employed during the previous year to enforce compliance with noncompetitive procurement laws and policies, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2179 (Gipson D) Municipal corporations: public utility service: water and sewer service.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 863, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, to furnish its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, or means of communications and to furnish those services outside its boundaries, except within another municipal corporation that furnishes the same service or that does not consent. Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law requires that a resolution authorizing the sale of a public utility be passed by 2/3 of the members of the legislative body of the municipal corporation and be passed by a 2/3 vote of all voters voting at an election to authorize the sale in the ordinance calling the election. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill would additionally authorize a municipal corporation to utilize the alternative procedures to lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a municipal utility used for furnishing sewer service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2184 (Chiu D) Business licenses.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees as specified. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, and city and county that licenses businesses carried on within its jurisdiction to accept a California driver's license or identification

number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the city, county, or city and county otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a business license. The bill would require these jurisdictions to require the applicant to provide an address where the individual consents to receive service of process, and would require the jurisdictions to accept a post office box or private mailbox that meets certain requirements. The bill would prohibit personal information, as defined to include these identification numbers, collected for purposes of issuing the business license from being disclosed, except as specified. 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:** Financial Management

**AB 2249 (Cooley D) Public contracts: local agencies: alternative procedure.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 169, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Act authorizes a public agency, whose governing board has by resolution elected, to become subject to uniform construction cost accounting procedures. Existing law declares that these procedures promote statewide uniformity of the cost accounting standards and bidding procedures on construction work performed or contracted by public entities. The act defines "public agency" as a city, county, city and county, including chartered cities and chartered counties, any special district, and any other agency of the state for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries, and also includes a nonprofit transit corporation wholly owned by a public agency and formed to carry out the purposes of the public agency. The act authorizes public projects of \$45,000 or less to be performed by the employees of a public agency, authorizes public projects of \$175,000 or less to be let to contract by informal procedures, and requires public projects of more than \$175,000 to be let to contract by formal bidding procedures. The act permits the governing body of a public agency, in the event all bids received for the performance of that public project are in excess of \$175,000, to award the contract at \$187,500 or less to the lowest responsible bidder if it determines the cost estimate of the public agency was reasonable. This bill would instead authorize public projects of \$60,000 or less to be performed by the employees of a public agency, authorize public projects of \$200,000 or less to be let to contract by informal procedures, and require public projects of more than \$200,000 to be let to contract by formal bidding procedures. The bill would permit the governing body of a public agency, in the event all bids received for the performance of that public project are in excess of \$200,000, to award the contract at \$212,500 or less to the lowest responsible bidder if it determines the cost estimate of the public agency was reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2268 (Reyes D) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2018-19 fiscal year, would instead require the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount in the 2017-18 fiscal year, the product of that sum and the percentage change in

gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of that entity between the 2017–18 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 2019–20 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 2278 (Berman D) Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes a local government to receive a bill credit, as specified, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to approve a rate tariff for the benefiting account. Existing law provides specific rules for the calculation of these bill credits. Under existing law, an electrical corporation is obligated to provide a bill credit to a benefiting account designated by a local government only until the combined statewide cumulative rated generating capacity of all eligible renewable generating facilities within the service territories of the state’s 3 largest electrical corporations reaches 250 megawatts. Existing law provides that any bill credit applicable to a benefiting account is credited to the generation component of electricity usage charges and reduces the bill up to the amount of those charges during a billing cycle. If the bill credit exceeds the generation component in a billing cycle, the surplus is carried over as a financial credit to the next billing cycle, except that when the last billing cycle of a 12-month period is reached, any remaining credit is reset to zero. These provisions are known as the Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. This bill would revise how the bill credit is calculated, as specified, and, for these purposes, would require the electrical corporation, until January 1, 2044, to use the time-of-use periods and seasonal definitions that were in effect on January 1, 2017. The bill would require a tariff approved by the commission as part of the program to remain in effect for the operating life of the associated eligible renewable generating facility. The bill would repeal the requirement that when the last billing cycle of a 12-month period is reached, any remaining credit is reset to zero. The bill would prohibit the commission from implementing its provisions unless the commission determines that the implementation of these provisions would not result in cost shifting among customers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2304 (Holden D) Reduced fare transit pass programs: report.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/18/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 5/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution provides that the University of California constitutes a public trust administered by the Regents of the University of California, a corporation in the form of a board, with full powers of organization and government, subject to legislative control only for specified purposes. This bill would request the University of California Institutes of Transportation Studies to prepare and submit a report to the Governor and specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1,

2020, that details the reduced fare transit pass programs in California that are administered by a public transit operator, California college or university, or any other entity, as specified. The bill would request the University of California Institutes of Transportation Studies to convene and consult with a group of stakeholders, as specified, in preparing the report. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 2355 (Ting D) Sales and use taxes: exclusions: exemptions: income taxes: credits: border wall.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes 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 a partial exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for purchases not exceeding \$200,000,000, for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property, as specified; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development, as provided; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily to maintain, repair, measure, or test any qualified tangible personal property, as provided; and qualified tangible personal property purchased by a contractor purchasing that property for use in the performance of a construction contract for the qualified person, that will use that property as an integral part of specified processes. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2018, and before July 1, 2030, additionally exempts from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in the generation or production, as defined, or storage and distribution, as defined, of electric power. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would eliminate those partial exemptions for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by, and for use in the performance of a construction contract for, any qualified person who is a person that contracts or subcontracts to build, maintain, or provide materials for a specified border wall, as defined. Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide financial assistance for projects that promote the use of alternative energies. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes the authority to approve a project for financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for a participating party, as defined. The Sales and Use Tax Law, for the purposes of the taxes imposed pursuant to that law, excludes the lease or transfer of title of tangible personal property constituting a project to a participating party. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would prohibit the authority from approving a project for that financial assistance for any applicant who is a person organized for profit that contracts or subcontracts to build, maintain, or provide materials for a specified border wall, as defined. The bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would eliminate that sales and use tax exclusion for any participating party who is a person organized for profit that contracts or subcontracts to build, maintain, or provide materials for the border wall. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, (1) in modified conformity to a credit allowed under federal income tax law, a credit for increasing research expenses; (2) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2021, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees within specified economic development areas in an amount equal to 35% of the qualified wages paid to those employees multiplied by the applicable percentage for that taxable year; and (3) for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2025, in an amount as provided in a written agreement between the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and the taxpayer, agreed upon by the California Competes Tax Credit Committee, and based on specified factors, including the number of jobs the taxpayer will create or retain in the state and the amount of investment in the state by the taxpayer. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would disallow those credits to a taxpayer that contracts or subcontracts to build, maintain, or provide materials for a specified border wall, as defined. 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 would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2392 (Santiago D) Vehicles: towing and storage.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 434, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, when a vehicle has been towed and stored, the legal owner may only be charged a storage fee during the first 15 days of possession, and beyond the first 15 days, only for any time after 3 days have lapsed after written notification has been made to the legal owner, as specified. This bill would require that fees charged under these provisions for towing and storage be reasonable, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2407 (Ting D) Recycling: lithium-ion vehicle batteries: advisory group.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/7/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. 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 require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that 90% of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2425 (Berman D) Property taxation: property records: transmission by mail or electronic format.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 968, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing property tax law requires, upon request of an assessee of property or designated representative, a county assessor to permit the assessee or representative to inspect or copy all information, documents, and records, other than market data, whether or not required to be kept or

prepared by the assessor, relating to the appraisal and the assessment of the assessee's property, and any penalties and interest thereon. This bill would require, upon written request of an assessee or the assessee's designated representative, the assessor to transmit the information, documents, or records by mail, or in electronic format if the information, documents, or records are available in electronic format or have been previously digitized. By imposing a new duty on county assessors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2469 (Berman D) Alcoholic beverages: beer wholesalers: beer sales.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 492, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. Under existing law, any violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is a misdemeanor, as provided. This bill would require a beer wholesaler to comply with specified requirements for any sale or offer of sale of beer within the state. By expanding existing crimes by imposing additional duties on a licensee under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Manager, Financial Management, Police Department

**AB 2491 (Cooley D) Local government finance: vehicle license fee adjustment amounts.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2544 (Lackey R) Parking penalties.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/7/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 494, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a processing agency that processes unpaid parking penalties to proceed under specified options to collect those penalties. 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 this option, starting on July 1, 2018, to include a process to provide a payment plan for indigent persons. This bill would specify that the option to collect unpaid penalties that were issued before July 1, 2018, through the department requires a process to provide a payment plan for indigent persons, as specified. The bill would make technical changes to the provisions for all the specified options to collect the unpaid parking penalty. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2598 (Quirk D) Cities and counties: ordinances: violations.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 970, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. For violations of city or county building and safety codes determined to be an infraction, existing law limits the amount of the fine to \$100 for a first violation, \$500 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,000 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would, for violations of a local building and safety code determined to be an infraction, increase the amounts of the fines to \$130 for a first violation, \$700 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,300 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would additionally provide for a fine of \$2,500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within 2 years of the first violation if the property is a commercial property that has an existing building at the time of the violation and the violation is of a local building and safety code that is an infraction and is due to failure by the owner to remove visible refuse or failure to prohibit unauthorized use of the property. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2806 (Obernolte R) Vehicles: electric charging station violations: exceptions.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 7/6/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 7/6/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local authority that owns or operates, or a person who possesses, an offstreet parking facility to designate stalls or spaces in the offstreet parking facility for the exclusive purpose of charging and parking a vehicle that is connected for electric charging purposes. Existing law authorizes a local authority to designate stalls or spaces on a public street within its jurisdiction for the exclusive purpose of charging and parking a vehicle that is connected for electric charging purposes. Existing law also authorizes the removal of a vehicle from an electric charging space at an offstreet parking facility or public street if the vehicle is not connected for electric charging purposes. This bill would create an exception to the provisions authorizing removal of a vehicle from an electric charging space on a public street if the vehicle is not connected for electric charging purposes for a vehicle displaying either a disabled license plate or a disabled placard.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2838 (Low D) Gambling: local ordinances.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/22/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Under existing law, any amendment to a city or county ordinance relating to gambling establishments, or the Gambling Control Act, is required to be submitted to the Department of Justice for review and comment before the ordinance is adopted by the city or county. This bill would require the Department of Justice to review and comment on any submitted ordinance within 60 days of receiving the ordinance.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2876 (Jones-Sawyer D) Vehicles: removal and impound authority.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 592, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to order the removal and storage of a vehicle under various circumstances including when the driver is incapacitated or has been arrested, the vehicle is unregistered, reported stolen, or has been used in a crime, or the vehicle is parked in a manner obstructing traffic or blocking access to a fire hydrant. This bill would clarify that the removal of a vehicle as authorized by California statute is also required to be constitutionally reasonable based on the specific situation. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**AB 2938 (Bloom D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: bicycles: City of Santa Monica.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 397, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 or after the effective date 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, specified bicycles purchased by the City of Santa Monica. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**AB 2943 (Low D) Unlawful business practices: sexual orientation change efforts.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/30/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on

8/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result, or which results, in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. Existing law authorizes any consumer who suffers damages as a result of these unlawful practices to bring an action against that person to recover damages, among other things. This bill would include, as an unlawful practice prohibited under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, advertising, offering for sale, or selling services constituting sexual orientation change efforts, as defined, to an individual. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services

**AB 3123 (Limón D) Utilities owned by municipal corporations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility and authorizes a municipal corporation to operate a public utility within or without the corporate limits when necessary to supply the municipality, or its inhabitants or any portion thereof, with the service desired. Existing law defines "public utility" for these purposes. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision defining "public utility."

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 3147 (Caballero D) Fee mitigation act: housing developments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, deems, except as provided in a development agreement, the rules, regulations, and official policies governing permitted uses of the land, governing density, and governing design, improvement, and construction standards and specifications, applicable to property subject to a development agreement to be the rules, regulations, and official policies in force at the time of execution of the agreement. This bill would require, at the time that an application for a housing development project is deemed complete, a city, county, and city and county to provide a good faith statement disclosing the amount of impact and development fees applicable to the housing development. The bill would also prohibit these disclosed impact and development fees from being increased for 2 years following issuance of the good faith statement. The bill would make related findings and declarations. 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:** Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

**AB 3152 (Chiu D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: rental housing: moderate income housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2019, 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

**AB 3170 (Friedman D) Sales and use taxes: exemptions: water efficiency.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes 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, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. Under existing law, a sale or purchase of tangible personal property pursuant to a layaway agreement or raincheck, or under certain conditions, is considered a sale or purchase only when both payment and delivery are complete. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified water efficiency products sold or purchased during the 3-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the Saturday preceding the last Monday in March, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on the following Monday in March, or for which a layaway agreement is entered into, a raincheck is issued, or other specified orders are placed, during this period, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Water Department

**AB 3221 (Gray D) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

Location: 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to, among other things, make loans, issue bonds, and provide other financial assistance for various types of infrastructure and economic development projects. The act authorizes the board of the bank to carry out, to delegate to the executive director, certain powers and duties. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision of law relating to the powers of the board of the bank by deleting an obsolete reference to the Rural Economic Development Infrastructure Panel, which no longer exists.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**ACA 20 (Steinorth R) Property taxation: base year value: transfer.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018  
**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PRINT on 1/3/2018)  
**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide that a severely disabled person and a person over 55 years of age may transfer the base year value, as defined, of property that is eligible for the homeowner's property tax exemption to a replacement dwelling that is of equal or lesser value located within the same county as the property from which the base year value is transferred, and, if a county ordinance so providing has been adopted, to a replacement dwelling that is located in a different county. This measure, on and after January 1, 2019, would instead allow the base year value of property eligible for the homeowner's exemption of any person aged 55 years or older or who is severely disabled to be transferred to any replacement dwelling, regardless of its value or whether it is located within the same county. The measure, on and after January 1, 2019, would also allow for such a transfer of base year value of property eligible for the homeowner's exemption of any person younger than 55 years of age, but only one such transfer while that person is younger than 55 years of age.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**SB 72 (Mitchell D) Budget Act of 2017.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017  
**Last Amended:** 5/26/2017  
**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.  
**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**SB 148 (Wiener D) State Board of Equalization: counties: cannabis-related business: cash payments.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2017  
**Last Amended:** 4/5/2017  
**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)  
**Location:** 1/20/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, exempts from specified criminal penalties the possession or cultivation of medical marijuana by patients and primary caregivers. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (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 commercial adult marijuana activities by various state agencies. The Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA) provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial medical cannabis activity by various state entities. This bill would enact the Cannabis State Payment Collection Law and would authorize the State Board of Equalization or a county to collect cash payments from cannabis-related businesses for a state agency that administers fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges payable by a cannabis-related business, if that state agency has entered into an agreement with the board or county. This bill would require a county to collect only if both the board

of supervisors of the county and the county tax collector or county treasurer-tax collector approves of entering into an agreement with a state agency to make those collections. The bill would similarly authorize the board to enter into an agreement with a county to collect cash payments from cannabis-related businesses for fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges that are payable to the county. The bill would require the agreement to include specified provisions, including that the board or county transmit the collected moneys to the Treasurer to be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the funds or accounts in which the fees, fines, penalties, taxes, or other charges are otherwise required by law to be deposited, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 311 (Pan D) Commercial cannabis activity: licensed distributors.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 556, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity. Existing law requires a licensed distributor to arrange for a testing laboratory to obtain a representative sample of each cannabis batch at the distributor’s premises for testing and, upon issuance of a certificate of analysis by a licensed testing laboratory, conduct a quality assurance review before distribution to ensure the labeling and packaging conform to the legal requirements. Existing law authorizes cannabis and cannabis products fit for sale to be transported only from the distributor’s premises to the premises of a licensed retailer, microbusiness, or nonprofit. This bill would require that transportation to be for the purpose of retail sale. The bill would also authorize a licensed distributor to transport cannabis or cannabis products that are fit for sale to the premises of another licensed distributor for further distribution. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Financial Management

**SB 414 (Vidak R) Transportation bonds: highway, street, and road projects.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 2/23/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, approved by the voters as Proposition 1A at the November 4, 2008, general election, provides for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$9 billion for high-speed rail purposes and \$950 million for other related rail purposes. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would provide that no further bonds shall be sold for high-speed rail purposes pursuant to the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, except as specifically provided with respect to an existing appropriation for high-speed rail purposes for early improvement projects in the Phase 1 blended system. The bill, subject to the above exception, would require redirection of the unspent proceeds from outstanding bonds issued and sold for other high-speed rail purposes prior to the effective date of these provisions, upon appropriation, for use in retiring the debt incurred from the issuance and sale of those outstanding bonds. The bill, subject to the above exception, would also require the net proceeds of bonds subsequently issued and sold under the high-speed rail portion of the bond act, upon appropriation, to be made available to the California Transportation Commission for allocation for repair and new construction projects on state highways and freeways, and to the Controller for apportionment to cities and counties for transportation and local transit projects, as specified. The bill would make no changes to the

authorization under the bond act for the issuance of \$950 million in bonds for rail purposes other than high-speed rail. These provisions would become effective only upon approval by the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**[SB 459](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Public employee retirement systems: prohibited investments: retailers and wholesalers of banned weapons.****

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. P.E.,R. & S.S. on 5/31/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 board of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) from making investments in certain countries and in thermal coal companies, as specified, subject to the board's plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the system. Existing law requires the state to indemnify and hold harmless the present, former, and future board members, officers, and employees of PERS for investment decisions regarding specified business operations. This bill would require the board of administration of PERS, by July 1, 2019, to adopt an investment policy regarding companies that are retailers or wholesalers of banned weapons, based on a limited timeframe of engagement seeking the voluntary removal of banned weapons from the stock of items sold by these companies. The bill would require the board, if unsuccessful in persuading the governing board of a company to cease in the sale of banned weapons, to adopt a divestment action and divest from that company by no later than July 1, 2021. The bill would also require the board, if a company reinitiates the sale of banned weapons after voluntarily choosing to cease sales, to initiate action to divest within 60 days of that decision. The bill would not require the board to take any above-described action unless it determines that the action is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. The bill would specify that board members and other officers and employees would be indemnified and held harmless in connection with actions taken pursuant to the bill's requirements.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Police Department

**[SB 840](#) ([Mitchell D](#)) **Budget Act of 2018.****

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/10/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 29, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2018-19 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**[SB 905](#) ([Wiener D](#)) **Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.****

**Introduced:** 1/17/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2021, and before January 2, 2026, 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 which 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 4 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 hours without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to Cathedral City, Coachella, 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:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Police Department

**SB 913 (Hertzberg D) Public works: City of Los Angeles: graffiti abatement.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 200, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 work, as defined. Existing law sets forth the penalties for a violation of this requirement. Existing law prohibits a charter city from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance for a construction project if the charter city has a charter that does not require, or the charter city has not required within the last 2 years, compliance with these provisions on a public works contract, as specified. This bill would exempt from the requirement to pay a prevailing wage of per diem wages, until January 1, 2024, graffiti abatement work performed pursuant to a contract between the City of Los Angeles and a nonprofit community-based organization if the work is performed by specified individuals. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**SB 929 (McGuire D) Special districts: Internet Web sites.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 408, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 California Public Records Act requires a local agency to make public records available for inspection and allows a local agency to comply by posting the record on its Internet Web site and directing a member of the public to the Internet Web site, as specified. This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2020, require every independent special district to

maintain an Internet Web site that clearly lists contact information for the special district, except as provided. Because this bill would require local agencies to provide a new service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**SB 946 (Lara D) Sidewalk vendors.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to adopt requirements for the public safety regulating any type of vending and the time, place, and manner of vending from a vehicle upon a street. This bill would prohibit a local authority, as defined, from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would provide that a local authority is not required to adopt a new program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the local authority has established an existing program that substantially complies with the provisions of the bill. The bill would apply these provisions to a chartered or general law city, county, or city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

**SB 993 (Hertzberg D) Sales and use taxes: service tax: qualified business.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/9/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would reduce the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law incrementally every calendar year beginning on January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be reduced by a total of 2%. This bill would require the Director of Finance to estimate the amount of net revenue that will be derived for specified calendar years as a result of the changes made by this bill and would require the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law to be reduced or increased by a specified percentage amount for specified calendar years depending on the amount of the estimated revenue gains or losses. 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, beginning on and after January 1, 2020, would impose a tax on the receipt of a benefit in this state of a service that is purchased by a qualified business from any retailer, as measured by a percentage of the sales price for the service. This bill would incrementally increase the rate of the tax every calendar year until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be 3%. This bill would require every seller and retailer engaged in business in this state, as specified, and making sales of services whose benefit is received in this state, to, at the time of making the sales or if the receipt of the benefit is not then taxable hereunder at the time the receipt of the services becomes taxable, determine whether the purchaser is a qualified business, collect the tax from the qualified business purchasing the service, and give the qualified business a receipt, as specified. This bill would require those sellers and retailers to register with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would make any person that violates specified provisions relating to the collection of the tax, the advertisement of the tax, and the separate statement of price and tax guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require all amounts to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and would require the department to transmit those amounts, less refunds, to the Treasurer to be deposited into the General Fund. This bill would

provide for the administration and collection of this tax pursuant to procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. By expanding the application of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a 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. 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:** Financial Management

**SB 1049 (Moorlach R) Public contracts: local public entities: project labor agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by public entities and requires a project labor agreement for a construction project used or entered into by a public entity, or required of contractors by the public entity, to include specified provisions. Existing law authorizes members of the governing board of a local public entity to choose by majority vote whether to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into such a project labor agreement for a specific project or projects awarded by that entity and whether to allocate funding to a specific project covered by such an agreement. Existing law prohibits a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance from preventing the governing board of a local public entity, other than a charter city, from exercising this authority on a project-specific basis. Existing law prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support a charter city project if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits the governing board's consideration of such a project labor agreement for the project or prohibits the governing board from considering whether to allocate funds to a city-funded project covered by such an agreement. Existing law also prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support any construction projects awarded by a charter city if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits, limits, or constrains in any way the governing board's consideration of authority or discretion to adopt, require, or utilize such a project labor agreement for some or all of the construction projects to be awarded by the city, as specified. This bill would delete all of the above prohibitions

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**SB 1078 (Committee on Transportation and Housing) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 957, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Existing law requires the district to require, by recorded covenants or restrictions, that housing units built pursuant to this authority remain available at affordable housing costs to, and occupied by, persons and families of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, as provided. This bill would delete an unnecessary reference to "households" in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

**SB 1115 (Hill D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: low income housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 694, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 \$10,000,000 of tax. This bill would increase the total exemption amount allowed from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in assessed value with respect to lien dates occurring on and after January 1, 2019. The bill would require any outstanding qualified ad valorem property tax in excess of the \$10,000,000 limitation, and related interest or penalty, which was levied or imposed on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2019, 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 \$20,000,000 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, 2019, 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

**SB 1145 (Leyva D) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts: maintenance.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 563, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of community significance. Existing law authorizes a district to finance, among other things, the purchase, construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of property and related planning and design work. Existing law prohibits a district from financing routine maintenance and repair work. Existing law authorizes the issuance of bonds for the funding of these purposes if approved by 55% of the voters voting on a proposal to issue the bonds. This bill, instead, would authorize a district to finance the ongoing or capitalized costs to maintain public capital facilities financed in whole or in part by the district, but would prohibit the use of proceeds of bonds issued to finance maintenance of any kind. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management

**SB 1202 (Stone R) Land use: development fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/15/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 357, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Mitigation Fee Act, if a local agency requires the payment of certain fees to provide for an improvement to serve a development project in connection with the approval of that development project, requires the local agency receiving the fee to deposit the fee with the other fees imposed for the improvement in a separate capital facilities account or fund and to expend those fees solely for the purpose for which the fees were collected. The act requires the local agency, within 180 days after the last day of each fiscal year, to make public specified information for the fiscal year about each separate account or fund established, including the amount of fees collected and an identification of each public improvement on which fees were expended. This bill would prohibit a local agency that does not comply with the requirement to disclose information regarding separate capital facilities funds or accounts following the establishment, increase, or imposition of a certain fee but requires the payment of that fee in connection with a development project for 3 consecutive years, from requiring a deposit for an independent audit, as described above, and instead require the local agency to pay the cost of the audit. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1296 (Glazer D) Department of Housing and Community Development: database of local fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to collect, publish, and make available to the public information about laws regarding housing and community development and authorizes the department to provide a statistics and research service for the collection and dissemination of information affecting housing and community development. Existing law also requires the department, by June 30, 2019, to complete a study to evaluate the reasonableness of local fees charged to new developments, as provided. This bill, by December 31, 2019, would additionally require the department to collect information from cities, counties, and special districts on the fees imposed for new developments and to publish and make available a database of the fees charged by those public agencies to new developments by jurisdiction. The bill would also require the department to periodically update this database. The bill would require each special district to annually report to the department the fees that the special district charges to new developments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1327 (Atkins D) Building Homes and Jobs Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, imposes a charge, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per parcel of real property, not to exceed \$225. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide clarifying amendments to the provisions described above.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management

**SB 1334 (Wilk R) Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Oversight Committee.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies to enter into an agreement to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties. Existing law establishes various programs to provide assistance to homeless persons. This bill would require the County of Los Angeles to establish the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Oversight Committee, as specified, to release annual public reports, commencing January 1, 2021, through January 1, 2026, detailing the financial allocations for homeless services by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, a joint powers authority within the County of Los Angeles. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**[SB 1366](#) (Mendoza D) Sales and use taxes: revenue allocation: public safety services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires revenues derived from a portion of the state sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to Proposition 172, approved by the voters on November 2, 1993, to be allocated among the county and the cities in the county that provide public safety services, as provided, to be expended exclusively for the funding of those services. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would limit the amount of revenues derived from the imposition of the tax pursuant to Proposition 172 that are maintained in reserves by counties to 5% of the total allocation of those revenues received in the previous budget year and would make related findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**[SB 1411](#) (Moore R) Taxation: documentary transfer tax.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes counties and cities and counties to impose a documentary transfer tax at a specified rate upon deeds, instruments, or writings by which any lands, tenements, or other realty sold are transferred. Existing law additionally authorizes a city located within a county that has imposed a tax described above to impose a documentary transfer tax at a specified rate. This bill would remove the authorization for a city to impose a documentary transfer tax.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**[SB 1416](#) (McGuire D) Local government: nuisance abatement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative

costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2024, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines for specified violations related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used for specified purposes relating to supporting local enforcement of state and local building and fire code standards. The bill would require the city or county to create a process for granting a hardship waiver, to reduce the amount of the fine, upon a specified showing by the responsible person. The bill would also require the enforcing entity to provide a reasonable amount of time, as specified, to a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or remedy the violation prior to the imposition of penalties, except where the violation creates an immediate danger to health or safety.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**SB 1420 (Nguyen R) Licensing: definitions.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various businesses by cities, counties, or the state pursuant to prescribed provisions of law, and defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**SB 1429 (Mendoza D) Sales and use taxes: revenue allocation: public safety services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires revenues derived from a portion of the state sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to Proposition 172, approved by the voters on November 2, 1993, to be allocated among the county and the cities in the county that provide public safety services, as provided, to be expended exclusively for the funding of those services. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would limit the amount of revenues derived from the imposition of the tax pursuant to Proposition 172 that are maintained in reserves by counties to 5% of the total allocation of those revenues received in the previous budget year and would make related findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management

**SB 1466 (Glazer D) Local sales taxes: online sales: place of delivery.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law requires the city tax rate to be credited against the county rate so that the combined rate does not exceed 1.25%. Existing 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 that tax to the city or county. This bill would instead provide that, in the case of a sale of tangible personal property by a qualified retailer, as defined, that is transacted online, the place at which the retail sale

of that tangible personal property is consummated for the purpose of a local sales tax imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law is the point of the delivery of that tangible personal property to the purchaser's address or any other address designated by the purchaser. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Financial Management

**SCA 2 (Newman D) Motor vehicle fees and taxes: restriction on expenditures: appropriations limit.**

**Introduced:** 1/18/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/30/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 4/3/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes, and restricts the expenditure of revenues from fees and taxes imposed by the state upon vehicles or their use or operation to state administration and enforcement of laws regulating the use, operation, or registration of vehicles used upon the public streets and highways, as well as to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. These restrictions do not apply to revenues from taxes or fees imposed under the Sales and Use Tax Law or the Vehicle License Fee Law. This measure would add Article XIXD to the California Constitution to require revenues derived from vehicle fees imposed under a specified chapter of the Vehicle License Fee Law to be used solely for transportation purposes. The measure would prohibit these revenues from being used for the payment of principal and interest on state transportation general obligation bonds that were authorized by the voters on or before November 8, 2016. The measure would prohibit the revenues from being used for the payment of principal and interest on state transportation general obligation bonds issued after that date unless the bond act submitted to the voters expressly authorizes that use. The measure would also prohibit the Legislature from borrowing these revenues, except as specified, or using them for purposes other than transportation purposes, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Financial Management

**SCA 6 (Wiener D) Local transportation measures: special taxes: voter approval.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would require that the imposition, extension, or increase by a local government of a special tax as may otherwise be authorized by law, whether a sales or transactions and use tax, parcel tax, or other tax for the purpose of providing funding for transportation purposes be submitted to the electorate by ordinance and approved by 55% of the voters voting on the proposition. The measure would authorize an ordinance submitted to the voters for approval under these provisions to provide, as otherwise authorized by law, for the issuance of bonds payable from the revenues from the special tax. The measure would require an ordinance submitted to the voters under these provisions to include an expenditure plan specifying the transportation programs and projects to be funded by the revenues from the special tax and a requirement for an annual independent audit to ensure that the revenues are expended only for authorized purposes. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management

**SCA 20 (Glazer D) Local sales taxes: online sales.**

**Introduced:** 3/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/23/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law requires the city tax rate to be credited against the county rate so that the combined rate does not exceed 1.25%. Existing 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. This measure would provide that, on and after January 1, 2020, for the purpose of distributing the revenues derived under a sales tax imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law, the retail sale of tangible personal property by a qualified retailer, as defined, that is transacted online is instead consummated at the point of the delivery of that tangible personal property to the purchaser’s address or to any other delivery address designated by the purchaser. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Financial Management

**Fire Department**

**AB 238 (Steinorth R) Emergency response: trauma kits.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2017

**Last Amended:** 2/21/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/26/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person is generally responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person. Existing law exempts from civil liability a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care or assistance at the scene of an emergency other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. Existing law exempts public or private organizations that sponsor, authorize, support, finance, or supervise the training of people, or certifies those people in emergency medical services, from liability for civil damages alleged to result from those training programs. This bill would define “trauma kit” to mean a first aid response kit that contains specified items, including, among other things, at least 2 tourniquets. The bill would require a person or entity that supplies a trauma kit to provide the person or entity that acquires the trauma kit with all information governing the use, installation, operation, training, and maintenance of the trauma kit. The bill would apply the provisions governing civil liability described above to a lay rescuer or person who renders emergency care or treatment by using a trauma kit and to a person or entity that provides training in the use of a trauma kit to provide emergency medical treatment, or certifies certain persons in the use of a trauma kit. Existing law requires certain occupied structures that are not owned or operated by a local government entity and are constructed on or after January 1, 2017, to have an automated external defibrillator on the premises. This bill would require the entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of specified types of buildings, including, among others, educational buildings and mercantile buildings, constructed by the state or a local government entity after January 1, 2019, to acquire and place a trauma kit on the premises of the building. Because the bill would impose new duties on local government entities with respect to the placement of trauma kits, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of an occupied structure in which a trauma kit is placed to comply with certain requirements, such as periodically inspecting and replacing the contents of a trauma kit, restocking the trauma kit after each use, and notifying tenants of the building or structure of the location of the

trauma kit. The bill would exempt a person or entity that acquires and places a trauma kit for emergency care from liability for civil damages resulting from an act or omission in the rendering of emergency care if those requirements have been met. This bill would authorize the California Building Standards Commission to research and collect public input for the purpose of determining if mandatory or voluntary building standards should be adopted regarding the placement of trauma kits in a public building constructed, or a public building that has an addition, significant repair, or alteration completed, on or after January 1, 2019. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt that standard. 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:** Fire Department, Human Resources

**AB 263 (Rodriguez D) Emergency medical services workers: rights and working conditions.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical service systems and plans and establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state activities concerning emergency medical services. Existing law provides that emergency medical personnel have specified due process rights when they are subject to suspension or termination for disciplinary cause or reason, as defined. This bill would require an employer that provides emergency medical services as part of an emergency medical services system or plan to authorize and permit its employees engaged in prehospital emergency services to take prescribed rest periods, including specifying grounds for interruption of a rest period and compensation for an interrupted rest period. The bill also would require the employer to provide these employees with prescribed meal periods, including specifying grounds for interruption of a meal period and compensation for an interrupted meal period. The bill would authorize an employer to require during rest and meal periods that employees monitor pagers, radios, station alert boxes, intercoms, cellular telephones, or other communication methods to provide for the public health and welfare. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 288 (Obernolte R) State responsibility areas: fire prevention fees: amnesty program.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the state to have the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires in areas that the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has determined are state responsibility areas, as defined. Existing law requires that a fire prevention fee be charged on each habitable structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area, collected annually by the State Board of Equalization, in accordance with specified procedures, and specifies that the annual fee shall be due and payable 30 days from the date of assessment by the state board. Existing law authorizes a petition for redetermination of the fee to be filed within 30 days after service of a notice of determination, as specified. This bill would extend the time when the fire prevention fee is due and payable from 30 to 60 days from the date of assessment by the State Board of Equalization and would authorize the petition for redetermination to be filed within 60 days after service of the notice of determination, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 771 (Quirk D) Burning of forest lands: forest land owners.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes any person, firm, or corporation, or any combination thereof, that owns or controls brush-covered land within a state responsibility area to apply to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for permission to burn the brush from the land. Existing law requires the department to provide advisory services to applicants for burn permits as to the precautions to be taken by the applicant to prevent damage to the property of others by reason of the prescribed burning, and to provide standby fire protection, as available. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2018, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, local air districts, and other relevant organizations and individuals, to develop an Internet Web site that provides the public certain information relating to prescribed burns, including information on the regulations that govern prescribed burns for forest fuel treatment, and to develop a uniform prescribed burn template for forest landowners that provides standardized procedures associated with planning and implementation of a prescribed burn and meets specified objectives. The bill would authorize the department to contract with an institution of the University of California to perform any of these requirements.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 852 (Caballero D) Vehicles: child safety.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 7/6/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. T. & H. on 6/20/2018)

**Location:** 7/6/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the driver of any vehicle, upon meeting or overtaking any schoolbus equipped with required signs that is stopped for the purpose of loading or unloading any schoolchildren and displaying a flashing red light signal and stop signal arm, if equipped with a stop signal arm, to bring the vehicle to a stop immediately before passing the schoolbus and to not proceed past the schoolbus until the flashing red light signal and stop signal arm cease operation. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would authorize a school district to install and operate an automated schoolbus video enforcement system, as defined, for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition described above. The bill would require additional signage on schoolbuses relative to the video enforcement system. The bill would prohibit a school district from using automated schoolbus video enforcement systems or information gathered from those systems for any purpose other than those authorized by these provisions. The bill would additionally require a school district using an automated schoolbus video enforcement system to, among other things, have a communication plan about the deployment of the system and destroy images captured within 120 days if no violation occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 1097 (Levine D) State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, as defined, at any picnic area designated by a posted sign or any other means by the Department of Parks and Recreation on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste at these designated picnic areas, with certain exceptions, as specifically provided. 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:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1391 (Patterson R) Forest resources: state responsibility area fire prevention: vegetation management.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a fire prevention fee in an amount not to exceed \$150 to be charged on each habitable structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area. Existing law requires the fee moneys to be expended, upon appropriation, in specified ways, including to reimburse the State Board of Equalization's expenses incurred in the collection of the fee and to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for administrative purposes, with excess moneys being expended only for specified fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a land with various types of flammable material, including forest-covered lands, to maintain defensible space of 100 feet, as provided. This bill would authorize the fee money to be expended to provide loans or grants to a person who is at or below 500% of the federal poverty level for purposes of complying with the above law.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 1795 (Gipson D) Emergency medical services: behavioral health facilities and sobering centers.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state agencies concerning emergency medical services. Among other duties, the authority is required to develop planning and implementation guidelines for emergency medical services systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of emergency medical services systems, and receive plans for the implementation of emergency medical services and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. This bill would authorize a local emergency medical services agency to submit, as part of its emergency medical services plan, a plan to transport specified patients who meet triage criteria to a behavioral health facility or a sobering center, as defined. The bill would make conforming changes to the definition of advanced life support to include prehospital emergency care provided during transport to a behavioral health facility or a sobering center. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to designate, and contract with, a sobering center to receive patients, and would establish standards that apply to sobering centers, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**AB 1956 (Limón D) Fire prevention activities: local assistance grant program.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 632, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a working group, consisting of specified members, to identify potential incentives for landowners to implement prefire activities, as defined, in state responsibility areas and urban wildland communities and to identify all federal, state, or local programs, private programs, and any other programs requiring a cost share that involves prefire activities. This bill would repeal this law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 2089 (Mathis R) Volunteer firefighters: background checks.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Fire Protection District Law of 1987 provides for the formation and administration of fire protection districts. Under that law, district employees include volunteer firefighters. This bill would amend those provisions to authorize the chief of a fire protection district or a fire company to conduct background checks on applicants for volunteer firefighter status with the district or fire company, as prescribed, and, if such a background check is conducted, would require the chief to identify an applicant who is determined to be a registered sex offender or to have committed or been convicted of specific offenses. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 2112 (Santiago D) Federal 21st Century Cures Act: community-based crisis response plan: grant.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 315, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the State Department of Health Care Services within the California Health and Human Services Agency and sets forth the powers and duties of the department with regard to the administration and state oversight of mental health and substance use disorder functions and programs in this state, and the Medi-Cal program. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts, or to amend existing contracts, on a bid or negotiated basis for the purpose of administering or implementing any federal grant awarded pursuant to the federal 21st Century Cures Act. This bill would require the department to develop and submit an application to solicit a grant under the federal authority described above to develop a community-based crisis response plan and would require the grant application to include, at a minimum, and consistent with federal grant application requirements, a plan for specified objectives. The bill would require the department to confer with specified stakeholders in developing its grant proposal and application. The bill would require the department, if awarded a grant, to submit to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, at the time and in the manner, and containing the information, as the secretary may reasonably require, a report, including an evaluation of the effect of that grant on, among other things, local crisis response services and measures for individuals receiving crisis planning and early intervention supports. The bill would also require the department to submit a copy of this report to the Legislature. The bill would only become operative if Congress appropriates funds for purposes of the competitive grants. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**AB 2175 (Aguiar-Curry D) Vessels: removal.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes any peace officer, as described, or any lifeguard or marine safety officer employed by a county, city, or district, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, a public waterway in certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a peace officer or marine safety officer, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel, as described, from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, public property within the territorial limits in which the officer may act, under specified circumstances relating to the use of the vessel in the commission of a crime. The bill would authorize a court to order a person convicted of a crime involving the use of a vessel that is removed and impounded pursuant to these provisions to pay the costs of towing and storage of the vessel and any related administrative costs imposed in connection with the removal, impoundment, storage, or release of the vessel.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine, Police Department

**AB 2191 (O'Donnell D) Ocean Protection Council: White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 6/13/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with respect to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Existing law requires the council to develop and implement a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program. This bill would require the council, upon the appropriation of funding by the Legislature, to develop and implement a White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program to award grants to academic institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit corporations engaged and experienced in, and local agencies assisting with, research regarding white sharks and to local agencies engaged in operations to promote public safety on California's beaches.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2238 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local agency formation: regional housing need allocation: fire hazards: local health emergencies: hazardous and medical waste.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 990, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the authority and procedures for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization of cities and districts. The act specifies the factors that a local agency formation commission is required to consider in the review of a proposal for a change of organization or

reorganization, including, among other things, per capita assessed valuation and the proposal's consistency with city or county general and specific plans. This bill would instead require the commission to consider the assessed valuation rather than per capita assessed valuation. The bill would additionally require the commission to consider information contained in a local hazard mitigation plan, information contained in a safety element of a general plan, and any maps that identify land as a very high fire hazard zone or maps that identify land determined to be in a state responsibility area if it is determined that such information is relevant to the area that is the subject of the proposal. By adding to the duties of local agency formation commissions in reviewing a change of organization or reorganization, 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 2380 (Aguiar-Curry D) Fire protection: privately contracted private fire prevention resources.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 636, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that fire companies in unincorporated and incorporated towns may be organized, as provided, and be subject to specified provisions and requirements. Existing law provides that the city council of an incorporated city may, by ordinance, regulate the formation and continued existence of fire companies providing service within its city. Existing law establishes in state government, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law requires the office to be 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. Existing law, the FIRESCOPE Act of 1989, requires the office to establish and administer a program, known as the FIRESCOPE Program, to maintain and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of managing multiagency firefighting resources in responding to an incident. This bill would require the office, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the board of directors of the FIRESCOPE Program, to develop standards and regulations for any privately contracted private fire prevention resources operating during an active fire incident in the state, as provided, and to develop regulations to govern the use of equipment used by privately contracted private fire prevention resources during an active fire incident, as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 2911 (Friedman D) Fire safety.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 641, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection and exempts a local agency, as defined, from that requirement if ordinances of the local agency, adopted on or before December 31, 1992, impose standards that are equivalent to, or more restrictive than, specified state standards. Existing law authorizes a local agency, at its discretion, to exclude from specified requirements governing fire risk reduction an area identified as a very high fire hazard severity zone by the director within the jurisdiction of the local agency, following a specified finding supported by substantial evidence that those requirements are not necessary for effective fire protection within the area. This bill would eliminate the above-described exemption and exclusion and would require a local agency to transmit a copy of any ordinance adopted pursuant to these provisions to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection within 30 days of adoption. By imposing new responsibilities on local agencies with regard to the adoption of fire safety ordinances, the bill would

impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 2998 (Bloom D) Consumer products: flame retardant materials.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 924, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation Act, a violation of which is a misdemeanor, provides for the regulation of persons engaged in businesses relating to upholstered furniture, bedding and filling materials, and insulation, and provides for the enforcement and administration of those provisions by a chief under the Director of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes the Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation to establish grades, specifications, and tolerances for materials used in upholstered furniture and bedding or filling materials and requires a manufacturer of upholstered furniture to indicate whether a product contains flame retardant chemicals. This bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would prohibit a person, including a manufacturer, from selling or distributing in commerce in this state new, not previously owned juvenile products, mattresses, or upholstered furniture that contains, or a constituent component of which contains, covered flame retardant chemicals, as defined, at levels above 1,000 parts per million, except as specified, and would prohibit a custom upholsterer from, among other things, repairing upholstered furniture or reupholstered furniture using replacement components that contain covered flame retardant chemicals at levels above 1,000 parts per million, except as specified. The bill would authorize the director to adopt regulations and rules to implement and enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would require the bureau to (1) enforce and ensure compliance with these requirements, (2) provide the Department of Toxic Substances Control with a selection of samples from products regulated by the bill's provisions for testing, and (3) reimburse the department for certain testing costs. The bill would also authorize the bureau to assess fines against manufacturers for a violation of the bill's provisions, as specified. The bill would require the bureau to receive complaints from consumers concerning these regulated products that are sold in this state. The bill would require the International Sleep Products Association to conduct surveys of mattress producers, including those registered with the bureau, and to submit a survey report with prescribed information to the bureau by January 31, 2020, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would require registered producers of new mattresses to respond to the survey. The bill would require the association to submit to the bureau a list of any producers who fail to respond to the survey and to post the list of nonresponders on its Internet Web site. The bill would define various other terms for these purposes. The bill would also make various findings and declarations in this regard. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**AB 3174 (Eggman D) Cities: fire departments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the legislative body of a general law city to establish a fire department for the city, as specified. This bill would additionally apply these provisions to charter cities by increasing the duties of cities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**ACR 270 (Acosta R) Pet fire safety.**

**Introduced:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/29/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 202, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 8/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would urge pet owners in the state to take specified actions to prevent harm to pets caused by fire, prepare for fire emergencies at home, and take precautions to ensure the safe location, rescue, care, and medical treatment of all pets in the event of a wildfire in or around a pet owner’s home.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 9 (Gaines R) State responsibility areas: fire prevention fees.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 1/12/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to adopt regulations to establish a fire prevention fee in an amount not to exceed \$150 to be charged on each structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area, as defined, and requires that the fire prevention fee be adjusted annually using prescribed methods. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to collect the fire prevention fees, as prescribed. Existing law establishes the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund and prohibits the collection of fire prevention fees if there are sufficient amounts of moneys in the fund to finance specified fire prevention activities for a fiscal year. Existing law requires that the fire prevention fees collected, except as provided, be deposited into the fund and be made available to the board and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for certain fire prevention activities that benefit the owners of structures in state responsibility areas who are required to pay the fee. Existing law further requires the board to submit an annual written report to the Legislature on specified topics This bill would repeal the above provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 1044 (Berryhill R) State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fees.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the state has the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires in areas that the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has determined are state responsibility areas, as defined. Existing law until July 1, 2017, required that a fire prevention fee be charged on each habitable structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area, to be used for specified fire prevention activities, and prescribed procedures for the collection and processing of the fees by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. Existing law repeals those provisions requiring the payment of the fee on January 1, 2031. This bill would instead repeal those provisions on January 1, 2019. The bill would also require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, no later than January 1, 2020, to develop and implement a process for providing for refunds of any fire prevention fees collected by the department, commencing in the 2011-2012 fiscal year until July 1, 2017, from each owner of a habitable structure located in a state responsibility area pursuant to those provisions. The bill would also require the department to adopt regulations setting forth requirements for the application, review, and refund of those fees paid by the owner of a habitable structure, as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 1079 (Monning D) Forest resources: fire prevention grants: advance payments.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 622, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to entities, including, but not limited to, private or nongovernmental entities, Native American tribes, or local, state, and federal public agencies, for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Budget Act of 2017 appropriated moneys to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for purposes of, among other things, providing local assistance grants, grants to fire safe councils, and grants to qualified nonprofit organizations with a demonstrated ability to satisfactorily plan, implement, and complete a fire prevention project for these same purposes, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, authorize the director to authorize advance payments to a nonprofit organization, a local agency, a special district, a private forest landowner, or a Native American tribe from the grant awards specified above. The bill would prohibit a single advance payment from exceeding 25% of the total grant award. The bill would place specified requirements on the grantee of the advance payment, including that the grantee file an accountability report with the department, as provided. The bill would require the department to provide a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, on the outcome of the department's use of the advance payments. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 1169 (Anderson R) Violations: penalties and fines: wildfire incidents.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/2/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Utilities Act provides for the assessment of criminal fines and civil penalties for violations of the act or an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission. Existing law requires that fines and penalties imposed by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to the act be paid to the General Fund. This bill would require 10% of any penalty or fine assessed by the commission related to wildfire incidents to be deposited into the Wildfire Incident Penalty and Fine Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would continuously appropriate those moneys to the commission for specified fire prevention purposes, including for equipment for regional fire and first responder agencies. The bill would require the commission to establish an application and approval process by which any person, private entity, or local agency from an area affected by a wildfire incident could apply to the commission for the money in the fund, as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 1205 (Hill D) Fire protection services: inspections: compliance reporting.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 854, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the chief of any city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services and his or her authorized representatives to inspect every building used as a public or private school within his or her jurisdiction, for the purpose of enforcing specified building standards, not less than once each year, as provided. Existing law requires every city or county fire department or district

providing fire protection services that is required to enforce specified building standards to annually inspect certain structures, including hotels, motels, lodging houses, and apartment houses, for compliance with building standards, as provided. This bill would require every city or county fire department, city and county fire department, or district required to perform the above-described inspections to report annually to its administering authority, as defined, on the department's or district's compliance with the above-described inspection requirements, as provided. The bill would require the administering authority to acknowledge receipt of the report in a resolution or a similar formal document. To the extent this bill would expand the responsibility of a local agency, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department

**SB 1415 (McGuire D) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, the chief of any city, county, or city and county fire department or district providing fire protection services, or a Designated Campus Fire Marshal, and their authorized representatives, to enforce in their respective areas building standards relating to fire and panic safety adopted by the State Fire Marshal and published in the California Building Standards Code, and other regulations that have been formally adopted by the State Fire Marshal for the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire or panic. Existing law also authorizes a city, county, or city and county fire department or fire protection district to adopt more stringent or restrictive regulations. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require each entity responsible for enforcing building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal, as specified, to inspect, every 5 years, all privately owned structures within the entity's responsibility that are in the Storage Group S occupancy classifications, as described, for compliance with those standards and regulations, or, if applicable, more stringent or restrictive local regulations, unless the structure meets any of 4 specified criteria. The bill would authorize an entity that inspects a structure pursuant to these provisions to charge and collect a fee from the owner of the structure to recover the costs of the inspection or related fire and life safety activities, including reporting to the State Fire Marshal as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**SB 1416 (McGuire D) Local government: nuisance abatement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2024, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines for specified violations related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used for specified purposes relating to supporting local enforcement of state and local building and fire code standards. The bill would require the city or county to create a process for granting a hardship waiver, to reduce the amount of the fine, upon a specified showing by the responsible person. The bill would also require the enforcing entity to provide a reasonable amount of time, as specified, to a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or remedy the violation prior to the imposition of penalties, except where the violation creates an immediate danger to health or safety.

**Position:** Watch

**SB 1444 (Stone R) Wildfires.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law finds and declares that wildfires are extremely costly to property owners and residents as well as to local agencies and that since fires ignore civil boundaries, it is necessary that cities, counties, special districts, state agencies, and federal agencies work together to bring raging fires under control. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this finding and declaration.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department

**SCR 159 (Bates R) Long Beach Fire Captain David Rosa Memorial Highway.**

**Introduced:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/29/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 234, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 8/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would designate the portion of Interstate 5 between Camino Las Ramblas and the Ortega Highway in the County of Orange as the Long Beach Fire Captain David Rosa Memorial Highway. The measure would also request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Fire Department

**General Government**

**AB 701 (Gallagher R) Access to judicial and nonjudicial proceedings: hearing impaired.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/30/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires that a participant in any civil or criminal proceeding, court-ordered or court-provided alternative dispute resolution, or administrative hearing of a public agency, who is hearing impaired be provided with a functioning assistive listening system or a computer-aided transcription system, upon his or her request. Existing law requires, if a computer-aided transcription system is requested, sufficient display terminals be provided to allow the hearing impaired individual to read the real-time transcript of the proceeding without difficulty. Existing law requires the Court Reporters Board of California to license and regulate the practice of shorthand reporting, defined to generally mean, among other things, the making of a verbatim record of any oral court proceeding. This bill would require the Court Reporters Board of California, no later than January 1, 2019, to adopt rules and identify standards to certify operators of computer-aided transcription systems, as defined, and, on or before July 1, 2019, would require operators of those systems to be certified pursuant to those rules and standards. The bill would prohibit the official reporter or pro tem reporter assigned by the court to produce the official transcript of the proceeding from acting as the operator of the computer-aided transcription system. The bill also would prohibit a civil or criminal proceeding, court-ordered or court-provided alternative dispute resolution, or administrative hearing of a public agency from commencing until the requested system is in place and functioning and would prohibit the court from requiring the use of a computer-aided transcription system if the participant who is deaf or hard of hearing has expressed a preference to use an interpreter. The bill would require the operator of a computer-aided

transcription system to provide the speech-to-text equipment to be used, unless otherwise provided by the court.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government

**AB 939 (Low D) Local government: taxicab transportation services.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 472, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, commencing on January 1, 2019, requires every city or county in which a taxicab is substantially located to adopt an ordinance or resolution in regard to taxicab transportation service and requires each city or county to provide for a policy for entry into the business of providing taxicab transportation service, the establishment or registration of rates for the provision of taxicab transportation service, and a mandatory controlled substance and alcohol testing certification program for drivers. Existing law similarly authorizes the City and County of San Francisco, regardless of whether or not a taxicab company is substantially located within that city and county. Existing law prohibits a city or county from requiring a taxicab company or driver to comply with specified local regulations, unless that taxicab company or driver is substantially located within that city or county. Existing law prohibits a taxicab company or a taxicab driver from operating within a county unless the company and driver are substantially located in at least one city within that county or the unincorporated area of that county. Existing law authorizes a permitted taxicab company to arrange prearranged trips anywhere within the county in which it has obtained a permit. This bill would, instead, require each city or county in which a taxicab company is substantially located to adopt an ordinance or resolution in regards to taxicab transportation service, that includes provisions for a permitting program for taxicab drivers, and would provide that it is unlawful to operate a taxicab company without a valid permit to operate issued by each city or county in which the taxicab company is substantially located. The bill would remove the prohibition on a taxicab company or a taxicab driver from operating within a county unless the company and driver are substantially located in at least one city within that county or the unincorporated area of that county. The bill would authorize a taxicab company permitted by a city or a county to arrange prearranged trips anywhere within that county. The bill would define "permitted taxicab company" for these purposes to mean a taxicab service provider that obtains all necessary permits required by these provisions, and to include a taxicab driver if a taxicab company consists of only one driver.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government

**AB 1250 (Jones-Sawyer D) Counties: contracts for personal services.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/5/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services.This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government, Health and Human Services

**SB 154 (Anderson R) Voter registration: California New Motor Voter Program.**

**Introduced:** 1/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California New Motor Voter Program, requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to provide to the Secretary of State specified information associated with each person who submits an application for a driver’s license or state identification, or who notifies the department of a change of address, for voter registration purposes. Existing law authorizes the department to provide the above-described information and records before the Secretary of State makes a specified certification. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision of law.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government

**SB 179 (Atkins D) Gender identity: female, male, or nonbinary.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 853, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/15/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes a person who was born in this state and who has undergone clinically appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition to obtain a new birth certificate from the State Registrar. This bill would enact the Gender Recognition Act. For purposes of obtaining a new birth certificate under the provisions above, the bill would delete the requirement that an applicant have undergone any treatment, and instead would authorize a person to submit to the State Registrar an application to change gender on the birth certificate and an affidavit attesting, under penalty of perjury, that the request for a change of gender is to conform the person’s legal gender to the person’s gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose. By requiring the affidavit to be attested to under penalty of perjury, the bill would create a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the change of gender on a new birth certificate to be female, male, or nonbinary. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government

**SB 1387 (Beall D) Vehicles: license plate pilot programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 520, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a vehicle to display a license plate issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles on the rear of the vehicle. Existing law requires a vehicle to display tabs upon the license plate indicating the month and year of expiration of the vehicle registration and makes it a crime to display expired tabs. Existing law authorizes the department to conduct a pilot program, to be completed no later than January 1, 2019, to evaluate the use of alternatives to stickers, tabs, license plates, and registration cards, subject to certain requirements, and if the department conducts a pilot program, requires the department to submit a report of the results of the pilot program, as specified, to the Legislature no later than July 1, 2020. This bill would extend the date for which the authorized pilot program is to be completed by the department to January 1, 2020.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** General Government

**Harbor Department**

**AB 2464 (Harper R) California Coastal Act of 1976: Port of Newport Beach.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission and prescribes the membership, and functions, and duties of the commission with regard to the regulation and protection of coastal resources. The act specifies that after a port master plan for the port of Hueneme, Long Beach, Los Angeles, or San Diego Unified Port District located within the coastal zone, as provided, is certified by the commission, the permit authority of the commission is thereafter delegated to the appropriate port governing body, except as specified. Existing law requires certain cities and counties to incorporate the master plan in its local coastal program. This bill would additionally apply this port master plan provision to the Port of Newport Beach located within the coastal zone, except as provided. By imposing duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Harbor Department

**AB 3015 (Caballero D) Marine terminal operations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/8/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state freight plan submitted on or before December 31, 2024, to contain additional specified elements relating to the development of transportation infrastructure to support the introduction of intermodal zero-emission and near-zero-emission cargo handling equipment at California seaports and rail yards. The bill would require the agency to undertake certain activities with respect to the development of those additional elements. The bill would require the state board, by June 30, 2023, to develop a technical report with respect to the transition to zero-emission and near-zero-emission cargo handling equipment, as specified, and to consider the report in the preparation of subsequent updates of the scoping plan. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 3079 (O'Donnell D) Transportation Corridors Enhancement Account: project selection: California Port Efficiency Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account in the State Transportation Fund 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 specified percentages of available funds to projects nominated by regional transportation agencies and 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 create the California Port Efficiency Program to fund projects that improve velocity, throughput, and reliability of port operations, as defined. The program would require the department to select projects proposed by port authorities and regional transportation agencies that most effectively improve velocity, throughput, and reliability of port operations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**AB 3102 (Gray D) Lake or streambed alteration agreements: limitation on mitigation measures: environment.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if the department determines that the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish or wildlife resource. Existing law requires a final agreement to include reasonable measures necessary to protect the fish or wildlife resource. 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 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. The act requires the lead agency to provide a responsible agency, as defined, with specified notice and opportunities to comment on a proposed project. The act requires a responsible agency, before the close of the public review period for a draft environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration, to submit to the lead agency mitigation measures that would mitigate impacts to resources within the responsible agency's jurisdiction, as specified, or to refer the lead agency to appropriate, readily available guidelines or reference documents. This bill, in the case of an activity for which an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration has been certified or adopted, would limit the measures to protect a fish or wildlife resource that may be proposed or included in a lake or streambed alteration agreement to the mitigation measures, if any, contained in the certified or adopted environmental document, provided that the department, in the environmental review process preceding certification or adoption of the document, has been provided the opportunity for consultation and comment appropriate for a responsible agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive conforming change.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**AB 3181 (Bonta D) Bar pilots: pilotage rates.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of pilots for Monterey Bay, and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and the payment of specified pilotage rates and charges imposed on vessels piloted in those bays. Existing law also establishes, in the Transportation Agency, a Board of Pilot Commissioners for Monterey Bay and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the board with regard to the licensure and regulation of bar pilots. Existing law requires that every vessel inward or outward bound from those bays pay a bar pilotage fee of \$8.11 per draft foot of a vessel's deepest draft and fractions of a foot pro rata, and an additional charge of 73.01 mills per high gross registered ton. Existing law also imposes, among other things, a board operations surcharge, of up to 7.5% of all bar pilotage fees charged by bar pilots, which is paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Board of Pilot Commissioners' Special Fund and continuously appropriated to the board to compensate the board and the agency for their services and expenses. This bill would increase that bar pilotage fee to \$10.26 per draft foot of a vessel's deepest draft and fractions of a foot pro rata, and the additional charge to 92.43 mills per high gross registered ton. The bill would make changes in the considerations required of the board when it is determining the number of pilots needed, and would repeal obsolete provisions and make nonsubstantive changes in the bar pilotage laws. By increasing the rates of bar pilotage fees, thereby also increasing the amount of the board operations surcharge and the amount of moneys paid into and expended from the fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**ACR 170 (O'Donnell D) California Ports Day.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Status:** 3/8/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 22, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 3/8/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would designate February 21, 2018, and the 3rd Wednesday in February of each year thereafter, as California Ports Day.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**SB 347 (Jackson D) State Remote Piloted Aircraft Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2017

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. P. & C.P. on 6/5/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing federal law, the FAA 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 law generally requires an aircraft to be registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), prohibits a person from operating a United States registered aircraft unless that aircraft displays specified nationality and registration marks, and, unless authorized by the FAA, prohibits a person from placing on any aircraft a design, mark, or symbol that modifies or confuses those nationality and registration marks. This bill would enact the State Remote Piloted Aircraft Act. The bill would prohibit a person from operating a remote piloted aircraft in any number of specified manners and would require any person using, operating, or renting a remote piloted aircraft and every commercial operator of a remote piloted aircraft to maintain adequate liability insurance or proof of financial responsibility, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to adopt rules and regulations governing the conditions under which remote piloted aircraft may be operated for the purpose of protecting and ensuring the general public interest and safety and the safety of persons operating remote piloted aircraft. The bill would authorize the department to make and amend general or special rules, orders, and procedures, and establish minimum standards consistent with the act as it

deems necessary, to administer the provisions of the act, as specified. The bill would provide that remedies provided by the act are cumulative with any other remedies available under law. The bill would provide that the provisions of the act are severable. The bill would make a violation of any provision of the act or any rule or order issued pursuant to the act punishable as an infraction with a fine not exceeding \$250, or as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 6 months, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**SB 1263 (Portantino D) Ocean Protection Council: Statewide Microplastics Strategy.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/28/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 609, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Ocean Protection Act establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. This bill would require the council, to the extent funds are available from bonds or other sources, to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy, related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health, that includes specified components, as provided. The bill would authorize the council, in collaboration with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and other interested entities, to enter into one or more contracts with marine research institutes in the state for the provision of research services that would contribute directly to the development of the Statewide Microplastics Strategy. The bill would require the council, subject to the availability of funding, to submit the Statewide Microplastics Strategy to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2021, and to report to the Legislature on the implementation and findings of the Statewide Microplastics Strategy, and on recommendations for policy changes or additional research, on or before December 31, 2025.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Harbor Department

**SB 1402 (Lara D) Labor contracting: customer liability.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 702, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a client employer to share with a labor contractor all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for all workers supplied by that labor contractor for the payment of wages and the failure to obtain valid workers' compensation coverage. Existing law also prohibits a client employer from shifting to the labor contractor legal duties or liabilities under workplace safety provisions with respect to workers provided by the labor contractor. Existing law defines terms for these purposes and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to adopt regulations and rules of practice and procedure necessary to administer and enforce these provisions. Existing law excludes certain types of employers from these provisions, including, but not limited to, a client employer that is not a motor carrier of property based solely on the employer's use of a third-party motor carrier of property with interstate or intrastate operating authority to ship or receive freight, and a client employer that is a motor carrier of property subcontracting with, or otherwise engaging, another motor carrier of property to provide transportation services using its own employees and commercial motor vehicles. This bill would require a customer that, as part of its business, engages or uses to perform port drayage services a port drayage motor carrier, as defined, that is on a list established by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement and posted on its Internet Web site pursuant to the bill to share with the motor carrier all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for port drayage services obtained after the date the motor carrier appeared on the list, as specified. The bill would require the division to notify a port drayage motor carrier at least 15 business days before adding the port drayage motor carrier to its Internet

Web site and would require a port drayage motor carrier who provides port drayage services to a customer, prior to providing those services, and within 30 business days of entry of the judgment, to furnish prescribed notice to the customer concerning unsatisfied judgments against the motor carrier for unpaid wages, damages, unreimbursed expenses, and penalties. The bill would define terms for its purposes, including defining "customer," with certain exceptions, to mean a business entity, regardless of its form, that engages or uses a port drayage motor carrier to perform port drayage services on the customer's behalf, as described. The bill would prohibit a customer and a port drayage motor carrier from taking any adverse action against a commercial driver for providing notification of violations or filing a claim or civil action. The bill would, with certain exceptions, not apply the joint and severable liability to customers who engage a drayage motor carrier whose employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement or to a customer who wishes to terminate an existing contract until the termination date or until 90 business days following the listing of the drayage motor carrier on the division's Internet Web site, whichever is shorter. The bill would require a customer or port drayage motor carrier to provide to the Labor Commissioner, and make available for copying, information within its possession, custody, or control required to verify compliance with applicable state laws. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner and the Employment Development Department to adopt necessary regulations and rules to administer and enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would provide that waiver of its provisions is contrary to public policy, void, and unenforceable. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Harbor Department

**SB 1403 (Lara D) California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/13/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 370, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill, commencing with the funding plan for the 2019-20 fiscal year of the Air Quality Improvement Program, would require the state board to include a 3-year investment strategy for zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles and equipment commensurate with meeting certain goals. The bill would require the funding plan to include information related to milestones achieved by the state's schoolbus incentive programs and the projected need for funding. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Harbor Department

**Health and Human Services**

**AB 3 (Bonta D) Firearms: age restrictions.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 3/7/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the transfer of a firearm to be made through a licensed dealer, except as specifically exempted. Existing law prohibits the sale or transfer of a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 21 years. Existing law also prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 18

years. A violation of this prohibition by a dealer is a crime. This bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm by a licensed dealer to any person under 21 years of age. The bill would also make conforming changes to age restrictions on the purchase of ammunition and the issuance of a serial number by the Department of Justice for an assembled firearm. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, 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:** City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 6 (Obernolte R) Local ballot measures: statement of the measure.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. E. & C.A. on 6/25/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a local government body, when submitting for voter approval a bond measure the security for which constitutes a lien on the property for ad valorem taxes, to provide the voters a statement that includes estimates of tax rates and debt service in connection with the measure. This statement is required to be included in any voter information guide for the bond measure, as specified. This bill would instead require that the statement for a bond measure include the best estimate from official sources of the average annual tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue over the entire duration of the bond debt service, as specified. By imposing new duties on local elections officials, the bill would create 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 150 (Mathis R) Disabled persons: rights: liability.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 1/19/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person, firm, or corporation that interferes with various specified rights of a disabled individual is liable for the actual damages of each offense and any amount determined by a judge or jury of up to 3 times the amount of the actual damages, but in no case less than \$1,000. This bill would establish notice requirements for a plaintiff to follow before bringing an action against a small business, as defined, for an alleged violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The bill would require the plaintiff to provide notice to a business at least 6 months before filing the complaint. The bill would also preclude commencement of an action against a small business for an alleged ADA violation if the small business has made a good faith effort to correct the alleged violation.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 160 (Stone, Mark D) CalWORKs: eligibility.**

**Introduced:** 1/12/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing federal law provides for the 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 provides that a parent or caretaker relative shall not be eligible for CalWORKs aid when he or she has received aid for a cumulative total of 48 months. Under existing law, certain amounts are exempt from the calculation of income of the family for purposes of determining the amount of a grant under the CalWORKs program, including specified amounts of disability-based unearned income and earned income. This bill would instead provide that a parent or caretaker relative shall not be eligible for CalWORKs aid when he or she has received aid for a cumulative total of 60 months. This bill would increase the amount of exempted disability-based unearned income and other earned income, as specified. The bill would also make other, conforming changes. By increasing county administrative duties relating to 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 175 (Chau D) Cannabis marketing: packaging and labeling.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/19/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, 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, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for medical purposes and for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. Under existing law, the Bureau of Cannabis Control is responsible for licensing and regulating retail sales, distribution, and transportation, and the State Department of Public Health is responsible for licensing and regulating manufacturers. Existing law places restrictions on the packaging and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products, including requirements that the packaging be resealable, child resistant, and not made attractive to children. This bill would require a manufacturer, prior to introducing an edible cannabis product into commerce in California, to submit the packaging and labeling to the State Department of Public Health for approval and would require the department to determine whether the packaging and labeling are in compliance with the requirements of prescribed provisions of law, including the requirements that the packaging be child resistant and not attractive to children, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to charge a manufacturer a fee for the determination, in an amount no greater than the amount required to cover the actual and reasonable costs of administering the approval program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 186 (Eggman D) Controlled substances: overdose prevention program.**

**Introduced:** 1/19/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2022, authorize the City and County of San Francisco to approve entities to operate overdose prevention programs for adults that satisfies specified requirements, including, among other things, a hygienic space supervised by health care professionals, as defined, where people who use drugs can consume preobtained drugs, sterile

consumption supplies, and access to referrals to substance use disorder treatment. The bill would require any entity operating a program under its provisions to provide an annual report to the city and county, as specified. The bill would exempt a person from existing criminal sanctions solely for actions or conduct on the site of a safer drug consumption services program for adults authorized by the city and county. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 220 (Ridley-Thomas D) Emergency services: hepatitis A.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was G.O. on 1/3/2018)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services in the office of the Governor and makes the office responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to provide funding, using existing funds available to the office for such purposes, to cities and counties affected by the hepatitis A outbreak associated with the proclamation of a state emergency issued by the Governor on October 13, 2017, for purposes of treating homeless individuals who have been infected with hepatitis A and cleaning and sanitizing areas of a city or county where people have been infected with hepatitis A.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 287 (Holden D) State Highway Route 710.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property. Existing law designates and describes state highway routes, and also describes the state highway routes in the California freeway and expressway system, including all of Route 710 in the County of Los Angeles. This bill would encourage the Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, to consult with local governments of cities and areas along the State Route 710 North corridor regarding development of the State Route 710 North project area, as specified, and would require the department to seek alternatives for the development of the State Route 710 North project area from those local governments that improve air quality and public health, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve traffic safety, address projected traffic volumes, address projected growth in population, and create jobs. The bill would require the department, if appropriate and feasible, to implement any development alternative agreed upon by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and those local governments, in a manner consistent with applicable law. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature on the progress of the State Route 710 North project on or before January 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Public Works

**AB 319 (Stone, Mark D) Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/10/2018)

**Location:** 2/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2020, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 350 (Salas D) Cannabis edibles: appealing to children.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/6/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. AUMA places specified requirements on cannabis products, including prohibiting cannabis products that are designed to be appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain cannabis. This bill would amend the AUMA to prohibit a cannabis product from being made in the shape of a person, animal, insect, or fruit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Development Services, Health and Human Services

**AB 389 (Salas D) Cannabis: consumer guide.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes the consumption of nonmedicinal cannabis by persons over 21 years of age, referred to as adult-use cannabis, and provides for the licensure and regulation of certain commercial adult-use cannabis activities. 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 establishes the administrative and enforcement responsibilities of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Director of Consumer Affairs with regard to that act. This bill would require the bureau, by July 1, 2018, to establish and make available on its Internet Web site a consumer guide to serve as a resource for the public on the California laws and regulations applicable to medicinal and adult-use cannabis.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services

**AB 607 (Gloria D) Public social services: disaster assistance services.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 10/5/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/5/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 prohibits a person from receiving CalWORKs benefits unless he or she is a resident of the state. Existing law requires CalWORKs eligibility to be terminated if the recipient has received aid payment at an address outside of the state for two consecutive months, the county has made inquiry of the recipient, and the recipient has not responded and has not clearly shown that he or she has not established residence elsewhere and has been prevented by illness or other good cause from returning to this state. This bill, to be known and cited as the Community Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Act of 2017, would, among other things, additionally authorize a person who has responded, clearly showing that he or she has not established residence elsewhere and has been prevented from returning to the state due to a disaster declared by the Governor, or the President of the United States, to continue his or her CalWORKs eligibility. To the extent that this bill affects eligibility under the CalWORKs program, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 626 (Garcia, Eduardo D) California Retail Food Code: microenterprise home kitchen operations.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 470, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law defines "food facility" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a private home, including a registered or permitted cottage food operation, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would, among other things, include a microenterprise home kitchen operation within the definition of a food facility, and would define a microenterprise home kitchen operation to mean a food facility that is operated by a resident in a private home where food is stored, handled, and prepared for, and may be served to, consumers, and that meets specified requirements, including, among others, that the operation has no more than one full-time equivalent food employee and has no more than \$50,000 in verifiable gross annual sales. The bill would specify that the governing body of a city or county, or city and county, shall have full discretion to authorize, by ordinance or resolution, the permitting of microenterprise home kitchen operations in accordance with the provisions of this bill, except as provided. The bill would require a microenterprise home kitchen operation to be considered a restricted food service facility for purposes of certain provisions of the code, except as otherwise provided, and would exempt a microenterprise home kitchen operation from various provisions applicable to food facilities, including, among others, provisions relating to handwashing, sinks, ventilation, and animals. The bill would require the applicant for a permit to operate a microenterprise home kitchen operation to submit to the local enforcement agency written standard operating procedures that include specified information, including all food types or products that will be handled and the days and times that the home kitchen will potentially be utilized as a microenterprise home kitchen operation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 824 (Lackey R) Transitional Housing for Homeless Youth Grant Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program, under which homeless youth emergency service projects are established in the Counties of Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego,

and the City and County of San Francisco through a grant program to eligible private, nonprofit agencies with a demonstrated record of success in the delivery of services to homeless youth. Under existing law, this program is administered by the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law requires each project to provide specified services, including food and access to overnight shelter, counseling to address immediate emotional crises and problems, and long-term stabilization planning. This bill would establish the Transitional Housing for Homeless Youth Grant Program to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services to award grants to qualified nonprofit entities to provide transitional living services, such as long-term residential services, access to resources, and counseling services, to homeless youth ages 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, for a period of up to 36 months. The bill would require the office, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to establish minimum standards and procedures for awarding the grant moneys. The bill would require each grant recipient to submit a report to the office on or before January 31, 2020, and on or before January 31 each year thereafter, that contains specified information regarding services provided during the previous calendar year, including the number of youth served that year and the average length of stay for each youth who left the program. The bill would require the office to submit a report to the Legislature on or before March 31, 2020, and on or before March 31 each year thereafter, that contains, in aggregate form, the information the grant recipients submitted to the office. The bill would appropriate \$15,000,000 from the General Fund to the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of awarding grants under the program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 1250 (Jones-Sawyer D) Counties: contracts for personal services.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/5/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** General Government, Health and Human Services

**AB 1413 (Holden D) Vehicles: deaf or hard of hearing persons.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/3/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the owner of a vehicle of a type required to be registered under the Vehicle Code to submit an application for the original or renewal registration of that vehicle to the Department of Motor Vehicles upon the appropriate form furnished by the department, and requires the application to include specified information, including the true, full name of the owner and a description of the vehicle. Existing law also requires the registration card of a vehicle to contain upon its face, among other things, the name and residence or business address or mailing address of the owner and of the legal owner, if any, the registration number assigned to the vehicle, and a description of the vehicle as complete as that required in the application for registration of the vehicle. This bill would additionally

require the registration application to include an option for a deaf or hard of hearing person to include a decal depicting the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss referred to in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines on the registration card for his or her vehicle, and would require the registration card to include the decal if the person opts to include it on the application.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 1569 (Caballero D) Disability rights: reasonable accommodations: animals.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 3/16/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Unruh Civil Rights Act generally prohibits discrimination on the basis of various personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law entitles individuals with disabilities to full and equal access to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or compensation in this state, as provided, and prohibits a person renting, leasing, or otherwise providing real property for compensation from refusing to make reasonable accommodations for an individual with a disability. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act, among other things establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and authorizes it to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging various civil rights violations, including violations of these provisions regarding individuals with disabilities. This bill, if a prospective or current tenant requests a disability-related reasonable accommodation to keep an animal on the real property and the disability is not readily apparent or the disability-related need for an animal is not apparent, would authorize a person renting, leasing, or otherwise providing real property for compensation to request that a prospective or current tenant provide reliable verification of the disability and the disability-related need for the animal. The bill would require that the third party, among other things, have specific knowledge of the prospective or current tenant's medical condition based on an individualized examination. The bill would specify that certain types of documentation would not be in and of themselves sufficient or reliable third-party verification and would authorize the person renting, leasing, or otherwise providing real property for compensation to request additional third-party verification from a reliable source if the prospective or current tenant only presents any of those types of documentation. The bill would exclude from these provisions guide dogs and service animals, as those terms are defined in specified statutes. The bill would make various findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 1795 (Gipson D) Emergency medical services: behavioral health facilities and sobering centers.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state agencies concerning emergency medical services. Among other duties, the authority is required to develop planning and implementation guidelines for emergency medical services systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of emergency medical services systems, and receive plans for the implementation of emergency medical services and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. This bill would authorize a local emergency medical services agency to submit, as part of its emergency medical services plan, a plan to transport specified patients who meet triage criteria to a behavioral health facility or a sobering center, as defined. The bill would make conforming changes to the definition of advanced life support to include prehospital emergency care provided during transport to a behavioral health facility or a sobering center. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to designate, and contract with, a sobering center to receive patients, and would establish

standards that apply to sobering centers, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**AB 1810 (Committee on Budget) Health.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 creates the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund for the purposes of paying Medi-Cal providers, providers of drug treatment services for persons infected with HIV, and providers of services for the developmentally disabled, during a fiscal year for which a budget has not yet been enacted or there is a deficiency in the Medi-Cal budget. During a fiscal year in which these payments are necessary, existing law requires the Controller to transfer up to \$1,000,000,000 from the General Fund in the form of loans to the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund, and appropriates \$1,000,000,000 from the Federal Trust Fund to that fund. Existing law requires those loans to be repaid by debiting the appropriate Budget Act item following a procedure prescribed by the Department of Finance. Upon the enactment of the annual Budget Act or a deficiency bill, existing law requires the Controller to transfer expenditures and unexpended funds in the Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to the appropriate Budget Act item. This bill would require the Controller to make those loan transfers upon order of the Department of Finance. The bill would increase the maximum amount of loan transfers annually from the General Fund to the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to \$2,000,000,000, would require the Department of Finance to notify the Legislature within 10 days of authorizing a transfer, and would increase the appropriation from the Federal Trust Fund to the Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to \$2,000,000,000 during a fiscal year for which a budget has not yet been enacted or when there is a deficiency in the Medi-Cal budget. By increasing the amounts paid into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require a loan to be repaid either in the same fiscal year in which it was made or in the subsequent fiscal year, as specified, by debiting the appropriate Budget Act item or using the proceeds of a supplemental appropriations bill, as determined by the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the Department of Finance, and inform the Controller within 30 days of enactment of the Budget Act or a supplemental appropriations bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 1861 (Rodriguez D) Pupil instruction: human trafficking: use of social media and mobile device applications.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/8/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 807, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Healthy Youth Act, requires school districts to ensure that all pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, receive comprehensive sexual health education and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention education, as specified. Under the act, this instruction includes, among other things, information about human trafficking, as specified. This bill would require the information about human trafficking to also include information on how social media and mobile device applications are used for human trafficking. By imposing additional duties on school districts, 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 1930 (Stone, Mark D) Foster care.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 910, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm, or a parent fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of his or her parents or guardian, and establishes procedures to determine placement of a dependent child.This bill would, among other things, make various changes to these procedures relating to the placement of dependent children, including revising a prohibition on placement of a child in a home on an emergency basis pending a criminal records exemption to apply only when the person has been convicted of a misdemeanor conviction of specified crimes and waiving a 14-day notice requirement for the placement of a child outside the county when the child and family team has determined that the identified placement is in the best interest of the child, no member of the child and family team objects to the placement, and the child’s attorney has been informed of the intended placement and has no objection.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 1971 (Santiago D) Mental health services: involuntary detention: gravely disabled.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or is gravely disabled, he or she may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by a peace officer, a member of the attending staff of an evaluation facility, designated members of a mobile crisis team, or another designated professional person, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Social Services as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation. For these purposes, existing law defines “gravely disabled” to mean either a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder or chronic alcoholism, is unable to provide for his or her basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter, or a condition in which a person has been found mentally incompetent, as specified. Existing law also provides immunity from civil and criminal liability for the detention by specified licensed general acute care hospitals, licensed acute psychiatric hospitals, licensed professional staff at those hospitals, or any physician and surgeon providing emergency medical services in any department of those hospitals if various conditions are met, including that the detained person cannot be safely released from the hospital because, in the opinion of treating staff, the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, presents a danger to himself or herself, or others, or is gravely disabled, as defined.This bill would, until January 1, 2024, expand the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes, as implemented in the County of Los Angeles, to also include a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for his or her basic personal needs for medical treatment, if the failure to receive medical treatment, as defined, results in a deteriorating physical condition that a medical professional, in his or her best medical judgment, attests in writing, will more likely than not, lead to death within 6 months, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2035 (Mullin D) Affordable housing authorities.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 862, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution creating an affordable housing authority with powers limited to providing low- and moderate-income housing and affordable workforce housing, as provided, by means of tax increment financing. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would additionally define the terms "authorizing resolution" and "property tax increment" for these purposes. The bill would additionally revise these provisions to limit the authority to providing low- and moderate-income housing and affordable housing, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 2037 (Bonta D) Pharmacy: automated patient dispensing systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 647, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which is a crime, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacies, pharmacists, intern pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians by the California State Board of Pharmacy. The Pharmacy Law authorizes a pharmacy to provide pharmacy services to specified licensed health facilities through the use of an automated drug delivery system owned and operated by the pharmacy that need not be located at the same location as the pharmacy. The Pharmacy Law also authorizes specified licensed health clinics, including nonprofit and free clinics, to use an automated drug delivery system, operated under the authorization of a pharmacist, and under which the clinic is responsible for the safety and security of the drugs in the system. This bill would provide an alternative program to authorize a pharmacy located in the state to provide pharmacy services to the patients of covered entities, as defined, that are eligible for discount drug programs under federal law, as specified, through the use of an automated patient dispensing system, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2058 (Chau D) Vehicles: driving under the influence: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or drugs from driving a vehicle. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving under the influence and proximately causing bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law defines a drug, for purposes of these provisions, as any substance or combination of substances other than alcohol that can affect the nervous system, brain, or muscles of a person in a manner that impairs the ability to safely drive a vehicle. This bill would recast these provisions to make driving under the influence of cannabis, or driving under the combined influence of cannabis and another drug, each a separate offense, but with no changes to the penalty. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2090 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Guardianships: special immigrant juvenile status.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 209, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 he or she is under 21 years of age. Existing state law provides that the juvenile, probate, and family divisions of the superior court have jurisdiction to make judicial determinations regarding the custody and care of juveniles within the meaning 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. This bill would clarify that a parent is authorized to file a petition for guardianship of the proposed ward under those provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2099 (Gloria D) Mental health: detention and evaluation.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 258, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, when a person, as a result of mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, he or she may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Under existing law, the facility accepting the person shall require an application in writing stating the circumstances under which the person's condition was called to the attention of the official who took the person into custody. This bill would require a copy of that application to be treated as the original.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2111 (Quirk D) CalWORKs: sponsored noncitizen: indigence exception.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for various public social services programs, including, among others, 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, CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county, and the Medi-Cal program, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. Existing federal and state law provide that in determining the eligibility and amount of aid for an alien, the income and resources of an alien shall be deemed to include the income and resources of any person who has executed an affidavit of support on behalf of the alien and the spouse of that person, as specified, and requires the sponsored applicant or recipient to provide information regarding the income and resources of those persons.

Existing federal law and state regulations provide that if a sponsored alien is determined to be indigent, as specified, the sponsored alien shall be exempt from the sponsor deeming requirements for a period beginning on the date of that indigency determination and ending 12 months after that date. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, waivers, and directives, require a county to renew the 12-month exception period for additional 12-month periods for a sponsored applicant for, or recipient of, CalWORKs benefits who is deemed to meet the indigence requirement, as specified. The bill would require the department to implement this provision between April 1, 2019, and July 1, 2019, authorize the department to implement and administer this provision through all-county letters or similar instructions until regulations are adopted, and require the department to adopt emergency regulations no later than January 1, 2021. The bill would exempt the department from specific provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act relating to the adoption of emergency regulations, including the requirement for regulations to be reviewed by the Office of Administrative Law. By increasing county duties, 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 2112 (Santiago D) Federal 21st Century Cures Act: community-based crisis response plan: grant.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 315, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the State Department of Health Care Services within the California Health and Human Services Agency and sets forth the powers and duties of the department with regard to the administration and state oversight of mental health and substance use disorder functions and programs in this state, and the Medi-Cal program. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts, or to amend existing contracts, on a bid or negotiated basis for the purpose of administering or implementing any federal grant awarded pursuant to the federal 21st Century Cures Act. This bill would require the department to develop and submit an application to solicit a grant under the federal authority described above to develop a community-based crisis response plan and would require the grant application to include, at a minimum, and consistent with federal grant application requirements, a plan for specified objectives. The bill would require the department to confer with specified stakeholders in developing its grant proposal and application. The bill would require the department, if awarded a grant, to submit to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, at the time and in the manner, and containing the information, as the secretary may reasonably require, a report, including an evaluation of the effect of that grant on, among other things, local crisis response services and measures for individuals receiving crisis planning and early intervention supports. The bill would also require the department to submit a copy of this report to the Legislature. The bill would only become operative if Congress appropriates funds for purposes of the competitive grants. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**AB 2161 (Chiu D) Housing: homeless integrated data warehouse.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/28/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 direct the Department of Housing and Community

Development to create a state homeless integrated data warehouse, in coordination with 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 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 encourage local agencies that provide services to homeless persons and use homeless management information systems to collaborate with the department, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2171 (Frazier D) Individuals with disabilities: special education and related services.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/28/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop written interagency agreements, or adopt joint regulations that include responsibilities, in accordance with specified federal law, with the directors of certain state departments, for the provision of special education and related services to individuals with exceptional needs in the state. Existing law requires the Superintendent to develop interagency agreements with other state and local public agencies, as deemed necessary by the Superintendent, to carry out the provisions of state and federal law. This bill would provide that the Legislature recognizes that the Superintendent, the Director of Developmental Services, and the Director of Rehabilitation have developed an agreement to ensure the seamless and coordinated delivery of services and supports to individuals with disabilities who are eligible for special education services or who are eligible for services provided by the State Department of Education, the State Department of Developmental Services, or the Department of Rehabilitation for individuals with developmental disabilities. The bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature that, in implementing any efforts resulting from that agreement, the State Department of Education ensures that those efforts result in a plan for strengthening the person-centered planning processes across all 3 of those departments to further the Employment First Policy. The bill would require the Superintendent, the Director of Developmental Services, and the Director of Rehabilitation to regularly consult with pupils and adults with developmental disabilities, parents of individuals with developmental disabilities, organizations representing individuals with developmental disabilities, and the Employment First Committee established by the State Council on Developmental Disabilities on the agreement and the implementation of the agreement. The bill would require the Superintendent, the Director of Developmental Services, and the Director of Rehabilitation to submit a report on, among other things, the implementation of the agreement to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2020.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2178 (Limón D) Limited service charitable feeding operation.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local

enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines "food facility" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law regulates temporary food facilities and nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a nonprofit association that gives or sells food to its members and guests and not to the general public, as specified, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would exempt a limited service charitable feeding operation from the definition of food facility. The bill would define that operation as an operation for food service to a consumer solely for providing charity, that is conducted by a nonprofit charitable organization, as defined, and whose food service is limited to any of specified functions. The bill would specify that the operation would not include a temporary food facility or a nonprofit charitable temporary food facility, as specified. The bill would prohibit the operation from providing food service unless it has registered with the local enforcement agency, with specified exceptions involving performance of a certain function or operation in conjunction with a food bank, and would require a limited service charitable feeding operation subject to registration, or a food bank, if applicable, to submit certain information to the agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2192 (Stone, Mark D) State-funded research: grant requirements.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/7/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 296, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/7/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Taxpayer Access to Publicly Funded Research Act, until January 1, 2020, establishes publication requirements for a grantee receiving funding from the State Department of Public Health. The act requires the department to include specified terms and conditions in a research grant, which are required to be adhered to by the grantee as a condition of receiving the grant. These conditions include a requirement that grantees report and make certain information available to the department or the public, as specified, about any published manuscript concerning their research not later than 12 months after publication. For a manuscript accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, existing law requires the grantee to ensure that an electronic version of the peer-reviewed manuscript is available on an appropriate publicly accessible database approved by the department, including the California Digital Open Source Library. This bill would expand the scope of the act to include research grants provided in whole or in part by any state agency within the executive branch, as specified. The bill would specify that the public availability requirements apply only to peer-reviewed manuscripts accepted for publication. The bill would require the grantee to ensure that the peer-reviewed manuscript is available to the state agency on an appropriate publicly accessible repository approved by that agency and would eliminate the references to the California Digital Open Source Library. The bill would also extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2200 (Patterson R) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 who has responsibility for residents of an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility to be subject to a criminal record review prior to

that person's involvement in the provision of services, except this requirement would not apply to residents. The bill would require the department to conduct this review, and allow it 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 denying that involvement due to a drug-related conviction.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2204 (Gray D) Clinics: licensure and regulation: exemption.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 279, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 a clinic that is operated by a primary care community or free clinic and that is operated on separate premises from the licensed clinic and is only open for limited services of no more than 30 hours a week. This bill would instead exempt a clinic that is operated by a primary care community or free clinic and that is operated on separate premises from the licensed clinic and is only open for limited services of no more than 40 hours a week.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2214 (Rodriguez D) Recovery residences.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law also 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. This bill would, among other things, define a "recovery residence" as a residential property that is operated as a cooperative living arrangement to provide an alcohol and drug free environment for persons recovering from alcoholism or drug abuse, or both, who seek a living environment that supports personal recovery. The bill would authorize a recovery residence to demonstrate its commitment to providing a supportive recovery environment by applying and becoming certified by a certifying organization that is approved by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require an approved certifying organization to, among other things, maintain an affiliation with a national organization recognized by the department, establish and use procedures to administer the application, certification, renewal, and disciplinary processes for a recovery residence, and investigate and enforce violations by a residence of the organization's code of conduct, as provided. The bill would specify the information and documentation that an operator who seeks to have a residence certified is required to submit to an approved certifying organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2233 (Kalra D) Medi-Cal: Assisted Living Waiver program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 require the department to submit, in 2019, to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services a request for renewal of the Assisted Living Waiver program with specified amendments. The bill would require, as part of the amendments, additional slots, as specified, in the 15 existing waiver counties, expansion of the program beyond those counties on a regional basis, and modification to the provider reimbursement tiers while also maintaining the program’s budget-neutral provisions. The bill would require the department, before the submission of the waiver renewal request, to notify specified legislative committees about certain information relating to the additional slots and the regional expansion, to conduct open in-person meetings with stakeholders, as specified, and to release a draft of the proposed waiver renewal for stakeholder comment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2271 (Quirk-Silva D) School food authorities: federal equipment assistance grants: matching state grants.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/14/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 711, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a school district or county superintendent of schools maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a needy pupil, as defined, one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, and authorizes the school district or county superintendent of schools to use funds available from any federal program, including the federal National School Lunch Program, or state program to comply with that requirement, as provided. This bill would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, and contingent upon allocations provided by the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, the State Department of Education to provide a state matching grant of up to \$100,000 to a school food authority participating in the federal National School Lunch Program that applies for and is awarded a federal Equipment Assistance Grant for School Food Authorities from the department in its administration of the National School Lunch Program, as prescribed. The bill would authorize a school food authority to use the federal and state grants for up to 5 individual schoolsites or to combine the federal and state grants for one purpose. The bill would require that the state matching grant be competitively awarded and align with the federal equipment assistance grant requirements, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2293 (Reyes D) Emergency medical services: report.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services systems, and establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority (authority), which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state agencies concerning emergency medical services. The act creates the Commission on Emergency Medical Services (commission) to, among other things, advise the authority on the development of an emergency medical data collection system. This bill would require each local EMS agency and other certifying entities to annually submit to the authority, by July 1 of each year, data on the approval or denial of EMT-I or EMT-II applicants, containing specified information with respect to the preceding calendar year, including, among other things, the number of applicants with a prior criminal conviction who were denied, approved, or approved with restrictions. By creating new duties for local EMS

agencies, 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 2328 (Nazarian D) Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law consolidated within the State Department of Health Care Services all substance use disorder functions and programs from the former State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. The existing Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 1998, which authorized the department to establish community-based nonresidential and residential recovery programs to intervene and treat the problems of alcohol and other drug use among youth, became inoperative on July 1, 2013. This bill would repeal those inoperative provisions and would enact the Youth Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Program Act of 2018, with similar provisions to, in part, require the department 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 to report to the Legislature during budget hearings regarding the status of the implementation of the program. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2343 (Chiu D) Real property: possession: unlawful detainer.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 260, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes a procedure, known as an unlawful detainer action, that a landlord must follow in order to evict a tenant. Existing law provides that a tenant is subject to such an action if the tenant continues to possess the property without permission of the landlord in specified circumstances, including when the tenant has violated the lease by defaulting on rent or failing to perform a duty under the lease, but the landlord must first give the tenant a 3-day notice to cure the violation or vacate. This bill would change the notice period to exclude judicial holidays, including Saturday and Sunday. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2442 (Santiago D) Mental health.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary detention and treatment of

persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, he or she may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Social Services for up to 72-hours for evaluation and treatment. Existing law requires specified mental health professionals to assess a person to determine whether the person can be properly served without being detained, and if so, to provide evaluation, crisis intervention, or other inpatient or outpatient services on a voluntary basis. This bill would further require that if a determination is made that a person may be treated without being detained, and if the person is experiencing homelessness, he or she shall also be provided written information about local housing options, employment opportunities, and available public social services. By imposing additional duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2455 (Kalra D) Home care aide registry: disclosure of personal contact information.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/28/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 917, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act, which provides for the licensure and regulation of home care organizations, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services, and for the registration of home care aides. The act requires the department to establish and maintain a registry of registered home care aides and home care aide applicants on the department's Internet Web site, as provided. The act prohibits the registry on the Internet Web site from providing any additional, individually identifiable information about a registered home care aide or home care aide applicant. Existing law authorizes the department to maintain additional information for registered home care aides or home care aide applicants, as necessary for the administration of the act, but prohibits the department from making that information publicly available on the registry. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would require, for any new registration or renewal of registration of a home care aide occurring on and after July 1, 2019, the department to provide, upon request, a labor organization an electronic copy of a registered home care aide's name, telephone number, and cellular telephone number, as specified. The bill would require the department to establish a simple opt-out procedure that would allow a home care aide to prohibit the department from sharing his or her information and would require the department, at the time of registration or renewal of registration, to inform a home care aide how to use the simple opt-out procedure. The bill would prohibit a labor organization from using or disclosing the shared information, except for certain purposes. Because a violation of the Home Care Services Consumer Protection Act is punishable as a misdemeanor and this bill would expand requirements under the act, 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 2485 (Chau D) Code enforcement: financially interested parties.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/26/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 263, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for code enforcement officers employed by cities and counties who have enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements. Existing law also provides for county and city health officers to enforce orders and ordinances of the governing body of the county or city, or state statutes pertaining to public health. This bill would prohibit a local official, as defined, who

inspects a commercial property or business for compliance with a state statute or regulation or local ordinance from being accompanied during the inspection by a person with a potential financial interest in the outcome of the inspection, as defined, unless the person is the owner of the property or business, is the agent or representative of the owner, is a person who has, or operates under, a specified existing contract with the local government who has been directed by a local official to perform services at the property or business, or is a contractor or consultant, or a designated representative of a contractor or consultant, that is on a publicly available list of qualified bidders that may provide inspection, abatement, or remediation services to, and receive compensation for those services from, the local government, as specified. The bill would additionally prohibit a person who has entered into a contract with a local government for inspection, abatement, or remediation services, who inspects a commercial property or business for compliance with a state statute or regulation or local ordinance without the presence of a local official from soliciting or receiving compensation from the owner to remediate any potential violations of a state statute or regulation or local ordinance found in the course of the inspection, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2524 (Wood D) California Retail Food Code.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018  
**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 493, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines "food facility" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law defines "limited food preparation" for the purposes of the code. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor. This bill would include a catering operation and a host facility within the definition of a food facility. The bill would define "catering operation" as a food service that is conducted by a permanent food facility approved for food preparation where food is served, or limited food preparation is conducted, at a location other than its permitted location, whether as part of a contracted offsite food service event or when operating in conjunction with a host facility with direct food sales. The bill would define "host facility" as a facility located in a brewery, winery, or commercial building, or another location as approved by the local enforcement agency, that meets applicable requirements to support a catering operation, as specified, and that has a permit pursuant to specified provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2531 (Gallagher R) Access to judicial and nonjudicial proceedings: individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing: operators of computer-aided transcription systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018  
**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires that a participant in any civil or criminal proceeding, court-ordered or court-provided alternative dispute resolution, or administrative hearing of a public agency, who is hearing impaired be provided with a functioning assistive listening system or a computer-aided transcription system, upon his or her request. Existing law requires, if a computer-aided transcription system is requested, sufficient display terminals be provided to allow the hearing impaired individual to read the real-time transcript of the proceeding without difficulty. Existing law requires the Judicial Council to perform various tasks related to assistive listening systems and computer-aided transcription systems, including the development and maintenance of a system to record utilization by the courts of these systems. This bill would require an individual requiring the services of an operator of a computer-aided

transcription system to give advance notice of this need, as specified, and would require the operator to provide the speech-to-text equipment to be used, unless otherwise provided by the court. The bill would require a sign to be posted in a prominent place indicating the availability, and how to request, the services of an operator. The bill would also require the Judicial Council to develop and approve official forms for notice of the availability of the services of an operator and to develop and maintain a system to record utilization by the courts of the services of certified operators of computer-aided transcription systems, the services of sign language interpreters, and the services of otherwise uncertified operators, interpreters, or captioners. The bill would also change references to "hearing impaired" to "deaf or hard of hearing." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2588 (Chu D) Manufactured housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development 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 installed in each room designed for sleeping that is operable on the date of transfer of title. This bill would require all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold or rented to have a smoke alarm that has been approved and listed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal on or after January 1, 2014. 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, Housing

**AB 2591 (O'Donnell D) Acute care hospitals: seismic extentions: safety: City of Long Beach**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, 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. This bill would extend to January 1, 2025, the time by which a hospital that is owned by the City of Long Beach is required to submit a request for a 7-year extension and would require that hospital to submit a specified timetable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Sponsor

**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 2679 (O'Donnell D) Health facilities: linen laundry.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 587, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing regulations prescribe specified processes and methods by which general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals are required to launder the linens used at those facilities. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would, on or before January 1, 2020, require each general acute care hospital and acute psychiatric hospital, including those facilities that use a medical laundry service provider, to adopt and implement a linen laundry processing policy that is consistent and in accordance with the most recent infection control guidelines and standards developed by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 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:** Health and Human Services**[AB 2681](#) (Nazarian D) Seismic safety: potentially vulnerable buildings.****Introduced:** 2/15/2018**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would, upon the identification of funding by the Office of Emergency Services, require the building department of a city or county that meets specified requirements to create an inventory of potentially vulnerable buildings, as defined, within its jurisdiction, based on age and other publicly available information, and submit that inventory to the office, as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the office to, among other things, maintain a statewide inventory, identify funding mechanisms to offset costs to building departments and building owners in complying with these provisions, and report to the Legislature on the number of potentially vulnerable buildings and compliance of building departments with these provisions. The bill would require the owner of a building identified by a building department as a potentially vulnerable building to retain a licensed professional engineer to identify whether the building meets the definition of a potentially vulnerable building, and provide a letter to the building department stating the licensed professional engineer's findings. The bill would specify the date by which each requirement must be met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch**Group:** Disaster Preparedness, Health and Human Services**[AB 2760](#) (Wood D) Prescription drugs: prescribers: naloxone hydrochloride and other FDA-approved drugs.****Introduced:** 2/16/2018**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 324, Statutes of 2018.**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the regulation of health care practitioners and requires prescription drugs to be ordered and dispensed in accordance with the Pharmacy Law. Existing law authorizes a pharmacist to furnish naloxone hydrochloride in accordance with standardized procedures or protocols developed by both the California State Board of Pharmacy and the Medical Board of California. This bill would require a prescriber, as defined, to offer a prescription for naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of opioid depression to a patient when certain conditions are present and to provide education on overdose prevention and the use of naloxone hydrochloride or another drug to the patient and

specified others, except as specified. The bill would subject a prescriber to referral to the board charged with regulating his or her license for the imposition of administrative sanctions, as that board deems appropriate, for violating those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2791 (Muratsuchi D) Stray animals: impoundment: puppies: kittens.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 194, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits certain animals that are irremediably suffering from serious illness or severe injury from being held for owner redemption or adoption, and authorizes newborns of those animals that need maternal care and have been impounded without their mothers to be euthanized without being held for owner redemption or adoption. This bill would permit a puppy or kitten under 8 weeks of age that is reasonably believed to be unowned and is impounded in a public or private shelter to be immediately made available for release to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization before euthanasia of that animal. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 2874 (Thurmond D) Health facilities: notice: Attorney General.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/25/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 requires a health facility implementing a downgrade or change to make reasonable efforts to ensure that the community it serves is informed of the downgrade or closure. 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 or a health facility to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before making the changes described above. The bill would also require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to additionally provide notice to the Attorney General before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 2903 (Irwin D) Housing programs: definitions: workforce housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 2943 (Low D) Unlawful business practices: sexual orientation change efforts.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/30/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result, or which results, in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. Existing law authorizes any consumer who suffers damages as a result of these unlawful practices to bring an action against that person to recover damages, among other things. This bill would include, as an unlawful practice prohibited under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, advertising, offering for sale, or selling services constituting sexual orientation change efforts, as defined, to an individual. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services

**AB 2994 (Holden D) Building standards: public restroom stalls: disability access.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval or adoption. This bill would require the Division of the State Architect to review the existing disability access standards for public restroom stalls and to develop and propose to the commission for consideration updated standards on the required number of ambulatory accessible stalls in public restrooms.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 3002 (Grayson D) Disability access requirements: information.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 680, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the California Commission on Disability Access within the Department of General Services. The commission is charged with preventing or minimizing problems of compliance by California businesses by providing educational services and recommending programs to enable persons with disabilities to obtain full and equal access to public facilities. This bill would additionally require the above local jurisdictions issuing building permits for commercial construction or business licenses to make available a notice containing specified information regarding disability access. The bill would also require a local agency to provide the informational notice to an applicant for a commercial building permit or a business license. The bill, among other things, would require this informational notice to be

translated into specified languages and to include specified information on compliance requirements under both state and federal law and an advisory strongly encouraging the applicant to obtain a CASp consultation and inspection. The bill would define "commercial property" for these purposes. The bill would require the State Architect to develop a model notice for local agencies to use to comply with these provisions, as specified. The bill would include related legislative findings. By imposing new requirements on local government agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 3006 (Stone, Mark D) Child welfare services: recipients who are deaf and hard of hearing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. HUM. S. on 6/13/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a system of statewide child welfare services, administered by each county under the oversight of the State Department of Social Services, with the intent that all children are entitled to be safe and free from abuse and neglect. Existing law defines "child welfare services" for these purposes to mean public social services that are directed toward the accomplishment of various purposes, including protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, and includes, among other services, emergency response services, family preservation services, family maintenance services, family reunification services, and permanent placement services. This bill would require each county welfare department and any other county entity that provides child welfare services, as defined, to ensure that a recipient of child welfare services who is deaf or hard of hearing has equal access to those services at no cost to the recipient. The bill would require each county welfare department to designate one staff person to serve as the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Coordinator, as described, for the delivery of child welfare services in the county to children and parents who are deaf and hard of hearing. By creating new duties for county officials, 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 3016 (Nazarian D) Alcohol and drug programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law sets forth provisions for the transfer of the duties, powers, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to the State Department of Health Care Services and the State Department of Public Health, as specified, on July 1, 2013. Existing law states that the transfer is designed to perform certain tasks, including, among others, consolidating within the State Department of Health Care Services all substance use disorder functions and programs from the former State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs and promoting opportunities for the improvement of health care delivery, as specified. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to one of those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**AB 3085 (Calderon D) New Beginnings California Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Health and Human Services

**AB 3171 (Ting D) Homeless Persons Services Block Grant.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. H. & C.D. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, several agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer California's 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 Local Homelessness Solutions Program and create the Local Homelessness Solutions Account for the purpose of providing funding to cities, as defined, to create innovative and immediate solutions to the problems caused by homelessness, as specified. The bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund to the Local Homelessness Solutions Account and direct the Controller to apportion those funds to cities in proportion to each city's most recent homeless population, as specified. The bill would require cities to match any funds received from the program. The bill would authorize these funds to be expended for, among other things, shelter diversion, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**ACR 115 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Disabled individuals: technology and information access.**

**Introduced:** 7/18/2017

**Status:** 9/14/2017-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 191, Statutes of 2017

**Location:** 9/14/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would affirm that the state's policies and procedures should ensure technology and information access for individuals with disabilities to the greatest extent possible.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 192 (Beall D) Mental Health Services Fund.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 328, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (the MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs by imposing a tax of 1% on incomes above \$1,000,000. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services, among other things, to implement specified mental health services through contracts with county mental health programs or counties acting jointly. The MHSA establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee various parts of the act, as specified. This bill would clarify that the value of a prudent reserve for a Local Mental Health Services Fund shall not exceed 33% of the average community services and support revenue received for the fund, in the preceding 5 years. The bill would require the county to reassess the maximum amount of the prudent reserve every 5 years and to certify the reassessment as part of its 3-year program and expenditure plan required by the MHSA. By requiring a new assessment and certification to be made by the 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

**SB 570 (Newman D) CalWORKs.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2017

**Status:** 10/3/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 463, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/3/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing federal law provides for the 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. Under existing law, certain amounts are exempt from the calculation of family income for purposes of determining the amount of a grant under the CalWORKs program, including specified amounts of disability-based unearned income and earned income. This bill would exempt benefits and related allowances received through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for education, training, vocation, or rehabilitation from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility for CalWORKs program benefits and calculating grant amounts for veterans and their spouses and dependents, under specified circumstances. By imposing 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

**SB 607 (Skinner D) Pupil discipline: suspensions and expulsions: willful defiance.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a pupil from being suspended from school or recommended for expulsion, unless the superintendent of the school district or the principal of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has committed a specified act, including, among other acts, disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. This bill,

commencing July 1, 2019, would also prohibit the suspension of a pupil enrolled in grades 4 and 5 for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of those school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. The bill, commencing July 1, 2019, until July 1, 2023, would prohibit the suspension of a pupil enrolled in grades 6 to 8, inclusive, for those acts. The bill, commencing July 1, 2019, would also prohibit the suspension of a pupil enrolled in a charter school in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 5, inclusive, and recommending the expulsion of a pupil enrolled in a charter school in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for those acts. The bill, commencing July 1, 2019, until July 1, 2023, would prohibit the suspension of a pupil enrolled in a charter school in grades 6 to 8, inclusive, for those acts. The bill would make other related changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 663 (Nielsen R) Packages and labels of cannabis or cannabis products: children.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/12/2017

**Status:** 2/26/2018-Last day to consider Governor’s veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.

**Location:** 9/11/2017-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, and use of marijuana, also known as cannabis, for nonmedical purposes by persons 21 years of age and older. AUMA prohibits a marijuana product from being appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain marijuana. AUMA requires, prior to delivery or sale at a retailer, marijuana and marijuana products to be labeled and placed in a resealable, tamper-evident, child resistant package, and prohibits packages and labels from being attractive to children. This bill would specify that a package or label of cannabis or cannabis products is deemed to be attractive to children if the package or label has specific characteristics, including, among others, displaying a name resembling the name of any candy, snack food, baked good, or beverage commercially sold without cannabis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services

**SB 691 (Lara D) Educational equity: immigration status.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Equity in Higher Education Act, states the policy of the State of California to afford all persons, regardless of their disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other specified characteristic, equal rights and opportunities in postsecondary educational institutions of the state, and states that the purpose of related existing law is to prohibit acts that are contrary to that policy and to provide remedies therefor. Existing law prohibits a person from being subjected to discrimination on those bases and states that each characteristic includes a perception that the person has that characteristic or that the person is associated with a person who has, or is perceived to have, that characteristic. This bill would expressly reference immigration status in the specified characteristics for purposes of those provisions. The bill would specify that nothing in the Equity in Higher Education Act shall be construed to require a postsecondary educational institution to offer admission or student financial aid to a nonimmigrant alien, as specified, except as provided.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 844 (Monning D) Water quality: agricultural safe drinking water fees.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. on 8/24/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires every person who manufactures or distributes fertilizing materials to be licensed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and to pay a license fee that does not exceed \$300. Existing law requires every lot, parcel, or package of fertilizing material to have a label attached to it, as required by the secretary. Existing law requires a licensee who sells or distributes bulk fertilizing materials to pay to the secretary an assessment not to exceed \$0.002 per dollar of sales for all sales of fertilizing materials, as prescribed, for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of provisions relating to fertilizing materials. In addition to that assessment, existing law authorizes the secretary to impose an assessment in an amount not to exceed \$0.001 per dollar of sales for all sales of fertilizing materials for the purpose of providing funding for research and education regarding the use of fertilizing materials. Existing law specifies that a violation of the fertilizing material laws or the regulations adopted pursuant to those laws is a misdemeanor. This bill, during calendar years 2019 to 2033, inclusive, would require a licensee to pay to the secretary a fertilizer safe drinking water fee of \$0.008 per dollar of sale for all sales of fertilizing materials intended for noncommercial use and \$0.004 per dollar of sale for all sales of packaged fertilizing materials intended for noncommercial use. The bill, beginning calendar year 2034, would reduce the fee to \$0.004 per dollar of sale intended for noncommercial use and \$0.002 per dollar of sale of packaged materials intended for noncommercial use. The bill, on and after January 1, 2034, would authorize the secretary to adjust the fee as necessary to meet but not exceed 70% of the anticipated funding need for nitrate in the most recent assessment of funding need adopted by the state board pursuant to Senate Bill 845 of the 2017–18 Regular Session or the sum of \$7,000,000, whichever is less and would authorize the secretary to adopt regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of these provisions. Because a violation of these provisions or regulations adopted pursuant to 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:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**SB 918 (Wiener D) Homeless Youth Act of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 841, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, homeless youth emergency service pilot projects, and Housing First and the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law establishes the council to oversee the implementation of the Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to assume additional responsibilities, including setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to those goals. The bill would also require the council, in order to coordinate a spectrum of funding, policy, and practice efforts related to young people experiencing homelessness, to coordinate with certain stakeholders and, to the extent that funding is made available, provide technical assistance and program development support.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 946 (Lara D) Sidewalk vendors.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 459, Statutes

of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to adopt requirements for the public safety regulating any type of vending and the time, place, and manner of vending from a vehicle upon a street. This bill would prohibit a local authority, as defined, from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would provide that a local authority is not required to adopt a new program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the local authority has established an existing program that substantially complies with the provisions of the bill. The bill would apply these provisions to a chartered or general law city, county, or city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

**SB 966 (Wiener D) Onsite treated nonpotable water systems.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 890, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. This bill would, on or before December 1, 2022, require the state board, in consultation with the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development, to adopt regulations for risk-based water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to contract with public or private entities regarding the content of the standards. The bill would require a local jurisdiction, as defined, that elects to establish a program for onsite treated nonpotable water systems to, among other things, adopt, through ordinance, a local program that includes the risk-based water quality standards established by the state board. The bill would, on or before December 1, 2023, require the department, in consultation with the state board, to develop and propose for adoption any necessary corresponding building standards to support the risk-based water quality standards established by the state board. The bill would prohibit an onsite treated nonpotable water system from being installed except under a program established by a local jurisdiction in compliance with the bill's provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1010 (Beall D) Parolees: Supportive Housing Pilot Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a supportive housing program that provides wraparound services to mentally ill parolees at risk of homelessness using funding appropriated for that purpose. Existing law makes an inmate or parolee eligible for participation if he or she has a serious mental disorder, as specified, and has been assigned a release date from state prison and is likely to become homeless upon release or is currently a homeless parolee. Existing law requires providers to offer various services, including housing location services and rental subsidies and establishes criteria for housing that qualifies for the program. Existing law requires providers to report to the department regarding the intended outcomes of the program, including the number of participants served and the outcomes for participants. Existing law also requires the department to prepare an analysis of the information, as specified, and to annually submit, on or before February 1, the information and the analysis to the Chairs of the Joint Legislative

Budget Committee and other specified committees. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to create the Supportive Housing Pilot Program, which would be in effect at the same time as the existing program and would establish a process and timeline for finalizing a memorandum of understanding with one or more counties that elect to participate in which the department would agree to, among other things, refer eligible parolees to participating counties for mental health treatment, housing navigation services, and supportive housing services, and to pay for bridge rental assistance, as defined, and services in supportive housing during the program participant's term of parole. The participating counties would agree to provide community-based mental health treatment within the existing county Medi-Cal mental health program if ongoing treatment for the participant is medically necessary and to fund rental assistance and services, as specified. Among other things, the bill would establish criteria for housing for purposes of the program. The bill would require a participating county to report to the department regarding the intended outcomes of the program, and would require the information to include the number who were arrested while participating in the program and the number residing in a county jail. The bill would require the department, on or before June 30, 2021, to seek and contract with an independent evaluator to prepare an analysis of the information, as specified, and to submit the information and the analysis to the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and other specified committees no later than January 1, 2023. The bill would require the department to implement the program using funding appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes described in the program. The bill would also include a statement of legislative findings and declarations.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services

**SB 1040 (Dodd D) In-home supportive services: natural disaster.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 789, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with supportive services, as defined, in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency under specified conditions and requires a county, including a city and county, to update its emergency plan to address, among other things, how the access and functional needs population, as defined, is served by emergency communications, evacuation, and sheltering. This bill would require a county to use a void and reissue warrant process for any provider who lost or had damaged an uncashed warrant because of a natural disaster resulting in a state of emergency. The bill would require a county, including a city and county, at the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate and require the assessment and provision of supportive services to IHSS recipients. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1045 (Wiener D) Conservatorship: serious mental illness and substance use disorders.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 845, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law establishes a procedure for the appointment of a conservator for a person who is determined to be gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or an impairment by chronic alcoholism, as specified, pursuant to a petition to the superior court by an officer conducting an investigation and concurring with a recommendation of conservatorship. Existing law also establishes a procedure for the appointment of other types of conservatorship or a guardianship as ordered by the probate court. This bill would establish a procedure, for the County of Los Angeles, the County of San

Diego, and the City and County of San Francisco, if the board of supervisors of the respective county or city and county authorizes the application of these provisions subject to specified requirements, for the appointment of a conservator for a person who is incapable of caring for the person's own health and well-being due to a serious mental illness and substance use disorder, as specified, for the purpose of providing the least restrictive and most clinically appropriate alternative needed for the protection of the person. The bill would prohibit a conservatorship from being established under these provisions if a conservatorship or guardianship exists under the above-described provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1113 (Monning D) Mental health in the workplace: voluntary standards.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/13/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 354, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, and authorizes the commission to take specified actions, including developing strategies to overcome stigma and discrimination and accomplish the objectives of the Mental Health Services Act. This bill would authorize the commission to establish a framework and voluntary standard for mental health in the workplace that serves to reduce mental health stigma, increase public, employee, and employer awareness of the recovery goals of the Mental Health Services Act, and provide guidance to California's employer community to put in place strategies and programs, determined by the commission, to support the mental health and wellness of employees. The bill would require the commission to consult with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or its designee to develop the standard.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1152 (Hernandez D) Hospital patient discharge process: homeless patients.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 981, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate general acute care hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals, and special hospitals. Existing law requires these hospitals to comply with specific statutory provisions for standards of care and regulations promulgated by the department, and a violation of these provisions or regulations is a crime. Existing law requires each hospital to have a written discharge planning policy and process that requires that the appropriate arrangements for posthospital care are made prior to discharge for those patients likely to suffer adverse health consequences upon discharge if there is no adequate discharge planning. This bill would require each hospital to include a written homeless patient discharge planning policy and process within the hospital discharge policy, as specified. The bill would require a hospital to document specified information before discharging a homeless patient. The bill would, commencing on July 1, 2019, require a hospital to develop a written plan for coordinating services and referrals for homeless patients with the county behavioral health agency, health care and social service agencies in the region, health care providers, and nonprofit social service providers, as available, to assist with ensuring appropriate homeless patient discharge. The bill would also, commencing on July 1, 2019, require a hospital to maintain a log of homeless patients discharged and the destinations to which they were released after discharge, as specified, if any. The bill would specify how its provisions are to be construed in relation to local ordinances, codes, regulations, or orders related to the homeless patient discharge processes, and would exempt state hospitals under the jurisdiction of the State Department of State Hospitals from its provisions. 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

**SB 1192 (Monning D) Children’s meals.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 608, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce these provisions. Under existing law, a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor with each offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would require a restaurant, as defined, that sells a children’s meal that includes a beverage, to make the default beverage water, sparkling water, or flavored water, as specified, or unflavored milk or a nondairy milk alternative, as specified. The bill would not prohibit a restaurant’s ability to sell, or a customer’s ability to purchase, an alternative beverage if the purchaser requests one. The bill would make a violation of its provisions an infraction, but would make the first violation subject to a notice of violation. Under the bill, the 2nd and 3rd violations would be punishable by fines of not more than \$250 and \$500, respectively. By imposing additional duties on local enforcement agencies and 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:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**SB 1228 (Lara D) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment services: referrals.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 792, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults by the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law restricts a licensee from operating an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility beyond the conditions and limitations specified on the license. This bill would prohibit specified persons, programs, or entities, including, among others, a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery and treatment facility, or an employee of that facility, 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. The bill would authorize the department to investigate and impose specified sanctions for violations of this prohibition, or regulations adopted to implement this prohibition, including, among others, assessing a penalty or revoking a license. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by provider bulletins, written guidelines, or similar instructions from the department until regulations are adopted.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1376 (Hill D) Transportation network companies: accessibility for persons with disabilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 701, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Passenger Charter-party Carriers' Act defines a transportation network company as an organization, whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or other form, operating in California that provides prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal vehicles. The act also defines a participating driver or driver as any person who uses a vehicle in connection with a transportation network company's online-enabled application or platform to connect with passengers. A violation of the act or a rule of the Public Utilities Commission with regard to charter-party carriers is generally a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 3 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would require the commission, as part of its regulation of transportation network companies (TNCs), to establish a program in a new or existing proceeding relating to accessibility for persons with disabilities, including wheelchair users who need a wheelchair accessible vehicle (WAV). As part of the program, the bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2019, to begin conducting workshops with stakeholders in order to determine community WAV demand and WAV supply and to develop and provide recommendations regarding specified topics for programs for on-demand services and partnerships. The bill would require each TNC, by July 1, 2019, to pay on a quarterly basis to the commission an amount equivalent to, at a minimum, \$0.05 for each TNC trip completed using the TNC's online-enabled application or platform that originates in one of the geographic areas selected by the commission for inclusion in the program and would authorize the commission to adjust that fee in each geographic area to different levels based on the cost of providing adequate WAV service within the geographic area. The bill would exempt a TNC from payment of the fee in a geographic area if the TNC meets the level of WAV service designated by the commission for that geographic area, as specified, and would require the commission to reduce the amount of money a TNC is required to pay if it meets certain requirements. The bill would require moneys collected by the commission to be deposited in the TNC Access for All Fund, which the bill would create, and would continuously appropriate moneys deposited in the fund to the commission for purposes of the program. The bill would require the commission to distribute funds from the TNC Access for All Fund on a competitive basis to access providers that establish on-demand transportation programs or partnerships to meet the needs of persons with disabilities in the geographic areas selected by the commission. The bill would require the commission to authorize no more than 2% of existing funds collected from TNCs and deposited in the Public Utilities Commission Transportation Reimbursement Account to be distributed to accessibility advocates who provide a substantial contribution to the proceeding, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2024, on the compliance with these provisions and on the effectiveness of the on-demand transportation programs or partnerships funded pursuant to these provisions. The bill would authorize the commission to hire an independent entity to administer the program and to complete the report to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1377 (Wilk R) Petroleum refineries: air monitoring systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 third party to provide those services. Existing law also 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 would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services

**SB 1415 (McGuire D) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, the chief of any city, county, or city and county fire department or district providing fire protection services, or a Designated Campus Fire Marshal, and their authorized representatives, to enforce in their respective areas building standards relating to fire and panic safety adopted by the State Fire Marshal and published in the California Building Standards Code, and other regulations that have been formally adopted by the State Fire Marshal for the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire or panic. Existing law also authorizes a city, county, or city and county fire department or fire protection district to adopt more stringent or restrictive regulations. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, require each entity responsible for enforcing building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal, as specified, to inspect, every 5 years, all privately owned structures within the entity's responsibility that are in the Storage Group S occupancy classifications, as described, for compliance with those standards and regulations, or, if applicable, more stringent or restrictive local regulations, unless the structure meets any of 4 specified criteria. The bill would authorize an entity that inspects a structure pursuant to these provisions to charge and collect a fee from the owner of the structure to recover the costs of the inspection or related fire and life safety activities, including reporting to the State Fire Marshal as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**SB 1416 (McGuire D) Local government: nuisance abatement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2024, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines for specified violations related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used for specified purposes relating to supporting local enforcement of state and local building and fire code standards. The bill would require the city or county to create a process for granting a hardship waiver, to reduce the amount of the fine, upon a specified showing by the responsible person. The bill would also require the enforcing entity to provide a reasonable amount of time, as specified, to a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or remedy the violation prior to the imposition of penalties, except where the violation creates an immediate danger to health or safety.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Fire Department, Health and Human Services

**SB 1436 (Portantino D) Natural parent and child relationship: establishment.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/7/2018

**Status:** 7/16/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 116, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/16/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the property of a decedent's estate not disposed of by will to be passed to the decedent's heirs through intestate succession and provides for the intestate rights between a natural parent and child. Existing law establishes a natural parent and child relationship, for the purposes of intestate succession, based on provisions of the Uniform Parentage Act, except as the provisions of that act are specifically excluded. Existing law authorizes a provision of the Uniform Parentage Act to be

used to establish a natural parent and child relationship if it was impossible for the father to hold out the child as his own and paternity is established by clear and convincing evidence. This bill would specify that clear and convincing evidence of parentage, for the purposes of utilizing this provision of the Uniform Parentage Act to establish a natural parent and child relationship, may include genetic DNA evidence acquired during the parent's lifetime.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**Housing**

**AB 71 (Chiu D) Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: farmworker housing.**

**Introduced:** 12/16/2016

**Last Amended:** 5/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Died on inactive file.

**Location:** 1/3/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptored
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee 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. Existing law additionally allows a state credit, which is not dependent on receiving a federal low-income housing credit, of \$500,000 per calendar year for projects to provide farmworker housing. For purposes of determining the credit amount, existing law defines the term "applicable percentage" depending on, among other things, whether the qualified low-income building is a new building that is not federally subsidized, a new building that is federally subsidized, or is an existing building that is "at risk of conversion." Except for specified special needs applications for projects within a difficult development area (DDA) or qualified census tract (QCT), existing law authorizes all credit ceiling applications to request state credits provided that the applicant is not requesting a 130% basis adjustment for purposes of calculating the federal credit award amount. This bill, under the law governing the taxation of insurers, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, for calendar years beginning in 2018, would increase the aggregate housing credit dollar amount that may be allocated among low-income housing projects by an additional \$300,000,000, as specified, and would allocate to farmworker housing projects \$25,000,000 per year of that amount. The bill, under those laws, would modify the definition of applicable percentage relating to qualified low-income buildings to depend on whether the building is a new or existing building and federally subsidized, or a building that is, among other things, at least 15 years old, serving households of very low income or extremely low income, and will complete substantial rehabilitation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Housing

**AB 824 (Lackey R) Transitional Housing for Homeless Youth Grant Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptored
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program, under which homeless youth emergency service projects are established in the Counties of Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego, and the City and County of San Francisco through a grant program to eligible private, nonprofit agencies with a demonstrated record of success in the delivery of services to homeless youth. Under existing law, this program is administered by the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law requires

each project to provide specified services, including food and access to overnight shelter, counseling to address immediate emotional crises and problems, and long-term stabilization planning. This bill would establish the Transitional Housing for Homeless Youth Grant Program to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services to award grants to qualified nonprofit entities to provide transitional living services, such as long-term residential services, access to resources, and counseling services, to homeless youth ages 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, for a period of up to 36 months. The bill would require the office, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to establish minimum standards and procedures for awarding the grant moneys. The bill would require each grant recipient to submit a report to the office on or before January 31, 2020, and on or before January 31 each year thereafter, that contains specified information regarding services provided during the previous calendar year, including the number of youth served that year and the average length of stay for each youth who left the program. The bill would require the office to submit a report to the Legislature on or before March 31, 2020, and on or before March 31 each year thereafter, that contains, in aggregate form, the information the grant recipients submitted to the office. The bill would appropriate \$15,000,000 from the General Fund to the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of awarding grants under the program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 915 (Ting D) Planning and zoning: density bonus: affordable housing ordinances: City and County of San Francisco.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/28/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer 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, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. This bill would authorize the City and County of San Francisco, if it has adopted an ordinance requiring an affordable housing minimum percentage for housing developments, to apply that ordinance to the total number of housing units in the development, including any additional housing units granted pursuant to these provisions, after there has been an affirmative declaration made by the Department of Housing and Community Development that the affordable housing minimum percentage required is broadly feasible for density bonus projects, as provided. The bill would provide that it would not apply to an applicant seeking a density bonus for a proposed housing development if his or her application was submitted to, or processed by, the City and County of San Francisco before January 1, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 1350 (Friedman D) Land use: housing element: regional housing need: noncompliant cities and counties: penalty.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/27/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to prepare and adopt a general plan, containing various elements, including a housing element, and requires the housing element to contain an assessment of the city's or county's housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of those needs. That law requires that assessment to include the city's or county's share of the regional housing need, as determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development in consultation with each council of governments, and requires a council of governments to develop a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional

housing need, as specified. This bill would require a noncompliant city or county, as defined, to pay a penalty, as provided, to the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would define a "noncompliant city or county" to mean a city or county that has not met at least 1/3 of its share of the regional housing need for low-income and very low income housing during its current housing element planning period on or before January 1, 2021. The bill would require the penalty to be deposited in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment Compliance Fund, which the bill would create, and would continuously appropriate money in the fund to the department for the distribution of grants, as specified, to compliant cities and counties, as defined. The bill would require compliant cities and counties to use the grant for specified purposes. The bill, on or after January 1, 2021, would prohibit a noncompliant city or county from collecting established fees, or imposing new fees, as a condition of approval of a development project, as specified, and from requiring the payment of building permit fees.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Housing

**AB 1483 (Daly D) Housing-Related Parks Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 9/20/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Housing-Related Parks Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, which provides grants for the creation, development, or rehabilitation of park and recreation facilities to cities, counties, and cities and counties. Existing law requires the department, to the extent that funds are available, to determine the base grant amount to be provided to any city, county, or city and county that meets specified criteria. Existing law establishes the Housing Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account within the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund of 2006 to receive funds for the program. This bill would appropriate \$50,000,000 from the General Fund to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1778 (Holden D) Transit-Oriented Redevelopment Law of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 Transit-Oriented Redevelopment Law of 2018, would authorize a city or county to propose the formation of a redevelopment agency by adopting a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, and submitting that resolution to each affected taxing entity and to each owner of land within the district. The bill would require the city or county that adopted that resolution to hold a public hearing on the proposal, as provided, and would authorize that city or county to adopt a resolution of formation at the conclusion of that hearing. The bill would authorize an agency formed pursuant to these provisions to finance affordable housing or transit-oriented development projects, as defined, and to carry out related powers, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2035 (Mullin D) Affordable housing authorities.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 862, Statutes

of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution creating an affordable housing authority with powers limited to providing low- and moderate-income housing and affordable workforce housing, as provided, by means of tax increment financing. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would additionally define the terms "authorizing resolution" and "property tax increment" for these purposes. The bill would additionally revise these provisions to limit the authority to providing low- and moderate-income housing and affordable housing, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 2263 (Friedman D) Designated historical resource: conversion or adaptation: required parking.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 234, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The State Historical Building Code provides for alternative regulations and standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of qualified historical buildings or structures, and requires all state agencies and local authorities to administer and enforce that code with respect to historical buildings or structures under their respective jurisdictions. Those alternative building standards, enacted by regulations adopted by the State Historical Building Safety Board and specified other state agencies, are required to be applied by every city, county, and local agency. This bill would require a local agency to provide specified reductions in required parking for certain development projects in which a designated historical resource, as defined in the bill, is being converted or adapted, unless otherwise required by local ordinance. Because the bill imposes new 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:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2364 (Bloom D) Rental control: withdraw from accommodation.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/9/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/10/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, commonly known as the Ellis Act, generally prohibits public entities from adopting any statute, ordinance, or regulation, or taking any administrative action, 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 qualifies this prohibition by, among other things, permitting a public entity for which rent control is in effect to require an owner who offers accommodations for rent or lease again within 10 years after they are withdrawn to first offer them to a tenant or lessee displaced by that withdrawal if that tenant or lessee makes a request in writing within 30 days after the owner has notified the public entity of an intention to offer the accommodations again. Existing law, for tenancies commenced during either the 5-year period after any notice of intent to withdraw accommodations is filed or within the 5-year period after the accommodations are withdrawn, requires accommodations to be offered and rented or leased at the lawful rent in effect at the time any notice of intent to withdraw the accommodations is filed, plus annual adjustments, as specified. Existing law sets forth various provisions that govern an owner who offers an accommodation for rent or lease again within 2 years of the date the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease. An owner who fails to comply with these requirements is liable for punitive damages not to exceed an amount equal to 6 months of

rent. This bill would revise the circumstances under which an owner may be required to offer accommodations to displaced tenants and lessees to eliminate the requirement that the request be made in writing within 30 days of notification, as described above, and would instead make the offer contingent on the tenant or lessee advising the owner of a desire to consider an offer. The bill also would require that the rental agreement or lease to be offered be the same as that in effect at the time of the displacement. The bill would extend the time period during which the various provisions govern an owner who offers an accommodation for rent or lease again after the accommodations were withdrawn from rent or lease from 2 years to 5 years, and would reduce the time that an action may be brought under these provisions to one year from 3 years of the date when the withdrawn accommodations are offered again for rent or lease. The bill would eliminate the limit on punitive damages. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2372 (Gloria D) Planning and zoning: density bonus: floor area ratio bonus.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 915, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer 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, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. That law also authorizes a city council or county board of supervisors to establish a procedure by ordinance to grant the developer of a commercial or industrial project that meets specified criteria a density bonus, defined for this purpose as a floor area ratio bonus over the otherwise maximum allowable density permitted, when the developer has set aside a specified area to be used for a child care facility, as provided. This bill would authorize a city council or county board of supervisors to establish a procedure by ordinance to grant a developer of an eligible housing development, upon the request of the developer, a floor area ratio bonus, calculated as provided, in lieu of a density bonus awarded on the basis of dwelling units per acre. The bill would define "eligible housing development" as a development that meets specified criteria related to residential use or mixed use, location, zoning, replacement of units, and affordability. The bill would prohibit the city council or county board of supervisors from imposing any parking requirement on an eligible housing development in excess of specified ratios. The bill would require a city or county that adopts a floor area ratio bonus ordinance to allow an applicant seeking to develop an eligible residential development to calculate impact fees based on square feet, instead of on a per unit basis. The bill would also authorize an applicant for a floor area ratio bonus to submit a proposal for specified additional incentives or concessions, as provided.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2553 (Friedman D) Vertical housing districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. H. & C.D. on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district 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 authorize a city or county to designate a high-transit area as a vertical housing zone by adopting a resolution to that effect that contains specified information. The bill would authorize a taxing entity to agree to participate in an

existing vertical housing zone by adopting a resolution to that effect. The bill would authorize the developer of a multifamily housing project that meets specified requirements located within that zone to submit an application for a housing zone project designation to the city or county or participating taxing entity. The bill would require the city or county to approve any application for designation so submitted if the project meets certain requirements, including that the project has obtained necessary entitlements and that it is not located within specified areas. The bill would provide that a developer that is granted an application pursuant to these provisions is entitled to receive excess property tax revenues from the city or county that formed the district, as well as from any participating taxing entities, for a period of 30 years following completion of the project, or for a period of 35 years if the project agrees to offer a specified amount of units at an affordable rate, as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2562 (Mullin D) Department of Housing and Community Development loans.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 765, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Multifamily Housing Program, is administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development to address renter housing needs through an omnibus multifamily housing program. Under the program, assistance provided to a project is required to be provided in the form of a deferred payment loan to pay for the eligible costs of development. Existing law, subject to specified terms, authorizes the department to approve an extension of an existing loan, the subordination of an existing loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity if the rental housing development is being operated in a manner consistent with the regulatory agreement and the development requires an extension in order to continue to operate in that manner. Existing law also authorizes the department to reduce the interest rate on any loan issued by the department to a rental housing development to as low as 0.42% per annum, or a rate determined by the department that is sufficient to cover the costs of project monitoring, whichever is greater, if the development meets specified requirements regarding, among other things, debt and household income. This bill would include loans made under the Multifamily Housing Program and any and all other multifamily housing loans funded or monitored by the department within these latter provisions authorizing the extension of an existing loan, subordination of an existing loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity. The bill would require the department to reduce the interest rate on any loan issued by the department to a rental housing development if the development will utilize low-income housing tax credits, the department makes a specified determination regarding the loan or the ability of the development to syndicate, and the rate change will materially increase the feasibility of the proposed project and ensure long-term affordability for the residents. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2588 (Chu D) Manufactured housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development 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 installed in each room designed for sleeping that is operable on the date of transfer of title. This bill would require all used manufactured homes, used mobilehomes, and used multifamily manufactured homes that are sold or rented to have a smoke alarm

that has been approved and listed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal on or after January 1, 2014. 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, Housing

**AB 2631 (Allen, Travis R) Planning and zoning: affordable housing: streamlined approval process.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018  
**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/12/2018)  
**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development, which satisfies specified planning objective standards, that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit. Existing law requires 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. Existing law provides that if a local government approves a project pursuant to that process, that approval will not expire until a specified period of time depending on the nature of the development. This bill would authorize a development property to submit an application for a development to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process provided that development meet specified objective planning standards, such as that the development contains fewer than 25 residential units and provides housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. 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 within 30 days of the application being submitted; otherwise, the development is deemed to comply with those standards. The bill would provide that if a local government approves a project pursuant to this process, then that approval will not expire for 5 years. By imposing new duties upon local agencies with respect to the streamlined approval process described above, 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

**AB 2753 (Friedman D) Density bonuses: density bonus application.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018  
**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 921, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 requires a city or county to adopt procedures and timelines for processing a density bonus application and provide a list of documents and information required to be submitted with the application in order for it to be deemed complete. Existing law requires a city or county to notify an applicant whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days or receiving the application, or a resubmittal of that application, and establishes an appeal process for that decision. This bill would additionally require a city or county to provide the applicant with a determination as to the amount of density bonus and any parking ratios requested by the applicant for which the development is eligible and whether the applicant has provided adequate information to make a determination as to any incentives, concessions, or waivers or reductions development standards requested by the applicant. The bill would require that this determination be based on the development project at the time the application is deemed complete and that the city or county adjust the amount of density bonus and parking ratios awarded based on any changes to the project during the course of development. By adding to the duties of local planning officials in

considering applications for density bonuses and other incentives or concessions, 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 2797 (Bloom D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 904, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, 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, if requested by the applicant, other incentives or concessions, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios, 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 that these provisions do not supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976, which provides for the regulation of development of certain lands within the coastal zone, as defined. This bill would require that any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which an applicant is entitled under the Density Bonus Law be permitted in a manner that is consistent with that law and the California Coastal Act of 1976. This bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2903 (Irwin D) Housing programs: definitions: workforce housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 2913 (Wood D) Building standards: building permits: expiration.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 655, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

A provision of the California Building Standards Law specifies that a local ordinance adding or modifying building standards for residential occupancies, published in the California Building Standards Code, applies only to an application for a building permit submitted after the effective date of the ordinance and to plans and specifications for, and the construction performed under, that permit, unless, among other reasons, the permit is subsequently deemed expired because the building or work authorized by the permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of the permit, or the permittee has

suspended or abandoned the work authorized by the permit at any time after the work is commenced. This bill would instead provide that a permit would remain valid for purposes of the California Building Standards Law if the work on the site authorized by that permit is commenced within 12 months after its issuance, unless the permittee has abandoned the work authorized by the permit. The bill would also authorize a permittee to request and the building official to grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time for periods of not more than 180 days per extension. The bill would require that the permittee request the extension in writing and demonstrate justifiable cause for the extension. The bill would also make conforming changes to the above-described provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Housing

**AB 2939 (Ting D) Accessory dwelling units.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law requires the local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a single-family zone one accessory dwelling unit per lot if the unit is contained within the existing space of a single-family residence or accessory structure. In this instance, existing law authorizes a city to require owner-occupancy for either the primary residence or the accessory dwelling unit. This bill would require the local agency to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create within a multifamily zone at least one accessory dwelling unit within an existing multifamily structure with at least 5 residential units if specified conditions are met. The bill would prohibit an application ministerially approved pursuant to this provision from having a limit on the number of accessory dwelling units created within the existing residential units or accessory structures or both. 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  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 2977 (Gloria D) Local planning.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the housing element of a general plan to contain an inventory of land suitable for residential development and a program that 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 and objectives of the housing element. Existing law requires the program to accommodate 100% of the allocated very low and low-income housing need for which site capacity has not been identified. Existing law requires these sites to be zoned with specified minimum density and development standards. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3000 (Friedman D) Sales and use taxes: exemption: retail hydrogen vehicle fuel.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/8/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, 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, retail hydrogen vehicle fuel, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3037 (Chiu D) Community Redevelopment Law of 2018.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 2018, would authorize a city or county to propose the formation of a redevelopment 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 formation to the Strategic Growth Council for a determination as to whether the agency would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals and would require that the council recommend to the Department of Finance whether to approve the resolution. 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. The bill would then require that city or county to submit the resolution of formation to the Department of Finance for approval, subject to certain standards, including that the department determine that any passthrough provision included is consistent with certain requirements and a statewide cap on the amount of equity, as defined, received by all local agencies within the state in any fiscal year, and to consider any recommendations of the Strategic Growth Council. The bill would require the department to disapprove the resolution if the department determines that the creation of the agency will result in a state fiscal impact that exceeds a specified amount in any fiscal year. The bill would deem the agency to be in existence as of the date of the department's approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Economic Development, Housing

**AB 3072 (Chiu D) Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: farmworker housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax

Credit Allocation Committee 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. Existing law additionally allows a state credit, which is not dependent on receiving a federal low-income housing credit, of \$500,000 per calendar year for projects to provide farmworker housing. For purposes of determining the credit amount, existing law defines the term "applicable percentage" depending on, among other things, whether the qualified low-income building is a new building that is not federally subsidized, a new building that is federally subsidized, or is an existing building that is "at risk of conversion." This bill, under the law governing the taxation of insurers, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, for calendar years beginning in 2019 through the 2023 calendar year, inclusive, would increase the aggregate housing credit dollar amount that may be allocated among low-income housing projects by an additional \$300,000,000, as specified, and would allocate to farmworker housing projects \$25,000,000 per year of that amount. The bill, under those laws, would modify the definition of applicable percentage relating to qualified low-income buildings to depend on whether the building is a new or existing building and federally subsidized, or a building that is, among other things, at least 15 years old, serving households of very low income or extremely low income, and will complete substantial rehabilitation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**AB 3147 (Caballero D) Fee mitigation act: housing developments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, deems, except as provided in a development agreement, the rules, regulations, and official policies governing permitted uses of the land, governing density, and governing design, improvement, and construction standards and specifications, applicable to property subject to a development agreement to be the rules, regulations, and official policies in force at the time of execution of the agreement. This bill would require, at the time that an application for a housing development project is deemed complete, a city, county, and city and county to provide a good faith statement disclosing the amount of impact and development fees applicable to the housing development. The bill would also prohibit these disclosed impact and development fees from being increased for 2 years following issuance of the good faith statement. The bill would make related findings and declarations. 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:** Development Services, Financial Management, Housing

**AB 3171 (Ting D) Homeless Persons Services Block Grant.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. H. & C.D. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, several agencies have prescribed responsibilities relating to homeless persons. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer California's 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 Local Homelessness Solutions Program and create the Local Homelessness Solutions Account for the

purpose of providing funding to cities, as defined, to create innovative and immediate solutions to the problems caused by homelessness, as specified. The bill would appropriate an unspecified sum from the General Fund to the Local Homelessness Solutions Account and direct the Controller to apportion those funds to cities in proportion to each city's most recent homeless population, as specified. The bill would require cities to match any funds received from the program. The bill would authorize these funds to be expended for, among other things, shelter diversion, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**AB 3194 (Daly D) Housing Accountability Act: project approval.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 243, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 upon a preponderance of the evidence, that one or more conditions exist, including that the housing development project or emergency shelter would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, as specified. The act also requires a local agency proposing to disapprove a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or to approve it on the condition that it be developed at a lower density, to base its decision upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, including if the housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety. This bill would specify that a proposed housing development project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards and criteria, and would prohibit a local government from requiring a rezoning, if the housing development project is consistent with the objective general plan standards and criteria but the zoning for the project site is inconsistent with the general plan. The bill would authorize a local agency, provided that the local agency has complied with specified provisions, to require the proposed housing development project to comply with the objective standards and criteria of the zoning which are consistent with the general plan, and would require the local agency to apply those standards and criteria to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed housing development project. The bill would declare the Legislature's intent that the conditions that would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety arise infrequently.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 765 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 840, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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. Existing law requires the objective planning standards to include, among others, a requirement that the development certify to the locality that a skilled and trained workforce will be used to complete the development, if the development meets certain standards and depending on when the application is approved, including that the development consists of a specified number of units that are not 100% subsidized affordable housing and is located in a jurisdiction that meets specified requirements. This bill would modify those provisions by requiring a skilled and trained

workforce to be used if the application for the development consists of a specified number of units with a residential component that is not 100% subsidized affordable housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 831 (Wieckowski D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 6/20/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, requires that ordinance to designate areas where accessory dwelling units may be permitted, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law requires a local agency to submit an ordinance adopted for the creation of accessory dwelling units to the Department of Housing and Community Development and authorizes the department to review and comment on the ordinance. Existing law requires an application for an accessory dwelling unit permit to be considered, as specified, within 120 days of receiving it. This bill would require the ordinance for the creation of accessory dwelling units to designate areas where accessory dwelling units may be excluded for health and safety purposes, as specified. The bill would revise the standards for the local ordinance to, among other things, delete the authority to include lot coverage standards, and include a prohibition on considering the square footage of a proposed accessory dwelling unit when calculating an allowable floor-to-area ratio or lot coverage ratio for the lot. The bill would require that a permit application for an accessory dwelling unit be approved or disapproved within 60 days and would specify that if a local agency does not act on an application for an accessory dwelling unit within 60 days, then the application shall be deemed approved. The bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring that offstreet parking spaces be replaced when a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished or converted in conjunction with the construction of an accessory dwelling unit. The bill would prohibit another local ordinance, policy, or regulation from being the basis for the delay of the issuance of a building permit or use permit for an accessory dwelling unit. The bill would delete provisions authorizing a local agency to require owner occupancy by the permit applicant and would declare an agreement with a local agency to maintain owner occupancy as void and unenforceable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose

**Group:** Housing

**SB 850 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 48, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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. Existing law requires, among other objective planning standards, that the development be subject to a minimum percentage of below market rate housing on the basis that the locality failed to submit its latest production report by the applicable time period and that report reflecting that there were fewer units of above moderate-income housing or housing affordable to households making below 80% of area median income that were issued building permits than what was required to meet the locality's regional housing needs assessment for that reporting period. This bill would modify this objective planning standard by requiring that the production report submitted by the locality reflect that there were both fewer units of affordable housing for persons of above moderate income and for persons making 80% of the area median income issued building permits than were required for the locality to meet its regional housing needs assessment for that reporting period. The bill would make

other clarifying changes to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 943 (Cannella R) Local government: housing.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 1/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 1078 (Committee on Transportation and Housing) Housing.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 957, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Existing law requires the district to require, by recorded covenants or restrictions, that housing units built pursuant to this authority remain available at affordable housing costs to, and occupied by, persons and families of very low, low-, or moderate-income households, as provided. This bill would delete an unnecessary reference to "households" in these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Housing

**SB 1111 (Beall D) Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program: Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002 allocation: local housing trust eligibility.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/21/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was T. & H. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program for the purpose of supporting local housing trust funds dedicated to the creation or preservation of affordable housing. The Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002, among other things, allocates \$25,000,000 from the proceeds of general obligation bonds issued and sold under that act to be used for specified grants under the program. Existing law authorizes the use of that allocation of funds for matching grants under the program available to cities and counties, or a city and county, and existing charitable nonprofit organizations that have created, funded, and operated housing trust funds prior to January 1, 2003, and to new local housing trusts created after January 1, 2003, that provide low-income

housing assistance. This bill would instead authorize matching grants to cities and counties, or a city and county, and existing charitable nonprofit organizations that, as of January 1, 2019, have previously received a matching grant pursuant to the Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program and to new local housing trusts that provide low-income housing assistance and, as of that same date, have not previously received a matching grant pursuant to the program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1226 (Bates R) Building standards: building permits.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/3/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1010, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities. This bill would require the department to propose the adoption of a building standard to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to existing law that would authorize, when a record of the issuance of a building permit for the construction of an existing residential unit does not exist, the above-described enforcement officials to determine when the residential unit was constructed and then apply the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations in effect on that date and issue a retroactive building permit for that construction. This bill would declare that the provisions of the bill are declaratory of existing law. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1251 (McGuire D) California Training Benefits Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/31/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 418, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2019, establishes the California Training Benefits Program, which authorizes an unemployed individual who files a claim for unemployment compensation benefits or extended duration benefits to apply to the Employment Development Department for a determination of potential eligibility for benefits during a period of training or retraining. Existing law prohibits the payment of benefits under the program during a period of training or retraining for any week or part of any week that an individual receives training or retraining benefits, allowances, or stipends, as defined, from sources other than the program, as specified. Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment benefits from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for this purpose. This bill would delete the repeal of the California Training Benefits Program, thereby providing for its operation in perpetuity. The bill would also delete the prohibition on the payment of benefits when an individual receives training or retraining benefits, allowances, or stipends from other sources, as described above. By establishing the program in perpetuity, and by broadening the number of individuals potentially eligible for benefit payments during training and retraining, the bill would result in the payment of additional amounts from the Unemployment Fund, thereby making an appropriation.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1253 (Jackson D) Income taxes: low-income housing: credit.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/7/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee 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. 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. This bill would increase the aggregate amount of the low-income housing tax credit for calendar years 2019 through 2030, as specified, and would additionally authorize a low-income housing project located in a qualified opportunity zone, as defined, to receive a low-income housing tax credit under the increased aggregate amount. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1340 (Glazer D) California Environmental Quality Act: housing projects.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 4/10/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2019, to adopt a rule of court establishing procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA of a lead agency's action, as specified, for a housing project. The bill would prohibit the court, in an action or proceeding brought alleging a violation of CEQA, from staying or enjoining the siting, construction, or operation of a housing project, except as provided.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1341 (Glazer D) California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 brought pursuant to the act, to disclose the identity of a person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000, as specified, toward the plaintiff's or petitioner's costs of the action. The bill also would require the plaintiff or petitioner to identify any pecuniary or business interest related to the project of any person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000 to the costs of the action, as specified. The bill would provide that a failure to comply with these requirements may

be grounds for dismissal of the action by the court. This bill would prohibit an action or proceeding from being brought in the court to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency for housing projects on grounds of noncompliance with the requirements of the act, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Housing

**SB 1436 (Portantino D) Natural parent and child relationship: establishment.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/7/2018

**Status:** 7/16/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 116, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/16/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the property of a decedent’s estate not disposed of by will to be passed to the decedent’s heirs through intestate succession and provides for the intestate rights between a natural parent and child. Existing law establishes a natural parent and child relationship, for the purposes of intestate succession, based on provisions of the Uniform Parentage Act, except as the provisions of that act are specifically excluded. Existing law authorizes a provision of the Uniform Parentage Act to be used to establish a natural parent and child relationship if it was impossible for the father to hold out the child as his own and paternity is established by clear and convincing evidence. This bill would specify that clear and convincing evidence of parentage, for the purposes of utilizing this provision of the Uniform Parentage Act to establish a natural parent and child relationship, may include genetic DNA evidence acquired during the parent’s lifetime.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Health and Human Services, Housing

**Human Resources**

**AB 5 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day’s work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Human Resources

**AB 206 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Workers’ compensation: employees.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/4/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 4/19/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires an employer to carry workers' compensation insurance or secure the payment of compensation for an employee and makes the failure to do so a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that the above definition of employee applies without regard to immigration status. The bill would also include within the above definition of an employee, a person who is a day laborer, as defined, thereby expanding the definition of employee for purposes of the laws governing workers' compensation and expanding the scope of a crime. The bill would make additional conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 221 (Gray D) Workers' compensation: liability for payment.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was INS. on 2/6/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. This bill would provide that for claims of occupational disease or cumulative injury filed on or after January 1, 2018, the employee and the employer would have no liability for payment for medical treatment unless one or more of certain conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the treatment was authorized by the employer.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 238 (Steinorth R) Emergency response: trauma kits.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2017

**Last Amended:** 2/21/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/26/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person is generally responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person. Existing law exempts from civil liability a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care or assistance at the scene of an emergency other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. Existing law exempts public or private organizations that sponsor, authorize, support, finance, or supervise the training of people, or certifies those people in emergency medical services, from liability for civil damages alleged to result from those training programs. This bill would define "trauma kit" to mean a first aid response kit that contains specified items, including, among other things, at least 2 tourniquets. The bill would require a person or entity that supplies a trauma kit to provide the person or entity that acquires the trauma kit with all information governing the use, installation, operation, training, and maintenance of the trauma kit. The bill would apply the provisions governing civil liability described above to a lay rescuer or person who renders emergency care or treatment by using a trauma kit and to a person or entity that provides training in the use of a trauma kit to provide emergency medical treatment, or certifies certain persons in the use of a trauma kit. Existing law requires certain occupied structures that are not owned or operated by a local government entity and are constructed on or after January 1, 2017, to have an automated external defibrillator on the premises. This bill would require the entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of specified types of buildings, including, among others, educational buildings and

mercantile buildings, constructed by the state or a local government entity after January 1, 2019, to acquire and place a trauma kit on the premises of the building. Because the bill would impose new duties on local government entities with respect to the placement of trauma kits, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of an occupied structure in which a trauma kit is placed to comply with certain requirements, such as periodically inspecting and replacing the contents of a trauma kit, restocking the trauma kit after each use, and notifying tenants of the building or structure of the location of the trauma kit. The bill would exempt a person or entity that acquires and places a trauma kit for emergency care from liability for civil damages resulting from an act or omission in the rendering of emergency care if those requirements have been met. This bill would authorize the California Building Standards Commission to research and collect public input for the purpose of determining if mandatory or voluntary building standards should be adopted regarding the placement of trauma kits in a public building constructed, or a public building that has an addition, significant repair, or alteration completed, on or after January 1, 2019. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt that standard. 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:** Fire Department, Human Resources

**AB 373 (Melendez R) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/9/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits any person, firm, or corporation, other than an insurer admitted to transact workers' compensation insurance, from contracting to administer claims of self-insured employers as third-party administrators unless they are in possession of a certificate of consent to administer self-insured employers' workers' compensation claims. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 479 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/21/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. The bill would require, if an employee sustains an injury arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in breast cancer, specified impairments to be considered, including the presence or absence of the organ, skin disfigurement, and pain, among other things. The bill would also provide that whether the person is of childbearing age shall not be a determining factor when determining impairment due to breast cancer. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 551 (Levine D) Political Reform Act of 1974: postemployment restrictions.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2017

**Status:** 9/1/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 196, Statutes

of 2017.

**Location:** 9/1/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits, for a period of one year after the official leaves his or her position, elected and other specified local officials who held positions with a local government agency, as defined, from acting as agents or attorneys for, or otherwise representing, for compensation, any other person, by appearing before, or communicating with, that local government agency, or any committee, subcommittee, or present member of that local government agency, or any officer or employee of the local government agency, if the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing administrative or legislative action, as specified, or influencing any action or proceeding involving the issuance, amendment, awarding, or revocation of a permit, license, grant, or contract, or the sale or purchase of goods or property. Existing law excludes from this prohibition appearances and communications by a board member, officer, or employee of another local government agency, or an employee or representative of a public agency, as specified, if the individual is appearing or communicating on behalf of that agency. This bill would specify that the one-year prohibition applies to independent contractors of a local government agency or a public agency who are appearing or communicating on behalf of that agency. The bill would also make other nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 553 (Daly D) Workers' compensation: return-to-work program.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Under the workers' compensation system, existing law establishes a return-to-work program for the purpose of making supplemental payments to workers whose permanent disability benefits are disproportionately low in comparison to their earnings loss. Existing law funds this program with \$120,000,000 per year derived from the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund. Existing law requires the director to determine eligibility for the payments and the amount of payments, as specified. Existing law also creates a supplemental job displacement benefit for injured employees. This bill would require the director to have the program distribute, by April 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2020, the \$120,000,000 annually to eligible workers on the basis of equal shares for each eligible worker. The bill would codify the regulations governing eligibility for the payment which make a worker who is eligible to receive a supplemental job displacement benefit eligible to receive this payment. The bill would also require the employer to notify the director and the worker, in the manner adopted by the director, of the worker's eligibility for this payment. The bill would prohibit a person, including an attorney, from collecting a fee or commission for providing assistance to a worker to apply for benefits provided by the program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 570 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/13/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of the permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. This bill would prohibit apportionment, in the case of a physical injury occurring on or after January 1, 2018, from

being based on pregnancy, childbirth, or other medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 680 (McCarty D) Workers' compensation: studies.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/2/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law authorizes the commission to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system. Existing law authorizes the commission to conduct or contract for studies it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities. This bill would prohibit a study that is conducted or contracted for by the commission from being funded or commenced prior to a public hearing on the purpose and design of the study, the sources from which the required data will be obtained, and the proposed researcher or entity. The bill would require a majority vote of the commission to approve the study and the researcher or entity selected to perform the study. The bill would prohibit payment for a study if those requirements are not complied with.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 978 (Limón D) Employment safety: injury and illness prevention program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/14/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, establishes certain safety and other responsibilities of employers and employees. Violations of the act under certain circumstances are a crime. Under existing law, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforces and administers the act's provisions. The act requires the division to issue a citation to an employer for specified violations of the act's provisions, as provided. This bill would require an employer who receives a written request for a paper or electronic copy of the written injury prevention program from a current employee, or his or her authorized representative, to comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 10 business days from the date the employer receives the request. The bill would require the employer to provide the copy of the written injury prevention program free of charge. The bill would authorize the employer to take reasonable steps to verify the identity of a current employee or his or her authorized representative and to designate the person to whom a request is to be made. The bill would authorize the assertion of impossibility of performance, as specified, as an affirmative defense by an employer in any complaint alleging a violation of these new provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 996 (Cunningham R) Contractors Licensing Board Web site: search function for workers' compensation claims.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/17/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, requires the Contractors' State License Board, on or before January 1, 2019, to adopt an enhancement to the current contractor license check search function on its Internet Web site to permit consumers to search for a licensed contractor either by ZIP Code or geographic location. This bill would require the Contractors' State License Board, on or before January 1, 2020, to adopt an enhancement to the current contractor license check search function on its Internet Web site to permit consumers and licensees to monitor the status and progress of a successfully filed workers' compensation certification that is pending before the board, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1028 (Bocanegra D) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of, and in the course of, his or her 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, meningitis, lower back impairments, under certain conditions, and exposure to a biochemical substance when the illness or condition develops or manifests itself during a period when the officer or employee is in service of his or her employer, as specified. This bill would expand the coverage of the workers' compensation provisions relating to specified compensable injuries to include peace officers employed by the police department of a school district. The bill would also make technical and clarifying changes. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature regarding those provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1114 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Supervised Population Workforce Training Grant Program**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/30/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2021, establishes the Supervised Population Workforce Training Grant Program to be administered, as provided, by the California Workforce Development Board. Existing law establishes grant program eligibility criteria for counties and provides that eligible uses for grant funds include, but are not limited to, vocational training, stipends for trainees, and apprenticeship opportunities for the supervised population, which include individuals on probation, mandatory supervision, and postrelease community supervision. Existing law requires the board to develop criteria for the selection of grant recipients and requires the board to ensure that grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Existing law requires the board, by January 1, 2018, to submit a report to the Legislature containing specified information, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of the grant program. This bill would expand the scope of the supervised population served by the program to include persons who are on parole and persons who are supervised by, or under the jurisdiction of, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The bill would also require the board to design the grant program application process to ensure, among other things, that grants are allocated equitably among the grant partners based on services and activities provided in support of the success of participants and that nonprofit community-based organizations are competitive in applying for funds as the lead applicant. The bill would also require that an application provide for a partnership with a lead community-based organization with a track record of success in effectively serving the supervised population, as specified. The bill would make other changes to the application process and criteria for the award of grants, including identifying additional applicants who are to be awarded preference.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1173 (Harper R) Employment: work hours: holiday season: overtime.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 1/11/2018)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. This bill would establish an overtime exemption for an employee-selected holiday season flexible work schedule. The exemption would allow during the holiday season, as defined, at the request of an individual nonexempt employee working in the retail industry, and upon employer approval, an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek. The employer would be obligated to pay overtime based on the employee's regular rate of pay, as prescribed, for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek or over 10 hours in a workday, whichever is greater. The bill would establish requirements for the termination of an agreed-upon schedule. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and public employees, as specified. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt or revise regulations as necessary.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1241 (Flora R) Employment: work hours.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1260 (Medina D) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/9/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person or entity, other than physicians or attorneys, from advertising, printing, displaying, publishing, distributing, or broadcasting in any manner a statement concerning services or benefits to be provided to an injured worker, which is paid for by that person or entity that is false, misleading, or deceptive. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor punishable by incarceration in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. This bill would increase the maximum fine for that offense to \$15,000.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1295 (Chu D) Workers' compensation: aggregate disability payments.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/13/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law requires every employer to establish a utilization review process, as described, and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision, as specified. Existing law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited, as provided. This bill would require that if a denial of treatment requested by a treating physician is subsequently overturned by independent medical review or by the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, any temporary disability paid or owing from the date of the denial until the treatment is authorized would not be included in the calculation of the aggregate disability payments.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1336 (Mullin D) California Workforce Development Board.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/2/2017

**Status:** 9/1/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 211, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/1/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the California Workforce Development Board is the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Existing law prescribes specific tasks with which the board assists the Governor, including the development and updating of comprehensive state performance accountability measures, including state-adjusted levels of performance, to assess the effectiveness of the core programs in the state as required under specific federal law. As part of that task, the board is required to develop a workforce metrics dashboard, to be updated annually, that measures the state's human capital investments in workforce development to better understand the collective impact of these investments on the labor market. The dashboard is required to be produced using existing available data and resources that are currently collected and accessible to state agencies. Existing law requires the dashboard, among other things, to measure the performance of specific workforce programs. This bill would require the board to determine the approach for measuring labor market impacts, provided that, to the extent feasible, the board uses statistically rigorous methodologies to estimate, assess, and isolate the impact of programs on participant outcomes. The bill would modify the requirement that the workforce metrics dashboard be produced using existing available data and resources that are currently collected and accessible to state agencies, to require that it be done to the extent feasible. The bill would additionally require the dashboard to measure the performance of workforce programs included in the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1422 (Daly D) Workers' compensation insurance: fraud.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 9/26/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 300, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/26/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law governing workers' compensation requires a lien filed by or on behalf of a physician or provider of medical treatment services or medical-legal services, and any accrual of interest related to the lien, to be automatically stayed upon the filing of criminal charges against that physician or provider for an offense involving fraud against the workers' compensation system, medical billing fraud, insurance fraud, or fraud against the Medicare or Medi-Cal programs. Existing law makes the stay

effective from the time of the filing of the charges until the disposition of the criminal proceedings. This bill, among other things, would revise and recast these provisions to require the liens of a physician, practitioner, or provider and the liens of an entity controlled by a physician, practitioner, or provider who has been charged with specified crimes involving the federal Medicare or Medicaid programs, the Medi-Cal program, or the workers' compensation system to be automatically stayed, along with any interest accruing, until disposition of the criminal proceedings, except as provided. The bill would also provide that upon conviction of a physician, practitioner, or provider of those specified crimes the automatic stay would be required to remain in effect for any liens not dismissed, as specified, until the commencement of lien consolidation procedures, as provided. The Administrative Director of the Workers' Compensation System would be authorized to adopt regulations to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1498 (Mayes R) CalWORKs eligibility.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Under the CalWORKs program, certain recipients are required to participate in specified welfare-to-work activities. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to one of the welfare-to-work requirement provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1603 (Ridley-Thomas D) Meyers-Milias-Brown Act: local public agencies.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 9/16/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (MMBA), employees of local public agencies have the right 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. The MMBA authorizes a local public agency to adopt reasonable rules and regulations after consultation in good faith with representatives of a recognized employee organization or organizations for the administration of employer-employee relations under the act. The Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) has jurisdiction over certain disputes arising pursuant to the MMBA. The MMBA defines "public employee" to mean any person employed by a public agency, in addition to other specified employees. The MMBA rules and regulations may include exclusive recognition of employee organizations formally recognized pursuant to a vote of the employees of the agency or an appropriate unit thereof, subject to the right of an employee to represent himself or herself. This bill would revise the definition of "public employee" for the purpose of the act to also include persons jointly employed by a public agency and any other employer at specified clinics and hospitals. The bill instead would specify that those rules and regulations may provide for exclusive recognition of employee organizations formally recognized pursuant to a vote of the employees of the agency or an appropriate unit thereof, subject to the employee's right to represent himself or herself, and provided that determination of an otherwise appropriate unit of, or including, these jointly employed public employees is not contingent upon, and does not otherwise require the agency or joint employer's consent. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1697 (Committee on Insurance) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/27/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law makes it a crime to commit various acts of fraud relating to workers' compensation, including to knowingly make or cause to be made a false or fraudulent claim for payment of workers' compensation health benefits. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1749 (Daly D) Workers' compensation: off-duty peace officer.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 707, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law requires workers' compensation proceedings to commence within one year of specified dates and circumstances, including, among others, the date of injury. This bill would state that an employer, at its discretion or in accordance with specified policies, is not precluded from accepting liability for compensation for an injury sustained by a peace officer by reason of engaging in the apprehension or attempted apprehension of law violators or suspected law violators, or protection or preservation of life or property, or the preservation of the peace, outside the state of California, but who was not at the time acting under the immediate direction of his or her employer, including any claims for injuries sustained by peace officers during the October 1, 2017, mass shooting in Las Vegas, Nevada, if the employer determines providing compensation serves its public purposes. The bill, for purposes of worker's compensation claims filed for injuries sustained during the October 1, 2017, mass shooting in Las Vegas, Nevada, would deem the date of injury as the operative date of these provisions. The bill would provide that acceptance of liability shall not affect the determination of whether or not the peace officer acted within the scope of his or her employment for any other purpose. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1912 (Rodriguez D) Public employees' retirement: joint powers agreements: liability.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 909, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law establishes various public agency retirement systems, including, among others, the Public Employees' Retirement System, the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Judges' Retirement System II, and various county retirement systems pursuant to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937. These systems provide defined pension benefits to public employees based on age, service credit, and amount of final compensation. Existing law authorizes a contracting agency, as defined, to terminate a contract under the Public Employees' Retirement System pursuant to specified procedures and authorizes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to terminate a contract with a contracting agency under specified circumstances, including if a contracting agency fails

to pay any installment of contributions into the Public Employees' Retirement Fund. This bill would specify that the parties to the joint powers agreement may not specify otherwise with respect to retirement liabilities of the agency if the agency contracts with a public retirement system, and would eliminate an authorization for a party to a joint powers agreement to separately contract or assume responsibilities for specific debts, liabilities, or obligations of the agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1916 (Cooper D) Civil service: Personnel Classification Plan: salary equalization.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2018  
**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018  
**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.  
**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the State Civil Service Act, provides for filling certain state positions through the process of examinations and the establishment of eligible lists and promotional lists. Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources to administer the Personnel Classification Plan for state civil service positions, including the allocation of every position to the appropriate class in the classification plan. This bill would require the Department of Human Resources to, by December 13, 2019, and every 2 years thereafter, evaluate all civil service classifications and prepare a detailed report on gender and ethnicity pay equity in each classification where there is an underrepresentation of women and minorities. The bill would require each state agency to submit specified information to the department about each state civil service certification within the agency. The bill would require the department to prepare a plan for each state agency to attain pay equity if a discrepancy is found and a specified plan to recruit, attract, and retain women and minorities into positions where there is an underrepresentation of those subgroups. The bill would, until January 1, 2030, require the department to submit the report to the Legislature, not later than January 1 of each year, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 1937 (Santiago D) Public employment: payroll deductions.**

**Introduced:** 1/25/2018  
**Last Amended:** 5/10/2018  
**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. on 6/7/2018)  
**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law prescribes various duties of the Controller in connection with deductions requested by employee organizations and other bona fide organizations regarding requests for deductions from the salaries and wages of their members. Existing law defines employee organization in this context as one which represents employees of the state or the California State University and which is registered or recognized, as specified, and defines bona fide organization as an organization of employees or former employees of an agency of the state and the California State University, which does not have as one of its purposes representing employees in their employment relations. Existing law prescribes the duties of the governing boards of school districts in regard to requests by certificated employees for deductions from the salaries and wages, and prescribes similar duties for the governing boards of community college districts. Existing law authorizes a trial court employee or interpreter to permit a dues deduction from his or her salary in the same manner provided to public agency employees pursuant to specified law applicable to the state and the Controller, as described above. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would expand certain authorizations and requirements currently applicable to the Controller and employees of the state and California State University to apply also to the Regents of the University of California, the Judicial Council, counties, cities, and public authorities, including transit districts, among others, and would correspondingly broaden the definition of an employee organization. In this context, the bill would authorize employee organizations and bona fide associations to request payroll deductions and would require public employers to honor these requests. The bill would require public employers to make rules and regulations for the administration of specified payroll deductions, subject to meeting and conferring with the applicable employee

organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2017 (Chiu D) Public employers: employee organizations.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. on 5/3/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a public employer, as defined, from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Under existing law, a public employer is defined, for these purposes, to include counties, cities, districts, the state, schools, transit districts, the University of California, and the California State University, among others. Existing law grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. This bill would include in the definition of "public employer" under these provisions those employers of excluded supervisory employees and judicial council employees and would include in the definition of "public employee" those employees of a public transit agency with specified labor relation provisions. The bill would additionally prohibit a public employer from deterring or discouraging prospective public employees, as defined, from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2030 (Limón D) CalWORKs: accommodations.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 485, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. California's version of this program is CalWORKs. Under the CalWORKs program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, to qualified low-income families and individuals who meet specified eligibility criteria. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to include questions that enable an applicant for, or recipient of, public social services or public assistance, including CalWORKs, to disclose a disability, the need for accommodation due to disability, or any experience of domestic violence in any amendment or revision to the standard form for initial applications and the CalWORKs semiannual report form adopted on or after January 1, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2046 (Daly D) Workers' compensation insurance fraud reporting.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 709, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Insurance Commissioner to aggressively pursue all reported incidents of probable workers' compensation fraud, as defined. Existing law requires that an annual assessment be

imposed on workers' compensation insurers for purposes related to workers' compensation fraud, and requires the Fraud Assessment Commission, as specified, to establish the amount of the assessment. Existing law requires that, for each fiscal year, the total amount of revenues derived from the assessment, together with amounts collected pursuant to fines imposed for unlawful acts, be not less than \$3,000,000. Existing law requires that funds appropriated by the Legislature that are not expended in the fiscal year for which they have been appropriated, and that have not been allocated to district attorneys, be applied to satisfy for the immediately following fiscal year the minimum total amount required. This bill would instead authorize, rather than require, funds appropriated by the Legislature that are not expended in the fiscal year for which they have been appropriated, and that have not been allocated to the district attorneys, to be applied to satisfy for the immediately following fiscal year the minimum total amount required, or, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to be used to augment funding in the immediately following fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2048 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Collective bargaining: Legislature.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/12/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E.,R. & S.S. on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Ralph C. Dills Act (Dills Act), governs collective bargaining between the state and recognized state public employee organizations. Existing law excludes certain employees from coverage under the Dills Act, including, among others, managerial employees, supervisory employees, and confidential employees, as defined. Existing law creates the Public Employment Relations Board and authorizes it, among other things, to determine appropriate state employee bargaining units, as specified. This bill would enact the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act, to provide employees of the Legislature, including some supervisory and managerial employees, the right 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. The bill would prescribe rights, duties, and prohibitions in this context that parallel those in the Dills Act. The bill would prohibit the Public Employment Relations Board from including employees of the Legislature in a bargaining unit that includes employees other than those of the Legislature. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the board, or any of its agents, in the performance of duties pursuant to its provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that the provisions of the Legislature Employer-Employee Relations Act are severable. 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:** Human Resources

**AB 2079 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Janitorial workers: sexual violence and harassment prevention training.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. The division is headed by the Labor Commissioner and the department is headed by the Director of Industrial Relations. Existing law establishes certain protections for janitorial workers, including a requirement that the division, by January 1, 2019, establish a biennial in-person sexual violence and harassment prevention training requirement for certain employees and employers with the assistance of a prescribed advisory committee to be convened by the director. Existing law, effective July 1, 2018, requires employers of at least one employee and one or more covered workers,

as defined, who provide janitorial services, as specified, to register with the commissioner annually and prohibits them from conducting business without a registration. Existing law requires an application for registration to be in a form prescribed by the commissioner and subscribed and sworn to by the employer, as specified. This bill would prohibit the division from approving a registration, as described above, if the employer does not include in his or her written application the name of any subcontractor or franchise servicing contracts affiliated with a branch location and the number of subcontracted or franchise employees servicing each of those contracts, the total number of employees working out of a listed branch office, and the address of each work location serviced by a branch office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2085 (Cooley D) Retirement systems: surviving spouse.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. P.E.,R. & S.S. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties and districts to establish retirement systems in order to provide pension benefits to their employees and beneficiaries. Existing law requires, after a member's death, any retirement allowance earned but not yet paid to the member to be paid to the member's designated beneficiary. Existing law authorizes the surviving spouse of a member who did not designate a beneficiary prior to death to file with the board, as specified, to be deemed the beneficiary. This bill would define surviving spouse, for purposes of CERL, as a person legally married to the member, who is neither divorced nor legally separated at the time of the member's death, and who meets other relevant requirements, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2154 (Bonta D) Public employment: labor relations: release time.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E.,R. & S.S. on 2/26/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptured
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This requirement would apply to activities to investigate and process grievances or otherwise enforce a collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding; to meet and confer with the public employer on matters within the

scope of representation, including preparation for the activities specified in these provisions; to testify or appear as the designated representative of the exclusive representative in conferences, hearings, or other proceedings before the Public Employment Relations Board or similar bodies, as specified; to testify or appear as the designated representative of the exclusive representative before the governing body of the public employer, or a personnel, civil service, or merit commission, among others, and to serve as a representative of the exclusive representative for new employee orientations. The bill would require the exclusive representative to provide reasonable notice requesting an absence in this connection. The bill would specify that its provisions prescribe minimum release time rights and would prescribe requirements regarding the relation of its provisions to other labor agreements that address release time. The bill would prohibit the Public Employment Relations Board from enforcing these provisions with regard to public transit workers that are not otherwise subject to the board's jurisdiction.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2196 (Cooper D) Public employees' retirement: service credit: payments.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/13/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 168, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) creates 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 vests management and control of PERS in the Board of Administration. The bill would permit the member, survivor, or beneficiary, as an alternative, on or after January 1, 2020, to elect to receive an allowance that is reduced by the actuarial equivalent of any balance remaining unpaid by the member. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2305 (Rodriguez D) Public employment: collective bargaining: peace officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of employers and employees under the Educational Employment Relations Act, the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, and the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. Existing law includes within PERB's jurisdiction resolving disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a public agency, as defined, concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections, as specified. This bill would specify that these provisions do not apply to disputes between a public agency and persons who are peace officers, but do apply to disputes between a public agency and peace officer employee organizations, regardless of whether the charging party or responding party is the individual peace officer, the peace officer employee organization, or the public agency. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2310 (Aguiar-Curry D) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting members.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/20/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 213, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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. Under PERL, a contracting agency and its employees may agree in writing to share the costs of the employer contribution in accordance with specified procedures. Existing law requires, in these circumstances, the collective bargaining agreement for a contracting agency and its employees to specify the exact percentage of member compensation that is to be paid toward the current service costs of the benefits by members. This bill would revise that provision to also refer to a memorandum of understanding ratified by the employee bargaining unit and the governing body of the contracting agency. The bill would require these agreements, as an alternative to specifying the exact percentage of member compensation to be paid toward the current service cost of the benefit by members, to specify the methodology for calculating that cost-sharing rate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**[AB 2317](#) (Eggman D) Whistleblower protection: county patients' rights advocates.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law 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. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would extend the protections afforded to employees under these provisions to county patients' rights advocates appointed or under contract to provide services relating to mental health advocacy. The bill would provide that prohibitions against retaliation by an employer apply to the state or local contracting agency under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Attorney, Human Resources

**[AB 2327](#) (Quirk D) Peace officers: misconduct: employment.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 966, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires each department or agency in this state that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against the personnel of the department or agency. Existing law requires complaints and any reports or findings related to the complaints to be retained for at least 5 years and allows all complaints retained to be maintained in the peace officer's general personnel file or in a separate file designated by the department or agency. This bill would require each department or agency in this state that employs peace officers to make and retain a record of any investigations of misconduct involving a peace officer in his or her general personnel file or separate file designated by the department or agency. The bill would require a peace officer seeking employment with a department or agency to give written permission for the hiring department or agency to view his or her general personnel file or separate file. Because this bill would increase the duties of local law enforcement agencies, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources, Police Department

**AB 2420 (Quirk-Silva D) Workforce development: soft skills training.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 216, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Employment Training Panel within the Employment Development Department and prescribes the functions and duties of the panel with respect to various employment training programs in the state. Existing law requires the panel, among other things, to solicit proposals and write contracts for the purpose of providing employment training and requires these contracts to be made for training in job-related vocational skills that are necessary for participants to attain a new job or retain an existing job. Existing law authorizes the contracts to include ancillary training for job-related basic and literacy training if the panel finds that the training is necessary to achieve the objectives of the vocational training. This bill would specify, with regard to the contracts described above, that job-related basic and literacy skills training includes soft skills and would define "soft skills" as behaviors and competencies to allow people to navigate professional environments, work well with colleagues, and perform up to standards for professional success. The bill would also make conforming changes in this regard.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2482 (Voepel R) Employment: flexible work schedules.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signature. The bill would also require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2548 (Friedman D) Commute benefit policies: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 173, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law declares that the fostering, continuance, and development of public transportation systems are a matter of statewide concern. Existing law creates the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, with various powers and duties with respect to transportation planning, programming, construction, and operations. This bill would authorize the authority to adopt, and revise

as necessary, a commute benefit ordinance that requires covered employers operating within the authority's area with a specified number of employees to offer certain employees commute benefits, as specified, except that the bill would prohibit the ordinance from affecting employers covered by certain South Coast Air Quality Management District rules or regulations. The bill would require the ordinance to specify certain matters, including any consequences for noncompliance. The bill would, if the authority adopts a commute benefit ordinance, require the authority, before January 1, 2022, to submit a report to the transportation policy committees of each house of the Legislature and the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality that includes specified elements.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2571 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Public employee retirement systems: investments: race and gender pay equity.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E.,R. & S.S. on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill, if consistent with fiduciary responsibilities of a public investment fund as determined by its board, would require a public investment fund to require an alternative investment vehicle to report at least annually certain information concerning specified hospitality employers relating to race and gender pay equity and sexual harassment. The bill would require a public investment fund to disclose race and gender pay equity and sexual harassment information provided to it pursuant to the bill at least once annually in a report presented at a meeting open to the public and would require the fund to provide the report upon request to a member of the Legislature. The bill would authorize the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to issue regulations for the implementation of these reporting requirements. The bill would define terms for purposes of the reporting provisions and repeal the reporting provisions on January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2586 (Mayes R) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was INS. on 3/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law regulates workers' compensation insurance rates and, among other things, requires rates to be adequate to cover an insurer's losses and expenses. Existing law provides that a person aggrieved by a decision, action, or omission of a rating organization may request reconsideration, and if the request for reconsideration is rejected or is not acted upon within 30 days, the person may file an appeal with the Insurance Commissioner, as specified. This bill would extend the timeline for reconsideration to 45 days, after which a person may then appeal the decision, action, or omission of the rating organization with the commissioner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2605 (Gipson D) Rest breaks: petroleum facilities: safety-sensitive positions.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 584, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during a mandated meal or rest or recovery period, as specified. Existing law requires an employer who fails to provide an employee a mandated meal or rest or recovery period to pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal or rest or recovery period was not provided. Existing law provides certain exemptions from these requirements. This bill, until January 1, 2021, would exempt specified employees who hold a safety-sensitive position at a petroleum facility, as those terms are defined, from the rest and recovery period requirements. The bill would provide that for any rest or recovery period during which the employee was interrupted or forced to miss, the employer would be required to pay to the employee one additional hour of compensation at the employee's regular rate of pay. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**[AB 2680](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Employment: applicants: criminal conviction history consent form.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law governs contracts and applications for employment and makes a violation of these provisions punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would, under those laws relating to contract and applications for employment, require the Department of Justice to adopt a standard form for use by an employer, whether public or private, seeking the consent of an applicant for employment to conduct a conviction history background check on that applicant by the department, as specified. The bill would also require an employer to use that document when seeking the consent of an applicant for employment to conduct a conviction history background check by the department. The bill would specify that a violation of its provisions would not be subject to the misdemeanor provision. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**[AB 2696](#) (Rodriguez D) Public Employees' Retirement System: limited term appointments.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/14/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 767, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 and a school employer to contract to make their employees members of PERS. PERL establishes the compensation earnable by members of the system, defined as the member's payrate and special compensation, including out-of-class pay. Existing law requires fees and other amounts received by the Board of Administration of PERS pursuant to PERL to be credited to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. This bill would instead require that the amount of money for this penalty equal 3 times the employee and employer contributions that otherwise would have been paid and reported to the system for the difference between the compensation paid for the out-of-class appointment and the compensation that would have been paid and reported to the system, but for the vacancy, for the position in accordance with a publicly available pay schedule applicable to the vacant position, for the entire period or periods the member serves in an out-of-class appointment. By increasing the amount of moneys deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2715 (Limón D) Employers: prohibited disclosure of information: arrest or detention.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would modify the above-described exception to apply to persons seeking employment or already employed by the Department of Justice or a criminal justice agency whose specific duties directly relate to the collection or analysis of evidence or property, directly relate to the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, incarceration, or correction of criminal offenders, or directly relate to the collection, storage, dissemination, or usage of criminal offender record information. Because this bill would modify the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2765 (Low D) Employment benefits: digital marketplace: contractor benefits.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 any person or employer to willfully misclassify an individual as an independent contractor. This bill would authorize an organization that is a digital marketplace, as defined, to contribute to a marketplace contractor benefit plan established to provide certain employment benefits to marketplace contractors, as defined, who use the digital marketplace. Under the bill, the digital marketplace would make the election by providing written notice of the election and paying no more than a \$500 administrative fee to the Employment Development Department. The bill would require the department to use the revenues, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the administration of marketplace contractor benefit plans. The bill would require a participating digital marketplace, as defined, to enter into a written plan agreement with a plan administrator to establish and maintain a benefit plan to provide benefits to the contractors who use the digital marketplace, as prescribed.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2770 (Irwin D) Privileged communications: communications by former employer: sexual harassment.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/19/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 82, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that libel is a false and unprivileged written publication that injures the reputation and that slander is a false and unprivileged publication, orally uttered, that injures the reputation, as specified. Existing law makes certain publications and communications privileged and therefore

protected from civil action, including certain communications concerning the job performance or qualifications of an applicant for employment that are made without malice by a current or former employer to a prospective employer. Existing law authorizes an employer to answer whether or not the employer would rehire an employee. This bill would include among those privileged communications complaints of sexual harassment by an employee, without malice, to an employer based on credible evidence and communications between the employer and interested persons regarding a complaint of sexual harassment and would authorize an employer to answer, without malice, whether the employer would rehire an employee and whether or not a decision to not rehire is based on the employer's determination that the former employee engaged in sexual harassment.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2807 (Chen R) Workers' compensation and liability insurance.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including workers' compensation and liability insurance. Existing law requires an insurer transacting workers' compensation or liability and common carrier liability insurance to include specified schedules in its annual statement in a form prescribed by the Insurance Commissioner. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2970 (Cooper D) Public employees: new employee orientations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/3/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. JUD. on 6/11/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law generally requires state and local public employers that conduct new employee orientations to provide the exclusive representative of those employees access to the orientation. Existing law requires the exclusive representative to receive at least 10 days' notice in advance of an orientation and requires that the structure, time, and manner of exclusive representative access shall be determined through mutual agreement between the employer and the exclusive representative, subject to specified requirements. This bill would require that the date, time, and place of the orientation be confidential and not be shared with anyone other than employees, the exclusive representative, or a vendor that is contracted to provide a service for purposes of the orientation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 2974 (Reyes D) Workforce development: local workforce development board.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 provides for various workforce investment activities and requires that local workforce development boards be established in each local area of a state, which are required to submit a local plan that meets specified requirements. Existing

law establishes local workforce development boards to perform duties related to the implementation and coordination of local workforce development activities and requires each local board to perform specified duties consistent with the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, including leading efforts to engage with a diverse range of employers and with entities in the region involved to do specified things. This bill would also require a local board to lead those efforts in order to provide support to the efforts of employers to align with public contracting needs in a manner that will support local workforce opportunities. By increasing the duties of the local workforce development board, 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, 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:** Human Resources

**AB 3025 (Carrillo D) Workers' compensation: advertisements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law requires the administrative director to promulgate regulations regarding advertisements relating to workers' compensation and requires the administrative director to take particular care to preclude advertisements with respect to industrial injuries or illnesses that are false or that mislead the public with respect to workers' compensation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 3084 (Levine D) Public employees: other postemployment benefits: annual report.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018  
**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)  
**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
Existing law requires all state and local public retirement systems to submit audited financial statements to the Controller at the earliest practicable opportunity within 6 months of the close of each fiscal year. This bill would require each governing body of a public agency that provides other postemployment benefits to, in an annual financial statement submitted to the Controller, in a form prescribed by the Controller, show that the public agency has met, or if it has not met, detail why it has not met and what the public agency is doing to meet, specified parameters related to the provision of other postemployment benefits.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 3100 (Flora R) Workers' compensation: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: meningitis.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018  
**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)  
**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of, and in the course of, his or her employment. Existing law designates illnesses and conditions, including meningitis, that constitute a compensable injury for various employees, such as members of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, firefighters, and certain peace officers. This bill would expand the coverage of the workers' compensation provisions relating to meningitis to include an active firefighting member of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The bill would also make technical and clarifying organizational changes.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**AB 3121 (Kalra D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 made by anyone. This bill would provide that a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee have a privilege to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent while the union agent was acting in his or her representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would provide that a represented employee or represented former employee also has a privilege 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 Closely  
**Group:** City Attorney, Human Resources

**AB 3150 (Brough R) Public employees' retirement: annual audits.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E.,R. & S.S. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 Web site 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:** Human Resources

**AB 3234 (Carrillo D) Overtime compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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

**AB 3235 (Grayson D) Public employees' retirement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires any city with a population of 1,000,000 or more, and any agency thereof, which has established any pension and retirement plan that requires officers and employees of one sex to pay greater contributions than those of another sex who are the same age to revise the plan so that the contributions are the same, as specified. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**ACA 31 (Cervantes D) Public employee salaries: limit.**

**Introduced:** 5/23/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. P.E.,R. & S.S. on 6/21/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution grants the California Citizens Compensation Commission the authority to adjust annually the salaries of various public officials including the Governor. The California Constitution permits a city or county to adopt a charter for purposes of its governance that supersedes general laws of the state in regard to specified subjects, including compensation of city or county employees. The California Constitution establishes the University of California as a public trust with full powers of organization and government, subject only to specified limitations. This measure would propose to enact the Public Executive Pay Reform Act of 2018. The measure would prohibit an employee of a public employer from receiving an annual base salary or payrate that exceeds the salary of the Governor established by the California Citizens Compensation Commission that is effective at the time the employment contract is entered. The measure would exempt from this prohibition an employment contract in effect on the date the measure becomes effective, but would apply the prohibition to a contract entered into, renewed, extended, or revised on or after that date. If a reduction in the Governor's salary causes a valid employment contract to violate the prohibition on the date the reduction takes effect, the measure would exempt a contract from the prohibition, as specified. The measure would define a "public employer" as the state, or a political subdivision of the state, including, but not limited to, counties, cities, charter counties, charter cities, a charter city and county, school districts, special districts, boards, commissions, the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, and the Legislature.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**ACR 272 (Kiley R) Careers in Construction Month.**

**Introduced:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. L. & E. on

8/13/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would proclaim October 2018 as Careers in Construction month to increase public awareness and appreciation of construction craft professionals and the entire construction workforce. This measure would request the Governor to issue a proclamation calling on the people of this state to observe the month of October 2018 with appropriate programs and educational activities.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**HR 58 (Muratsuchi D) Relative to California Manufacturing Day.**

**Introduced:** 9/1/2017

**Status:** 9/12/2017-Coauthors revised. Read. Adopted.

**Location:** 9/12/2017-A. ADOPTED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would declare Friday, October 6, 2017, as California Manufacturing Day.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 189 (Bradford D) Workers' compensation: definition of employee.**

**Introduced:** 1/26/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/7/2017

**Status:** 10/13/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 770, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/13/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. This bill would expand the scope of the exception from the definition of an employee to apply to an officer or member of the board of directors of a quasi-public or private corporation, except as specified, who owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding stock, or 1% of the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation if that officer's or member's parent, grandparent, sibling, spouse, or child owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation and that officer or member is covered by a health care service plan or a health insurance policy, and executes a written waiver, as described above. The bill would expand the scope of the exception to apply to an owner of a professional corporation, as defined, who is a practitioner rendering the professional services for which the professional corporation is organized, and who executes a document, in writing and under penalty of perjury, both waiving his or her rights under the laws governing workers' compensation, and stating that he or she is covered by a health insurance policy or a health care service plan. The bill would expand the scope of the exception to include an officer or member of the board of directors of a cooperative corporation, as specified. The bill would also expand the definition of an employee to specifically include a person who holds the power to revoke a trust, with respect to shares of a private corporation held in trust or general partnership or limited liability company interests held in trust, and would authorize that person to also elect to be excluded from the requirement to obtain workers' compensation coverage, as specified. The bill would provide that an insurance carrier, insurance agent, or insurance broker is not required to investigate, verify, or confirm the accuracy of the facts contained in the waiver. The bill would make other changes relating to the execution and acceptance of waivers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 391 (Vidak R) Employment: workers' compensation and piece-rate compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires employers to provide itemized statements to employees at the time wages are paid that show, among other things, gross wages earned and total hours worked. Existing law requires the itemized statements for employees who are compensated on a piece-rate basis to state separately the total hours of compensable rest and recovery periods, the rate of compensation, and the gross wages paid for those periods during the pay period, among other things. Existing law requires those employees to be compensated for rest and recovery periods and other nonproductive time at, or above, specified minimum hourly rates, separately from any piece-rate compensation. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, requires an employer to use due diligence, including, but not limited to, the use of people locator services, to locate and pay former employees who were compensated on a piece-rate basis for any work performed during a pay period and who no longer work for the employer in the event that the former employees have relocated. This bill would require the Labor Commissioner to post each month on the commissioner's Internet Web site information regarding payments made to the commissioner described above, the total number of employees located for whom the Labor Commissioner has collected payments and the total amount remitted to those employees, and the balance remaining from the amounts paid to the commissioner after remitting payments to employees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 489 (Bradford D) Workers' compensation: change of physician.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2017

**Status:** 9/11/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 240, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/11/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. This bill would require that in the case of emergency treatment services, as defined, specified requests for payment for treatment be submitted to the employer, or its insurer or claims administrator, within 180 days of the date the service was provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 548 (Atkins D) Public Employment Relations Board: petitions: expedited resolution.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law regulates the labor relations of employees and employers of public agencies. Existing law grants specified employees of public agencies the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and requires 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. Existing law creates the Public Employment Relations Board and grants it specified powers in connection with public employee labor relations. Existing law described above grants the board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. This bill would authorize the Public Employment Relations Board to grant expedited status for specified matters and generally codify regulations of the board, in this regard, that are currently in effect. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 617 (Bradford D) Workers' compensation: providers.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 7/6/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. INS. on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 7/6/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law makes an employer liable only for the percentage of permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment. Existing law also requires that apportionment of permanent disability be based on causation and requires a physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to a claimed industrial injury to address in that report the issue of causation of the permanent disability. This bill would require that heredity and genetics be excluded as bases of causation for purposes of determining the apportionment of permanent disability.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 661 (Fuller R) Income taxes: credit: new employment.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2021, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees within specified economic development areas in an amount equal to 35% of the qualified wages paid to those employees multiplied by the applicable percentage for that taxable year. For the purposes of that credit, a qualified full-time employee is defined as an individual who meets certain requirements and satisfies at least one of several specified conditions, the applicable percentage is calculated, in part, by comparing the total number of full-time employees employed in this state during the taxable year to the total number of full-time employees employed in this state during the base year, as defined, and qualified wages are limited to wages that exceed 150% of minimum wage, or \$10 per hour, as applicable, but do not exceed 350% of minimum wage. Under existing law, employers that provide retail trade services, or that are primarily engaged in providing food services, among others, are ineligible for that credit. This bill would extend the operation of that credit to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 866 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Employment.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/13/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 53, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law prescribes various duties of the Controller in connection with deductions requested by employee organizations and other bona fide organizations regarding requests for deductions from the salaries and wages of their members. Existing law defines employee organization in this context as one which represents employees of the state or the California State University and which is registered or recognized, as specified, and defines bona fide association as an organization of employees or

former employees of an agency of the state and the California State University, which does not have as one of its purposes representing employees in their employment relations. Existing law prescribes the duties of the governing boards of school districts in regard to requests by certificated and classified employees for deductions from their salaries and wages and prescribes similar duties for the governing boards of community college districts with respect to academic and classified employees. Existing law authorizes a trial court employee or interpreter to permit a dues deduction from his or her salary in the same manner provided to public agency employees pursuant to specified law applicable to the state and the Controller, as described above. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would expand certain authorizations and requirements currently applicable to the Controller and employees of the state and California State University to apply also to the Regents of the University of California, the Judicial Council, counties, cities, and public authorities, including transit districts, among others, and would correspondingly broaden the definition of an employee organization. In this context, the bill would authorize employee organizations and bona fide associations to request payroll deductions and would require public employers to honor these requests. The bill would prohibit requiring an employee organization that certifies that it has and will maintain individual employee authorizations to provide a copy of an individual authorization to the public employer or the Controller unless a dispute arises about the existence or terms of the authorization. The bill would prescribe procedures for the making, canceling, and changing a deduction for an organization or association and would require that these requests be directed to the employee organization rather than the public employer or Controller. The bill would require the public employer or Controller to rely on information provided by the employee organization regarding whether deductions were properly canceled or changed. The bill would require the employee organization to indemnify the public employer or Controller for any claims made by employees for deductions made in reliance on information provided by the employee organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 880 (Pan D) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 730, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments. Existing law prohibits a disability indemnity payment from being made by any written instrument unless it is immediately negotiable and payable in cash, on demand, without discount, at some established place of business in the state. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, authorize an employer, with the written consent of the employee, to deposit disability indemnity payments for the employee in a prepaid card account that meets specified requirements, including, among other things, allowing the employee reasonable access to in-network automatic teller machines. The bill would require employers to provide all necessary aggregated data on their prepaid account programs to the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation upon request, and would require the commission to issue a report on or before December 1, 2022, to the Legislature regarding payments made to those prepaid card accounts, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 899 (Pan D) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law makes an employer liable only for the percentage of permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment. Existing law also requires that apportionment of permanent disability be based on causation, and requires the physician to determine the approximate percentage of the permanent disability that was caused by the direct result of injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment and the approximate percentage of the permanent disability that was caused by other factors both before and subsequent to the industrial injury, including prior industrial injuries. Existing law requires a physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to a claimed industrial injury to address in that report the issue of causation of the permanent disability. This bill would prohibit a physician from using race, gender, or national origin in determining the percentage of permanent disability that was caused by other factors before and subsequent to the industrial injury.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1022 (Pan D) Public Employees' Retirement System: administration.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/12/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 732, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), vests the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System with the responsibility of administering the Public Employees' Retirement System. PERL provides that data filed by a member or beneficiary with the board is confidential, subject to certain exceptions, and is to be used only for carrying PERL into effect. This bill would specify that the confidentiality provisions, described above, apply to the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act, which the board also administers, and would make conforming changes to account for this and to account for school district and university employer categories currently in effect. The bill would authorize the confidentiality of provisions of records connected to the beneficiary of a member or retired member who is or was employed by the entity. The bill also would authorize data to be used in connection with related reporting and notice obligations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1031 (Moorlach R) Public employees' retirement: cost-of-living adjustments: prohibitions.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 4/23/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Employees' Retirement Law establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System for the purpose of providing pension benefits to specified public employees and teachers. Existing law establishes the Judges' Retirement System II, which provides pension benefits to elected judges, and the Legislators' Retirement System, which provides pension benefits to elective officers of the state other than judges and to legislative statutory officers. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to county, city, and district employees. Existing law provides for the application of cost-of-living adjustments to allowances paid to persons retired under, or survivors or beneficiaries of persons retired under, various public retirement systems. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act and, for its purposes, defines pensionable compensation, establishes limits on benefits, and requires the sharing of normal costs between members and employers for the pension systems to which it applies. The bill would prohibit a public retirement system, as defined, from making a cost-of-living adjustment to any allowance payable to, or on behalf of, a person retired under

the system who becomes a new member on or after January 1, 2019, or to any survivor or beneficiary of that member or person retired under the system, for any year in which the unfunded actuarial liability of that system is greater than 20%. The bill would require that the determination of unfunded actuarial liability be based on a specified financial report and would apply the prohibition on cost-of-living adjustments, if any, to the calendar year following the fiscal year upon which the report is based.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1032 (Moorlach R) California Public Employees' Retirement System: contract members: termination.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 4/23/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Employees' Retirement Law creates the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) for the purpose of providing pension benefits to state employees and employees of contracting agencies and prescribes the rights and duties of members of the system and their beneficiaries. Existing law establishes the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System to administer the system, among other things. Existing law authorizes any public agency to participate in and make all or part of its employees members of PERS by contract, as provided, and authorizes a contracting agency to terminate its contract if the contract has been in effect for at least 5 years. Under existing law, the board is required to hold the accumulated contributions from a terminated contract in a terminated agency pool, as specified, for the benefit of the members. Existing law requires the terminating contracting agency to contribute to the terminated agency pool the difference between the accumulated contributions and the board's pension liability for the contracting agency's members, as provided. This bill would authorize a contracting agency to terminate its contract with the board at the agency's will and would not require the contracting agency to fully fund the board's pension liability upon termination of the contract. The bill would authorize the board to reduce the member's benefits in the terminated agency pool by the percentage of liability unfunded. The bill would also authorize a contracting agency who terminates its contract with the board to transfer the assets accumulated in the system to a pension provider designated by the contracting agency.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1033 (Moorlach R) Public employees' retirement: reciprocal benefits: actuarial liability.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and authorizes local entities to join PERS as contracting agencies for the provision of benefits to their employees. Existing law authorizes retirement systems to enter into agreements to provide certain reciprocal benefits to employees that are employed by other agencies that are parties to the agreement if the employees meet specified requirements, a practice commonly referred to as reciprocity. Reciprocity provides for the application of the final compensation paid by a subsequent employer to service provided to a prior employer. PERL provides that a public agency that has agreed to reciprocity with PERS also has reciprocity with all other agencies that have entered into those agreements with PERS, among others. PERL requires the Board of Administration of PERS to ensure that a contracting agency that creates a significant increase in actuarial liability as a result of increased compensation paid to a nonrepresented employee bears the associated liability, except as specified, including a portion that would otherwise be borne by another contracting agency. PERL requires the system actuary to assess an increase in liability, in this regard, to the employer that created it at the time the increase is determined and to make adjustments to that employer's contribution rates to account for the increased liability. This bill would require that an agency participating in PERS that increases the compensation of a member who was previously employed by a different agency to bear all actuarial liability for the action, if it results in an increased actuarial liability beyond what would have

been reasonably expected for the member. The bill would require, in this context, that the increased actuarial liability be in addition to reasonable compensation growth that is anticipated for a member who works for an employer or multiple employers over an extended time. The bill would require, if multiple employers cause increased liability, that the liability be apportioned equitably among them. The bill would apply to an increase in actuarial liability, as specified, due to increased compensation paid to an employee on and after January 1, 2019.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1038 (Leyva D) California Fair Employment and Housing Act: violations: personal liability.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 8/27/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits discrimination and harassment in employment based on certain factors, including race, religious creed, gender, or sex. Existing law prohibits discharging or discriminating against a person who has opposed any practices prohibited by these provisions or has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding for a violation of these provisions. This bill would impose personal liability on specified employees for certain actions in connection with violating the prohibition against discharging or discriminating against a person who has opposed any practices prohibited by these provisions or has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding for a violation.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1060 (Mendoza D) Public Employees' Retirement Law: employer contributions: notification.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides pension and other benefits to members of PERS. PERL requires certain public employers to contribute moneys to PERS. Existing law prohibits the state, school employers, and contracting agencies, as defined, from refusing to pay the employers' contribution as required by PERL. This bill would require a contracting agency that fails to make a required contribution to PERS to notify members of the delinquency within 30 days, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1062 (Mendoza D) Retirement systems: employer contributions: notification.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provide pension and other benefits to their respective members. Both STRS and PERS are funded by employer and employee contributions and investment returns. This bill would require certain employers that fail to make a required employer contribution to STRS or PERS to notify members of the delinquency within 30 days, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1069 (Mendoza D) Workers' compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 his or her employment. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to replace obsolete references in the workers' compensation laws when those laws are being amended for any purpose. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1083 (Mitchell D) Resource family approval.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 935, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval program, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law requires foster care providers to have resource family approval by December 31, 2019, and makes existing foster care certifications, licenses, and approvals inoperative as of that date, except as specified. Existing law requires public and private child placement agencies to provide existing foster care providers with certain information regarding the resource family approval program, including, among other things, notice that in order to care for a foster child, resource family approval is required by December 31, 2019. This bill would extend the deadline by which foster care providers are required to have resource family approval to December 31, 2020, and extend the operation of current certifications, licenses, and approvals until that date. The bill would authorize an applicant who withdraws a resource family application before its approval or denial to resubmit the application within 12 months, as provided. The bill would also require public and private placing agencies to provide existing foster care providers with the information regarding the resource family approval program as described above, including the revised deadline, by July 1, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1085 (Skinner D) Public employees: leaves of absence: exclusive bargaining representative service.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 893, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, the 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, specified local public agencies, and their employees. Existing law establishes other requirements relating to labor relations that are

applicable to certain 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. Existing law requires the California State University, the governing board of a school district, and the governing board of a community college district to grant specified employees a leave of absence without loss of compensation, as specified, for the purpose of enabling the employee to serve as an elected officer of specified employee organizations. This bill would require public employers, subject to the acts described above, and specified public employers of transit workers, upon request of the exclusive representative of an employee, to grant reasonable leaves of absence without loss of compensation or other benefits for the purpose of enabling employees to serve as stewards or officers of the exclusive representative, or of any statewide or national employee organization with which the exclusive representative is affiliated. The bill would specify that leave may be granted on a full-time, part-time, periodic, or intermittent basis, in accordance with certain procedures. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1086 (Atkins D) Workers' compensation: firefighters and peace officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 734, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law specifies the time period within which various proceedings may be commenced under provisions of law relating to workers' compensation. With certain exceptions, a proceeding to collect death benefits is required to be commenced within one year from several circumstances, including, but not limited to, from the date of death if it occurs within one year from the date of injury. Existing law prohibits proceedings from being commenced more than one year after the date of death, and generally not more than 240 weeks from the date of injury. Existing law, for specified deceased members, including peace officers and active firefighting members, extends until January 1, 2019, the time period to commence proceedings to collect death benefits, if the proceedings are brought by, or on behalf of, a person who was a dependent on the date of death, from 240 weeks from the date of injury to no later than 420 weeks from the date of injury, not to exceed one year after the date of death for certain injuries, as specified. This bill would delete the January 1, 2019, date of repeal operation of the above-referenced extension.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1123 (Jackson D) Disability compensation: paid family leave.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 849, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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. Under existing law, an individual who is entitled to leave under FMLA and CFRA is required to take Family Temporary Disability Insurance leave concurrent with leave taken under FMLA and CFRA. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2021, expand the scope of the family temporary disability insurance program to include time off to participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty, as defined, or call to covered active duty of the individual's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the armed forces of the United States, as specified. The bill would, when an employee for the first time requests leave because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, or notification of an impending call or order to covered active duty, of the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the armed forces of the United States, authorize the Employment

Development Department to require the employee to provide a copy of the covered active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military that indicates that the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent is in the armed forces of the United States, is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty, and the dates of the covered active duty service. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1124 (Leyva D) Public Employees' Retirement System: collective bargaining agreements: disallowed compensation.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 a member's benefits are erroneously calculated by the state or a contracting agency. The bill would require the system, upon determining on or after January 1, 2019, or on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted his or her administrative or legal remedies, that compensation for an employee member reported by the state or a contracting agency conflicts with specified law, to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation. The bill would require the contributions made on the disallowed compensation, for active members, to be credited against future contributions on behalf of the state or contracting agency that reported the disallowed compensation and would require that state or contracting agency to return to the member any contributions paid by the member. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1195 (Portantino D) Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act: health benefit plans.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1009, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, governs the funding and provision of postemployment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their beneficiaries. Existing law requires the board to approve an employee association health benefit plan previously approved by the board in the 1987-88 contract year or prior, if the plan continues to meet the minimum standards prescribed by the board. Existing law authorizes the California Correctional Peace Officer Association Health Benefits Trust to offer different health benefit plan designs with varying premiums in different areas of the state. This bill would also authorize the Peace Officers Research Association of California Insurance and Benefits Trust to offer different health benefit plan designs with varying premiums in different areas of the state. The bill would prohibit the trustees of these health benefit plan trusts from using geographic regions that are different from the geographic regions established by the board for the regional premiums authorized for contracting agencies, except as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1284 (Jackson D) Employers: annual report: pay data.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/8/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. on 8/15/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Existing law establishes within the department the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is vested with the general duty of enforcing various labor laws. Existing law creates the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund, moneys in which, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are available to support the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, including, among other things, enforcement of laws prohibiting wage differentials. This bill would require, on or before September 30, 2019, and on or before September 30 each year thereafter, a private employer that has 100 or more employees and who is required to file an annual Employer Information Report under federal law, to submit a pay data report to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing that contains specified wage information. The bill would impose specified civil penalties on any employer who does not comply with the reporting requirement, and would require any penalties collected to be deposited into the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund, to be allocated upon appropriation by the Legislature to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce wage differential laws. The bill would authorize the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, if the department does not receive the required report from an employer, to seek an order requiring the employer to comply, as specified. The bill would require the department to maintain the pay data reports for a minimum of 10 years and make it unlawful for any officer or employee of the department to make public in any manner whatever any individually identifiable information obtained from this report, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1343 (Mitchell D) Employers: sexual harassment training: requirements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 956, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. The act requires employers with 50 or more employees to provide at least 2 hours of prescribed training and education regarding sexual harassment, abusive conduct, and harassment based upon gender, as specified, to all supervisory employees within 6 months of their assumption of a supervisory position and once every 2 years, as specified. This bill would instead require an employer who employs 5 or more employees, including temporary or seasonal employees, to provide at least 2 hours of sexual harassment training to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of sexual harassment training to all nonsupervisory employees by January 1, 2020, and once every 2 years thereafter, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to develop or obtain 1-hour and 2-hour online training courses on the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace, as specified, and to post the courses on the department's Internet Web site. The bill would also require the department to make existing informational posters and fact sheets, as well as the online training courses regarding sexual harassment prevention, available to employers and to members of the public in specified alternate languages on the department's Internet Web site.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1413 (Nielsen R) Public employees' retirement: pension prefunding.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 665, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement System, which provides defined retirement benefits to employees of the state and to employees of other public agencies contracting with the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System for this purpose. The benefits provided by the system are funded by employer and employee contributions and investment returns. This bill would enact the California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust Program and establish the California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust Fund to allow state and local public agency employers that provide a defined benefit pension plan to their employees to prefund their required pension contributions. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**SB 1433 (Moore R) County employees' retirement: Deferred Retirement Option Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. P.E. & R. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions for the purpose of providing pension and death benefits to county and district employees. Existing law creates the Deferred Retirement Option Program within CERL to provide eligible members who elect to participate in the program access to a lump sum or monthly payments for a specified period in addition to a monthly retirement allowance. This bill, on and after January 1, 2019, would prohibit a county or district from allowing a member to participate in a Deferred Retirement Option Program who was not participating in the program on or before December 31, 2018. The bill would also prohibit a county or district from establishing a new or additional Deferred Retirement Option Program.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Human Resources

**Libraries**

**SCA 3 (Dodd D) Local government financing: public libraries: voter approval.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/6/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 that include a tax rate to service bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district, community college district, or county office of education for school facilities and approved by 55% of the voters of the district or county voting on the proposition at an election. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit for a rate imposed by a city, county, city and county, or special district to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund public library facilities, that is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable, if the proposition meets specified requirements. This bill contains other related

provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Libraries

**Long Beach Gas and Oil**

**AB 33 (Quirk D) 2017 northern California wildfires.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 7/5/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges. The existing restructuring of the electrical services industry provides for the issuance of rate reduction bonds by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for the recovery of transition costs, as defined, by electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to issue financing orders, to support the issuance of recovery bonds, as defined, by the recovery corporation, as defined, secured by a dedicated rate component, to finance the unamortized balance of the regulatory asset awarded Pacific Gas and Electric Company in commission Decision 03-12-035. This bill would revise and recast the law regarding the issuance of financing orders to authorize the commission, upon application by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, to issue financing orders to support the issuance of recovery bonds to finance costs, in excess of insurance proceeds, incurred, or that are expected to be incurred, by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, excluding fines and penalties, related to the wildfires that occurred in northern California in 2017, as provided. This bill contains other provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 726 (Holden D) Energy.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/12/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The existing restructuring of the electrical industry within the Public Utilities Act provides for the establishment of the Electricity Oversight Board and the Independent System Operator (ISO) and requires the ISO to ensure efficient and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid. Certain existing law prohibits the ISO from entering into a multistate entity or regional organization unless the ISO receives approval from the Electricity Oversight Board. Other existing law states the intent of the Legislature to provide for the evolution of the ISO into a regional organization to promote the development of regional electricity transmission markets in the western states. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 provided for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization, with the approval of the Legislature, pursuant to a specified process, and repealed or made inoperative those other provisions of existing law relating to the ISO entering into a multistate entity or transforming into a regional organization. This bill would repeal the existing law governing the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization adopted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 and replace it with provisions authorizing the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization if the ISO governing board undertakes certain steps and the Commission on Regional Grid Transformation, which the bill would create, makes specified findings by December 31, 2018. The bill would make inoperative other provisions of existing law relating to the ISO entering into a multistate entity or transforming into a regional organization unless the Commission on Regional Grid Transformation does not make the specified findings by that date. The bill would make existing provisions relating to the formation of advisory committees to the ISO governing board, the adoption of

maintenance, repair, and replacement standards for transmission facilities, requiring the ISO to conduct performance reviews following certain major outages, and establishing the Electricity Oversight Board and specifying its responsibilities inoperative if the Commission on Regional Grid Transformation makes the specified findings. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission 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 commission 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 achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. The program additionally requires each local publicly owned electric utility to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the procurement requirements established by the program. The program, consistent with the goals of procuring the least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources that meet project viability principles, requires that all retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a balanced portfolio of electricity products from specified categories of eligible renewable energy resources. The provisions defining these categories and imposing this obligation on retail sellers are referred to as the portfolio content requirements. This bill would require the commission, by March 31, 2018, to require electrical corporations with more than 100,000 service connections in California to procure tax-advantaged renewable resources, as defined, in an amount specified by the commission that are over and above those resources necessary to meet the procurement requirements for the applicable renewables portfolio standard compliance period if the commission makes specified determinations. The bill would require each electrical corporation, in procuring tax-advantaged renewable resources, to give priority to projects that provide flexible and controllable eligible renewable energy resources that support the grid management needs of the Independent System Operator or that can displace conventional generation in locally constrained resource areas. The bill would require that an electrical corporation submit executed contracts for tax-advantaged renewable resources to the commission for review by no later than September 1, 2018, and require the commission to act on all final contracts by December 31, 2018. The bill would provide that the procurement of tax-advantaged renewable resources pursuant to this authority would be on behalf of retail end-use customers of all retail sellers and would require the commission to authorize an electrical corporation to recover expenses for the procurement subject to certain conditions. The bill would authorize an electric service provider or community choice aggregator meeting certain requirements to elect to provide its proportionate share of tax-advantaged renewable resources specified by the commission that would otherwise be procured by an electrical corporation and would reduce the procurement obligation of the electrical corporation in the event of such an election. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 1088 (Eggman D) Multifamily residential housing: energy programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the Energy Commission to carry out studies, technical assessments, research projects, and data collection directed to reducing wasteful, inefficient, unnecessary, or uneconomic uses of energy. The Energy Conservation Act of 2001 states the intent of the Legislature to establish incentives in the form of grants and loans to low-income residents, small businesses, and residential property owners for constructing and retrofitting buildings to be more energy efficient. The act requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to undertake certain actions for the purpose of full or partial funding of an eligible construction or retrofit project. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 requires the Energy Commission to establish annual targets for statewide energy efficiency savings and demand reduction that will achieve a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers by January 1, 2030, including measures specific to disadvantaged communities, as specified. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, by March 1, 2010, to establish a regulatory proceeding to develop

and implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California’s existing residential and nonresidential building stock. This bill would require the Energy Commission, by January 1, 2020, and in consultation with relevant state agencies and the public, to establish nonbinding statewide targets that are cost effective and feasible for reducing energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases from multifamily residential properties by January 1, 2030, taking into consideration the state’s requirements for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and the climate equity, doubling of energy efficiency, and increased use of renewable energy resources requirements set forth in the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. The bill would require the Energy Commission, as part of its ongoing comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California’s existing residential and nonresidential building stock, to consult with relevant entities, including, among others, an expert advisory committee established by the Energy Commission pursuant to the bill. The bill would, pursuant to that consultation, require the Energy Commission to do all of the following: (1) by January 1, 2020, develop statewide strategies and recommendations to better leverage existing and new programs and funding resources to accelerate integrated distributed energy resource, water, and health and safety improvement programs available to multifamily residential properties and low-income multifamily properties to achieve the state’s requirements for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and the climate equity, doubling of energy efficiency, and increased use of renewable energy resources requirements of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, (2) by January 1, 2020, identify best practices from model programs, funding mechanisms, workforce development strategies, and a recommended action plan, and (3) by January 1, 2020, identify and implement ways to enhance the Energy Upgrade California Web site, or other appropriate statewide Web sites, to create a statewide Web site subcomponent for owners of multifamily residential properties and for residents of multifamily residential properties that identifies applicable distributed energy resource and water programs and points of contact. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the expert advisory committee, to report to the Legislature, by January 1, 2019, on the strategies developed pursuant to this requirement along with any recommendations for legislative action that may need to be taken to implement those strategies. The bill would require the Energy Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the PUC, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Community Services and Development, and other relevant entities, to develop strategies by January 1, 2019, for standardized income eligibility verification processes for distributed energy resources and water programs and would require the Energy Commission to include the strategies and progress made in implementing them in its report to the Legislature. The bill would enact other related provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 1775 (Muratsuchi D) State lands: leasing: oil and gas.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/8/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 310, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/8/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 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. Existing law authorizes the commission to let leases for the extraction of oil and gas from coastal tidelands or submerged lands in state waters and beds of navigable rivers and lakes within the state in accordance with specified provisions of law. This bill would prohibit the commission or a local trustee, as defined, of granted public trust lands from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018. The bill would require the commission or a local trustee when approving or disapproving any lease renewal, extension, amendment, or modification authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018, to follow a specified process. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prevent specified activities, including, among others, issuance by the commission of leases pursuant to exceptions applicable to the California Coastal Sanctuary described above. The bill would authorize the commission to establish regulations for the implementation of these provisions. By adding to the duties of local agencies when approving or disapproving leases, this bill would impose a state-mandated local

program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2278 (Berman D) Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes a local government to receive a bill credit, as specified, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to approve a rate tariff for the benefiting account. Existing law provides specific rules for the calculation of these bill credits. Under existing law, an electrical corporation is obligated to provide a bill credit to a benefiting account designated by a local government only until the combined statewide cumulative rated generating capacity of all eligible renewable generating facilities within the service territories of the state's 3 largest electrical corporations reaches 250 megawatts. Existing law provides that any bill credit applicable to a benefiting account is credited to the generation component of electricity usage charges and reduces the bill up to the amount of those charges during a billing cycle. If the bill credit exceeds the generation component in a billing cycle, the surplus is carried over as a financial credit to the next billing cycle, except that when the last billing cycle of a 12-month period is reached, any remaining credit is reset to zero. These provisions are known as the Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. This bill would revise how the bill credit is calculated, as specified, and, for these purposes, would require the electrical corporation, until January 1, 2044, to use the time-of-use periods and seasonal definitions that were in effect on January 1, 2017. The bill would require a tariff approved by the commission as part of the program to remain in effect for the operating life of the associated eligible renewable generating facility. The bill would repeal the requirement that when the last billing cycle of a 12-month period is reached, any remaining credit is reset to zero. The bill would prohibit the commission from implementing its provisions unless the commission determines that the implementation of these provisions would not result in cost shifting among customers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2404 (O'Donnell D) Oil Trust Fund.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2569 (Arambula D) Electricity rates.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law prohibits the commission from requiring or permitting an electrical corporation from employing mandatory or default time-variant pricing, as defined, for any residential customer, except that beginning January 1, 2018, the commission may require or authorize an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use pricing to residential customers, subject to specified limitations and conditions. Existing law requires that the commission first explicitly consider evidence addressing the extent to which hardship will be caused to customers living in hot, inland areas, and residential customers living in areas with hot summer weather before it requires or authorizes an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use rates for residential customers. This bill would prohibit the commission from requiring or authorizing an electrical corporation to employ default time-of-use rates for residential customers in hot climate zones who are projected to experience bill increases of at least 20% in 2 or more summer months, except with the customers' affirmative consent. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2828 (Friedman D) Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 agriculture 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:** Long Beach Gas and Oil, Water Department

**AB 2864 (Limón D) Coastal resources: oil spills.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/8/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 311, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the regulation of development of certain lands within the coastal zone, as defined. Under the act, the California Coastal Commission generally has primary responsibility for the implementation of the act and is designated as the state coastal zone planning and management agency for any and all purposes, and is authorized to exercise any and all powers

set forth in the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 or any other federal act that relates to the planning or management of the coastal zone. This bill, for spills affecting coastal resources, would require the administrator to invite the California Coastal Commission or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable according to jurisdiction, to participate in the natural resource damage assessment process regarding injuries to coastal resources and potential restoration and mitigation measures for inclusion in the damage assessment and restoration plan. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 2981 (Cervantes D) Utility service franchises: Franchise Act of 1937.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Franchise Act of 1937 provides for the granting of franchises to provide certain utility services by the legislative body of a municipality. This bill would make a nonsubstantive revision to the provision naming the act.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 3123 (Limón D) Utilities owned by municipal corporations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility and authorizes a municipal corporation to operate a public utility within or without the corporate limits when necessary to supply the municipality, or its inhabitants or any portion thereof, with the service desired. Existing law defines "public utility" for these purposes. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision defining "public utility."

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 3146 (Holden D) Oil and gas: well records and testing requirements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/29/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells. Existing law requires an owner or operator of a well to keep, or cause to be kept, and requires the operator to file with the district deputy at specified times, a careful and accurate log, core record, and history of the drilling of the well. Existing law provides that a person who fails to comply with specific laws relating to the regulation of oil or gas operations, including failing to furnish a report or record, or rendering a false report, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally require the owner or operator to keep, or cause to be kept, a history of the maintenance and repair of the well. Because a violation of this requirement 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:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AB 3182 (Cooley D) Oil and gas: well abandonment.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 operator of a well to file a written notice of intention to commence well abandonment with, and prohibits any abandonment until approval is given by, the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or district deputy. Under existing law, the notice is deemed approved if the supervisor or district deputy fails to respond to the notice in writing within 10 working days from receipt and is deemed canceled if operations have not commenced within one year of receipt. This bill would extend the time period to commence abandonment operations from one year to 24 months before the notice is deemed canceled.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**AJR 29 (Limón D) Oil and gas: offshore drilling: operations: leases.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 1/30/2018

**Status:** 3/5/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 19, Statutes of 2018

**Location:** 3/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would provide that the Legislature strongly and unequivocally supports the current federal prohibition on new oil and gas drilling in federal waters offshore California, opposes the Trump administration's proposal to remove safety and environmental protections related to offshore drilling operations, and opposes the Trump administration's proposed leasing plan that would expose the state to new offshore drilling. The measure would also urge the United States Secretary of the Interior to remove California from that proposed leasing plan, and would request that the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management hold more than one public hearing on the plan in the State of California to ensure that all Californians have an opportunity to have their voices heard.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**HR 70 (Baker R) Relative to offshore drilling.**

**Introduced:** 1/12/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PRINT on 1/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would resolve that the Assembly of the State of California supports the prohibition of new oil or gas drilling in federal waters offshore California consistent with the California Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1994. The Assembly of the State of California urges President Trump and Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke to exempt federal waters off the California's coast from the planned new oil leases, thereby protecting California's coast from the increased risks of oil spills that could result from increased exploration and drilling.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 100 (De León D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: emissions of greenhouse gases.**

**Introduced:** 1/11/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)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 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% 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 Legislature has found and declared that its intent in implementing the program is to attain, among other targets for sale of eligible renewable resources, the target of 50% of total retail sales of electricity by December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the above-described legislative findings and declarations to state that the goal of the program is to achieve that 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. The 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 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 834 (Jackson D) State lands: leasing: oil and gas.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/8/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 309, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/8/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 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. Existing law authorizes the commission to let leases for the extraction of oil and gas from coastal tidelands or submerged lands in state waters and beds of navigable rivers and lakes within the state in accordance with specified provisions of law. This bill would prohibit the commission or a local trustee, as defined, of granted public trust lands from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018. The bill would require the commission or a local trustee when approving or disapproving any lease renewal, extension, amendment, or modification authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018, to follow a specified process. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prevent specified activities, including, among others, issuance by the commission of leases pursuant to exceptions applicable to the California Coastal Sanctuary described above. The bill would authorize the commission to establish regulations for the implementation of these provisions. By adding to the duties of local agencies when approving or disapproving leases, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 901 (Dodd D) Wildfires.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 626, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the Office of Emergency Services, to divide the state into mutual aid regions for the more effective application, administration, and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities. Existing law authorizes the Office of Emergency Services to coordinate response and recovery operations in the mutual aid regions. The Budget Act of 2018 appropriated \$99,376,000 to the Office of Emergency Services for purposes of local assistance. Of those funds, \$25,000,000 was made available, pursuant to a schedule, for equipment and technology that improves the mutual aid system. Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) to administer various programs, including grant programs, relating to forest health and wildfire protection. This bill would revise the Budget Act of 2018 to provide that the \$25,000,000 described above shall be applied to support activities directly related to regional response and readiness. The bill would provide that these activities include predeployment of Office of Emergency Services fire and rescue and local government resources that are part of the California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System or additional resources upon the authority and approval of the Office of Emergency Services to meet the requirements for state resources called up for predisaster and disaster response. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 961 (Allen D) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 559, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law establishes procedures for the formation of infrastructure financing districts, enhanced infrastructure financing districts, infrastructure and revitalization financing districts, and community revitalization and investment authorities, as specified, to undertake various economic development projects, including financing public facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law authorizes the issuance of bonds for the funding of these purposes, and, in the case of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, requires voter approval, as specified, for the issuance of those bonds. Existing law, the Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate, under specified circumstances, tax revenues of that entity to the district, including revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law. This bill would enact the Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, which would similarly authorize a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate tax revenues of that entity to the district, including revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, if the area to be financed is within one-half mile of a major transit stop, as specified, and, among other things, certain conditions relating to housing and the infrastructure financing plan are or will be met. The bill would authorize bonds to be issued for the purposes of the Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act without voter approval. The bill would require an enhanced infrastructure financing district utilizing these provisions to follow specific notice, protest, and election proceedings for the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 1088 (Dodd D) Safety, reliability, and resiliency planning: general rate case cycle.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 7/5/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, after a hearing, to require every public utility to construct, maintain, and operate its line, plant, system, equipment, apparatus, tracks, and premises in a manner so as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of its employees, passengers, customers, and the public. Existing law requires electrical corporations to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review. Existing law requires the commission to establish standards for disaster and emergency preparedness plans, as specified, and requires an electrical corporation to develop, adopt, and update an emergency and disaster preparedness plan, as specified. This bill would require the office, in consultation with specified public entities, by September 30, 2019, to adopt standards for reducing risks from a major event, as defined. The bill would require those standards to include model policies that may be undertaken by local governments regarding, among other things, defensible space, and actions that may be undertaken by an electrical or gas corporation, a local publicly owned electric or gas utility, or a water utility to reduce the risk of fire occurring during a major event. The bill would require the office to update the standards at least once every 2 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 1147 (Hertzberg D) Offshore oil and gas wells.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 607, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires a person engaging in the drilling, redrilling, or deepening, or in any operation permanently altering the casing, of one or more wells located in submerged lands under ocean waters within the jurisdiction of the state to file with the State Oil and Gas Supervisor a blanket indemnity bond for a specified amount to cover all of the operator's operations in any of those wells. Existing law requires a person who operates one or more of those wells to provide an additional amount of security acceptable to the supervisor covering the full costs of plugging and abandoning all of the operator's wells. Existing law requires the supervisor to determine the additional amount of the security required of each operator based on his or her determination of the reasonable costs of that plugging and abandonment. This bill would require the supervisor to provide the operator with an opportunity to submit a cost estimate for his or her consideration before he or she determines the requisite additional amount of the security. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 1370 (Stern D) Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. U. & E. on 8/24/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires that moneys collected by the commission from a gas corporation serving the Los Angeles Basin, pursuant to any settlement, unless restricted by a court for another purpose, abatement order, fine, or penalty relating to the well failure at the Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility be deposited in the Aliso Canyon Recovery Account. Existing law authorizes moneys in the account to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of mitigating impacts on local air quality, public health, and ratepayers resulting from the well failure at Aliso Canyon. This bill would require that moneys collected by the commission, a state agency, or the Attorney General pursuant to any settlement, unless restricted by a court for another purpose, abatement order, fine, or penalty relating to the well failure at the Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility be deposited in the Aliso Canyon Recovery Account. The bill would additionally authorize moneys in the account to be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of promoting energy efficiency and decreasing reliance on fossil fuels in the Los Angeles Basin, the boundaries of which the bill would expand, as specified. The bill would require that priority be given to greenhouse gas mitigation projects that are located within the Los Angeles Basin.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SB 1489 (Stern D) California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018: water recycling.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 4/12/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

If approved by the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election as Proposition 68, the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018 would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 for the purpose of financing a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access program. The proposed bond act requires \$100,000,000 to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes relating to water recycling and prohibits the money from being used to provide financial assistance to any water recycling project used to augment water supplies by discharging recycled water into a surface water reservoir that supplies water directly to a treatment facility for a water supply system that serves domestic uses. This bill, operative only if Proposition 68 is approved by the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, would add language to the provisions enacted by the proposition to eliminate this prohibition on using this \$100,000,000 in bond funds for the purpose of water recycling for projects that augment surface water reservoirs that supply water directly to treatment facilities that serve domestic uses. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Long Beach Gas and Oil

**SR 73 (McGuire D) Relative to a new 5-year National Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program on the Outer Continental Shelf.**

**Introduced:** 1/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 1/25/2018

**Status:** 2/5/2018-Read. Adopted. (Ayes 29. Noes 4.)

**Location:** 2/5/2018-S. ADOPTED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This bill would resolve that the Senate strongly urges the President and the Congress of the United States to permanently safeguard and protect the Pacific coast's Outer Continental Shelf from new oil and gas leasing, and declares the Senate's unequivocal support for the current federal prohibition on new oil or gas drilling in federal waters offshore of the Pacific coast, its opposition to the proposed 5-year National Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program on the Outer Continental Shelf or any attempts to modify that prohibition, and its determination to consider any appropriate actions to maintain the current prohibition.

**Position:** Watch

**Parks Rec and Marine**

**AB 18 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Healing arts: Licensed Physicians and Dentists from Mexico Pilot Program.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 8/14/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Licensed Physicians and Dentists from Mexico Pilot Program, allows licensed physicians and dentists from Mexico to be issued a license by the Medical Board of California or the Dental Board of California to practice medicine or dentistry in California for a period not to exceed 3 years and establishes requirements for the participants in the program, including that a physician from Mexico, before leaving Mexico, is required to satisfactorily complete a 6 months orientation program that addressees specified topics and is approved by the Medical Board of California. Existing law also requires dentists that participate in the program to enroll and complete an orientation program that focuses on specified topics. This bill would remove the requirement that the orientation program for physicians be 6 months in length. The bill would require the Medical Board of California and the Dental Board of California to convene interested parties meetings in order for the boards to determine and establish the appropriate duration of the orientation programs under their respective oversights. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1097 (Levine D) State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, as defined, at any picnic area designated by a posted sign or any other means by the Department of Parks and Recreation on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste at these designated picnic areas, with certain exceptions, as specifically provided. 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:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1483 (Daly D) Housing-Related Parks Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 3/28/2017

**Status:** 9/20/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Housing-Related Parks Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, which provides grants for the creation, development, or rehabilitation of park and recreation facilities to cities, counties, and cities and counties. Existing law requires the department, to the extent that funds are available, to determine the base grant amount to be provided to any city, county, or city and county that meets specified criteria. Existing law establishes the Housing Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account within the Housing and Emergency

Shelter Trust Fund of 2006 to receive funds for the program. This bill would appropriate \$50,000,000 from the General Fund to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account for these purposes.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Housing, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1762 (Steinorth R) State parks: visitors: animals: dogs.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 908, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation administers and manages the state park system. Existing law permits visitors to bring animals into units of the state park system when the Director of Parks and Recreation determines that it is in the public interest, subject to certain conditions. This bill would require the department to establish and maintain on its Internet Web site a comprehensive, up-to-date list of each unit with information on whether the unit or a portion of the unit allows dogs and additional specified information.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 1766 (Maienschein R) Swimming pools: public safety.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 2/21/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 270, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the regulation of private swimming pools. Existing law also provides for the regulation of public swimming pools by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires the provision of lifeguard services at any public swimming pool that is of wholly artificial construction and for the use of which a direct fee, as defined, is imposed. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would require those public swimming pools, as defined, that are required to provide lifeguard services and that charge a direct fee to additionally provide an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) during pool operations, as specified. Because the failure to comply with these provisions would be a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to issue best practices guidelines related to pool safety at K-12 schools, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2137 (Mayes R) Regional park and open-space districts: general manager: powers.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/19/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 278, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law generally authorizes the general manager of any park or open-space district, with district board approval, to bind the district, in accordance with board policy, and without advertising, for the payment for supplies, materials, labor, or other valuable consideration for any purpose in amounts not exceeding \$25,000. However, existing law grants that authority to the general managers of the East Bay Regional Park District, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, and the Sonoma County

Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District with respect to the payment of amounts not exceeding \$50,000. This bill would instead make \$50,000 the limit by which the general manager of any park or open space district, with district board approval, may bind the district, in accordance with board policy that has been adopted in an open meeting, and without advertising, for the payment for supplies, materials, labor, or other valuable consideration for any purpose. The bill would authorize the district, by action of the board in an open meeting, to increase the amount by which the general manager of the district may bind the district above that limit, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2175 (Aguiar-Curry D) Vessels: removal.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes any peace officer, as described, or any lifeguard or marine safety officer employed by a county, city, or district, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, a public waterway in certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a peace officer or marine safety officer, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel, as described, from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, public property within the territorial limits in which the officer may act, under specified circumstances relating to the use of the vessel in the commission of a crime. The bill would authorize a court to order a person convicted of a crime involving the use of a vessel that is removed and impounded pursuant to these provisions to pay the costs of towing and storage of the vessel and any related administrative costs imposed in connection with the removal, impoundment, storage, or release of the vessel.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine, Police Department

**AB 2191 (O'Donnell D) Ocean Protection Council: White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 6/13/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with respect to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Existing law requires the council to develop and implement a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program. This bill would require the council, upon the appropriation of funding by the Legislature, to develop and implement a White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program to award grants to academic institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit corporations engaged and experienced in, and local agencies assisting with, research regarding white sharks and to local agencies engaged in operations to promote public safety on California's beaches.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2369 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Fishing: marine protected areas: violations.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 189, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) establishes the Marine Life Protection Program to reexamine and redesign California’s marine protected area system. Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to prepare, and the Fish and Game Commission to adopt, a master plan that guides the adoption and implementation of the program. Under the MLPA, the commission is authorized to regulate commercial and recreational fishing and any other taking of marine species in marine protected areas, but the taking of a marine species in a marine life reserve, a type of marine protected area, is prohibited for any purpose, including recreational and commercial fishing, except as authorized by the commission for scientific purposes. This bill would expand the applicability of a misdemeanor for a violation of this regulation from a person who holds a commercial passenger fishing boat license to a person who is operating a boat or vessel licensed as a commercial passenger fishing boat at the time of the violation. 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:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2445 (O'Donnell D) Public health: retail sale of dogs, cats, and rabbits.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/2/2018

**Status:** 7/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 145, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a pet store operator, as defined, to comply with laws governing, among other things, the care and sale of, animals in a pet store. Existing law prohibits, commencing January 1, 2019, a pet store operator from selling a live dog, cat, or rabbit in a pet store unless the animal was obtained from a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group, as specified. Existing law imposes, effective January 1, 2019, a civil penalty on a pet store operator who violates these prohibitions. This bill would additionally require a pet store operator to maintain records documenting the health, status, and disposition of each animal for at least 2 years after the animal is sold, and make these records available to specified individuals. This bill would require a pet store operator to provide to the prospective purchaser the pet return policy of the store. The bill would require the organization providing the animal to the pet store, upon request of the pet store operator, to provide the terms of the transfer and information about the animal, as specified. The bill would require a pet store to provide any veterinary records of the animal to a prospective purchaser or purchaser.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 2600 (Flora R) Regional park and open space districts.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/26/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 218, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes proceedings for the formation of a regional park, park and open-space, or open-space district to be initiated pursuant to a petition signed by at least 5,000 electors residing within the proposed district territory and presented to the county board of supervisors, as specified. Existing law also authorizes proceedings for district formation in specified counties to be initiated by resolution of the county board of supervisors adopted after a noticed hearing, and specifies the contents of the resolution. This bill would, in lieu of the petition described above, authorize the formation of a district by the adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of any county or city that contains the territory proposed to be included in the district. The bill would require the resolution to contain certain information, including the methods by which the district would be financed. The bill would require a public hearing before the adoption of the resolution, as provided.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 3015 (Caballero D) Marine terminal operations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/8/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/23/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state freight plan submitted on or before December 31, 2024, to contain additional specified elements relating to the development of transportation infrastructure to support the introduction of intermodal zero-emission and near-zero-emission cargo handling equipment at California seaports and rail yards. The bill would require the agency to undertake certain activities with respect to the development of those additional elements. The bill would require the state board, by June 30, 2023, to develop a technical report with respect to the transition to zero-emission and near-zero-emission cargo handling equipment, as specified, and to consider the report in the preparation of subsequent updates of the scoping plan. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Harbor Department, Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 3116 (Cooley D) Ballast water.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Marine Invasive Species Act, which is administered by the State Lands Commission and generally applies to all vessels carrying or capable of carrying ballast water into the coastal waters of the state after operating outside of the coastal waters of the state and to all ballast water and associated sediments taken on a vessel, imposes specified requirements on the master, owner, operator, or person in charge of one of those vessels to minimize the uptake and release of nonindigenous species, including minimizing the uptake of ballast water in specified areas and under certain circumstances. This bill would also require those persons to minimize the uptake of ballast water in areas designated by the State Lands Commission. The bill would make a nonsubstantive change by deleting an obsolete provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 3133 (Berman D) State Public Works Board.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 8/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 242, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the State Public Works Board, which includes the Director of Finance, the

Director of Transportation, and the Director of General Services. For the purpose of hearing and deciding upon matters related to the issuance of revenue bonds, the Treasurer and the Controller are also members of the board. Existing law requires the Director of Finance or his or her representative to serve as chairperson of the board. Existing law requires the State Public Works Board to, among other things, determine if construction, improvements, and the purchase of equipment shall be undertaken based on a list of considerations. This bill would add the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency as a member of the State Public Works Board for the purpose of hearing and deciding matters related to the acquisition of properties or construction of projects for any department, office, or other unit under the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Agency. This bill would additionally require the chairperson of the board, when the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency is serving as a member of the board, in the case of a vote of the board that results in a tie, to cast the deciding vote.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**AB 3160 (Grayson D) Fire safety.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/9/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 8/9/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires each planning agency to prepare and 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 containing specified elements, including a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with, among other things, wildland and urban fires, as prescribed. Existing law requires that upon the next revision of the housing element of the plan on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas, as defined, and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined. This bill would instead require that the above-described safety element be reviewed and updated as necessary to address that fire risk concurrent with each revision of the housing element of a plan on or after January 1, 2019, and would authorize a local jurisdiction to review and update the safety element upon being classified as a very high fire hazard severity zone without revision of the housing element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**SB 835 (Glazer D) Parks: smoking ban.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related 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, in a unit of the state park system, as defined, or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste 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 836 (Glazer D) State beaches: smoking ban.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related 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 coastal beach or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach 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 952 (Anderson R) Water conservation: local water supplies.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 1/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing provisions of the California Constitution declare the policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of these waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the waters in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require the State Water Resources Control Board to recognize local water agency investment in water supply and will ensure that local agencies receive sufficient credit for these investments in meeting any water conservation or efficiency mandates.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

**SB 998 (Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service: urban and community water systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 891, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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 require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on discontinuation of water service to certain types of residences for nonpayment available in prescribed languages. The bill would require the policy to include certain components, be available on the system's Internet Web site, and be provided to customers in writing, upon request. The bill would provide for enforcement of these provisions, including making a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, and would require the enforcement moneys collected by the board to be deposited in the Safe Drinking Water Account. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. The bill would require an urban and community water system to contact the customer named on the account and provide the customer with the urban and community water system's policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment no less than 7 business days before discontinuation of residential service, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works, Water Department

**SB 1126 (Portantino D) Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group: river ranger program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/13/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 895, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the protection, enhancement, and restoration of rivers in this state. Existing law establishes the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the acquisition, preservation, and improvement of real property within the Santa Monica Mountains zone, as defined. Existing law establishes within the conservancy the Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group and requires, by March 1, 2019, the working group to develop, through watershed-based planning methods and community engagement, a revitalization plan for the Upper Los Angeles River, the tributaries of the Pacoima Wash, Tujunga Wash, and Verdugo Wash, and any additional tributary waterway that the working group determines to be necessary. Existing law requires the revitalization plan to address the unique and diverse needs of the Upper Los Angeles River, Pacoima Wash, Tujunga Wash, and Verdugo Wash, and the communities through which they pass, and to include watershed education programs. This bill would specify the Arroyo Seco as a waterway for the working group to include in the revitalization plan and watershed education programs. The bill would authorize the working group to include representatives from the Cities of La Cañada Flintridge, Pasadena, and South Pasadena. The bill would authorize a representative appointed to the working group to designate an alternate in his or her place. The bill would instead require the revitalization plan to be developed on or before June 30, 2020, and the conservancy to provide a copy of the plan to certain legislative committees by that date. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine

**Police Department**

**AB 3 (Bonta D) Firearms: age restrictions.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 3/7/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the transfer of a firearm to be made through a licensed dealer, except as specifically exempted. Existing law prohibits the sale or transfer of a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 21 years. Existing law also prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person below the age of 18 years. A violation of this prohibition by a dealer is a crime. This bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm by a licensed dealer to any person under 21 years of age. The bill would also make conforming changes to age restrictions on the purchase of ammunition and the issuance of a serial number by the Department of Justice for an assembled firearm. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, 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:** City Prosecutor, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 6 (Obernolte R) Local ballot measures: statement of the measure.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. E. & C.A. on 6/25/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a local government body, when submitting for voter approval a bond measure the security for which constitutes a lien on the property for ad valorem taxes, to provide the voters a statement that includes estimates of tax rates and debt service in connection with the measure. This statement is required to be included in any voter information guide for the bond measure, as specified. This bill would instead require that the statement for a bond measure include the best estimate from official sources of the average annual tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue over the entire duration of the bond debt service, as specified. By imposing new duties on local elections officials, the bill would create 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 173 (Jones-Sawyer D) School safety: peace officer interactions with pupils and nonpupils.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/25/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was ED. on 4/26/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985, requires school districts and county offices of education to be responsible for the overall development of comprehensive school safety plans for its schools operating kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The act establishes the School/Law Enforcement Partnership, comprised of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General, whose duties include, among others, the development of programs and policies necessary to implement the provisions of the Education Code relating to school safety plans. 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. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 324 (Kiley R) Crimes: disorderly conduct.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/18/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 246, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that a person who uses a camera or similar device to photograph, film, or otherwise record an identifiable person under or through their clothing, for the purpose of viewing their body or undergarments for the purpose of sexual gratification, or to record an identifiable person who is in a state of full or partial undress in an area in which they have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without their consent, is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. This bill would define the term "identifiable" for the purpose of these provisions to mean capable of identification, or capable of being recognized, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 359 (Jones-Sawyer D) In-custody informants.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/24/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law defines an in-custody informant to mean a person, other than a codefendant, percipient witness, accomplice, or coconspirator whose testimony is based upon statements made by the defendant while both the defendant and the informant are held within a correctional institution. Existing law prohibits a law enforcement or correctional official from giving, offering, or promising to give any monetary payment in excess of \$50 in return for an in-custody informant’s testimony in any criminal proceeding, as specified. Existing law requires the prosecution to file with the court a written statement prior to trial setting out any and all consideration, as defined, promised to, or received by, the in-custody informant when the prosecution calls an in-custody informant as a witness in any criminal trial. This bill would revise the definition of an in-custody informant to refer to a person, other than a codefendant, percipient witness, accomplice, or coconspirator who provides testimony or information for use in the investigation or prosecution of a defendant based upon statements made by the defendant while both the defendant and the informant are housed within a correctional institution. The bill would require the prosecutor, when the prosecution intends to use information or testimony from an in-custody informant in any criminal prosecution, to file with the court a written statement setting out the substance of all communications between the informant and any member of the prosecution, or a law enforcement or correctional agency, regarding the informant’s possible testimony or participation in information gathering, and setting out any and all consideration impliedly or expressly offered or promised to, or requested or received by, the in-custody informant. The bill would require the statement to contain specified information, including the informant’s complete criminal history, including pending criminal charges or investigations in which the informant is a suspect. The bill would authorize disclosure of the statement to the defense to be denied, restricted, or deferred upon a showing of good cause, as defined. The bill would also revise the definition of consideration for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 931 (Weber D) Criminal procedure: use of force by peace officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 8/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or based upon probable cause, as specified. Existing law authorizes a peace officer to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Existing law does not require an officer to retreat or desist from an attempt to make an arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. This bill would, as of January 1, 2020, require peace officers to attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to deescalate a situation whenever it is safe, feasible, and reasonable to do so. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1120 (Cooper D) Controlled substances: butane.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/1/2017

**Status:** 1/12/2018-Stricken from file.

**Location:** 10/5/2017-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House								

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a person or entity that sells any quantity of specified substances to record the date of sale, product description, purchaser’s identification, and other specified information. Existing law requires the seller to retain this information for a period of 5 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. Existing law requires a person or entity that purchases any quantity of these specified substances to record the date of purchase, product description, and other specified information for a period of 3 years and to present it upon demand by any law enforcement officer or authorized representative of the Attorney General. A violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a person or entity that sells any quantity of nonodorized butane, as defined, to a customer, as defined, to record specified information about the transaction, including the identity of the customer and to maintain that information for 2 years. The bill would, subject to available funds, require the Department of Justice to create a database of butane purchases and to post a notice on its Internet Web site when the database is operational. The bill would require sellers of nonodorized butane to keep hard copy records of nonodorized butane sales and to electronically submit a report to the Department of Justice upon request. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1254 (Wood D) Production or cultivation of a controlled substance: civil penalties.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 7/10/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes a person found to have violated specified provisions of law generally protecting fish and wildlife, water, or other natural resources in connection with the production or cultivation of a controlled substance liable for a civil penalty in addition to any penalties imposed by any other law. Existing law authorizes the imposition of larger fines on a person who violates one of these provisions on specified types of public or private land or while the person was trespassing on public or private land than on a person who violates one of these provisions on land that the person owns, leases, or otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner. With respect to a violation that occurs on land that a person owns, leases, or otherwise uses or occupies with the consent of the landowner, existing law makes each day that a violation occurs or continues to occur a separate violation subject to the additional civil penalty. This bill would also make each day that a violation occurs or continues to occur on the specified types of public or private land or while the person was trespassing on public or private land a separate violation subject to the additional civil penalty.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

**AB 1810 (Committee on Budget) Health.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2018

**Status:** 6/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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 creates the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund for the purposes of paying Medi-Cal providers, providers of drug treatment services for persons infected with HIV, and providers of services for the developmentally disabled, during a fiscal year for which a budget has not yet been enacted or there is a deficiency in the Medi-Cal budget. During a fiscal year in which these payments are necessary, existing law requires the Controller to transfer up to \$1,000,000,000 from the General Fund in the form of loans to the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund, and appropriates \$1,000,000,000 from the Federal Trust Fund to that fund. Existing law requires

those loans to be repaid by debiting the appropriate Budget Act item following a procedure prescribed by the Department of Finance. Upon the enactment of the annual Budget Act or a deficiency bill, existing law requires the Controller to transfer expenditures and unexpended funds in the Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to the appropriate Budget Act item. This bill would require the Controller to make those loan transfers upon order of the Department of Finance. The bill would increase the maximum amount of loan transfers annually from the General Fund to the continuously appropriated Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to \$2,000,000,000, would require the Department of Finance to notify the Legislature within 10 days of authorizing a transfer, and would increase the appropriation from the Federal Trust Fund to the Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund to \$2,000,000,000 during a fiscal year for which a budget has not yet been enacted or when there is a deficiency in the Medi-Cal budget. By increasing the amounts paid into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require a loan to be repaid either in the same fiscal year in which it was made or in the subsequent fiscal year, as specified, by debiting the appropriate Budget Act item or using the proceeds of a supplemental appropriations bill, as determined by the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the Department of Finance, and inform the Controller within 30 days of enactment of the Budget Act or a supplemental appropriations bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 1872 (Voepel R) Firearms: unsafe handguns.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018

**Status:** 6/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 56, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale, or transfer of an unsafe handgun, as defined. Existing law exempts from this prohibition sales to specified law enforcement agencies or other specified government agencies for use by specified employees and sales to specified peace officers. This bill would add to the list of exempt handgun sales the sale to a harbor or port district for use by specified employees, a harbor or port police department, or a harbor or port police officer, as described.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1890 (Levine D) Alcoholic beverage licensees: craft distillers, winegrowers, and beer manufacturers.**

**Introduced:** 1/18/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 9/7/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 293, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/7/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides for the issuance of various categories of alcoholic beverage licenses, including the imposition of fees, conditions, and restrictions in connection with the issuance of those licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Existing law prohibits a licensee from having upon the licensed premises any alcoholic beverages other than the alcoholic beverage for which the licensee is authorized to sell at the premises under his or her license, and makes a violation of this prohibition punishable as a misdemeanor. Existing law authorizes an exception to this prohibition for a licensed winegrower and licensed beer manufacturer that holds a small beer manufacturer's license, whose licensed premises of production are immediately adjacent to each other and which are not branch offices, to share, with the approval of the department, a common licensed area in which the consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted under specified circumstances. This bill would revise this exception to the above-described prohibition to allow a licensed craft distiller, licensed winegrower, and licensed beer manufacturer, in any combination, to, with the approval of the department, share a common licensed area in which the consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted if the licensed premises of production are immediately adjacent to each other, are not branch offices, and only under specified circumstances.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1903 (Gonzalez Fletcher D) Firearms: buyback programs: gift cards.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 2/27/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires that a firearms sale, loan, or transfer be completed through a licensed firearms dealer if neither party to the transaction holds a dealer's license. Existing law exempts several firearms transactions from that requirement, including the sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm to an authorized representative of a government entity as part of an authorized, voluntary program in which the government entity is buying or receiving weapons from private individuals. This bill would, for purposes of a voluntary firearms buyback program, as defined, prohibit a city, city and county, county, or the state, in exchange for a firearm, from dispensing a gift card whose issuer is a seller of goods or services that holds a firearms dealer's license or an ammunition vendor license.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1906 (Irwin D) Information privacy: connected devices.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 860, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a business to take all reasonable steps to dispose of customer records within its custody or control containing personal information when the records are no longer to be retained by the business by shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying the personal information in those records to make it unreadable or undecipherable. Existing law also requires a business that owns, licenses, or maintains personal information about a California resident to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information, to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. Existing law authorizes a customer injured by a violation of these provisions to institute a civil action to recover damages. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2020, would require a manufacturer of a connected device, as those terms are defined, to equip the device with a reasonable security feature or features that are appropriate to the nature and function of the device, appropriate to the information it may collect, contain, or transmit, and designed to protect the device and any information contained therein from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1911 (Lackey R) Child abuse reporting: cross-reporting among local agencies.**

**Introduced:** 1/23/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2029, 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 his or her 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:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**AB 1926 (Lackey R) Restitution centers.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish and operate restitution centers to provide a means for those sentenced to prison to be able to pay their victims' financial restitution. Existing law establishes, in each city, county, or city and county in which a restitution center is established, a restitution center community advisory board made up of specified members, including either the sheriff or the chief of police and 2 public members chosen by the city council or board of supervisors. Members of the board are reimbursed for actual expenses by the department. This bill would require a restitution center community advisory board to include, among others, both the sheriff and the chief of police, if applicable, and 5 public members chosen by the city council or board of supervisors. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1931 (Fong R) Firearms: licenses to carry concealed firearms.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or a chief or other head of a police department of a city or a city and county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm upon proof that the person applying for the license is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, that the applicant satisfies specified residency requirements, and that the applicant has completed a course of specified training. Under existing law, a license issued to carry a concealed firearm is generally valid for any period of time not to exceed 2 years. This bill would make a license issued to carry a concealed firearm valid for any period of time not to exceed 5 years. The bill would make conforming changes.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1932 (Fong R) Firearms: licenses to carry concealed firearms.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or a chief or other head of a municipal police department of a city or a city and county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm upon proof that the person applying for the license is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, that the applicant satisfies specified residency requirements, and that the applicant has completed a course of specified training. Existing law requires the Department of Justice, upon receipt of fingerprints and the prescribed fee from the applicant, to promptly furnish a background check report to the licensing authority including information as to whether the applicant is prohibited from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. This bill would require the department to furnish that background check report to the licensing authority within 60 days of receipt of the fingerprints and fee.

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1948 (Jones-Sawyer D) Interception of electronic communications.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/7/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 294, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/7/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an application for an order authorizing the interception of wire or electronic communications to be made in writing upon the personal oath or affirmation of the Attorney General, Chief Deputy Attorney General, or Chief Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, or of a district attorney or person designated to act as district attorney. Until January 1, 2020, existing law authorizes a court to issue an order authorizing interception of wire or electronic communications if the judge finds, among other things, that there is probable cause to believe an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit one of several offenses, including importing, possessing for sale, transporting, manufacturing, or selling certain controlled substances, as specified. This bill would add fentanyl to the list of controlled substances for which interception of wire or electronic communications may be ordered pursuant to those provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1949 (Santiago D) Explosives: flamethrowing devices.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from using or possessing a flamethrowing device without a valid flamethrowing device permit, as issued by the State Fire Marshal if specified conditions are met. Existing law provides that any person who uses or possesses any flamethrowing device without a valid flamethrowing device permit is guilty of a public offense, as provided. Existing law defines a flamethrowing device as any nonstationary and transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 10 feet. This bill would instead define a Tier I flamethrowing device as any nonstationary and transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 10 feet and would require additional conditions to be met before the State Fire Marshal could issue or renew a permit to use and possess a Tier I flamethrowing device, including that the applicant or permitholder have a valid pyrotechnic operator license. The bill would also define a Tier II flamethrowing device as either any stationary, nonstationary, or transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 2 feet, but not exceeding 10 feet, or any stationary, nonstationary, or transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable gas a distance of at least 10 feet. The bill would prohibit a seller of a Tier I flamethrowing device, subject to criminal penalty, from selling the device to a person who does not possess a valid Tier I flamethrowing device permit. By

expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would, as of January 1, 2018, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a Tier II flamethrowing device in California unless the device bears a specified safety warning. The bill would also provide that a person who sells a flamethrowing device in violation of these provisions is jointly and severally liable in any civil action for damages caused by that device. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1958 (Quirk-Silva D) Firearms: silencers.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 2/8/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it a felony for any person, firm, or corporation to possess a silencer within this state. Existing law exempts specified actions from those provisions, including the manufacture, possession, transportation, or sale or other transfer of silencers to specified law enforcement agencies and military or naval forces by dealers or manufacturers registered under federal law. This bill would further exempt the sale or other transfer of silencers in interstate or foreign commerce to a person or entity outside of this state by dealers or manufacturers registered under federal law from the prohibition on possessing silencers, if the sale or other transfer is in accordance with federal law.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1968 (Low D) Mental health: firearms.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 861, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it a crime for a person who has been taken into custody, assessed, and admitted to a designated facility because he or she is a danger to himself, herself, or others, as a result of a mental health disorder to own a firearm for a period of 5 years after the person is released from the facility. Existing law allows a person who is prohibited from owning a firearm pursuant to these provisions to petition the court for a hearing in which the district attorney is required to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would not be likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner. If the people do not meet this burden, existing law requires the court to order that the person not be subject to this prohibition on the possession of firearms. This bill would prohibit a person who has been taken into custody, assessed, and admitted to a designated facility because he or she is a danger to himself, herself, or others, as a result of a mental health disorder and who was previously taken into custody, assessed, and admitted one or more times within a period of one year preceding the most recent admittance from owning a firearm for the remainder of his or her life. The bill would extend the above hearing process to a person under these provisions. Because a violation of the firearm prohibition 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 Closely

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 1985 (Ting D) Hate crimes: law enforcement policies.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/30/2018

**Status:** 6/13/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 26, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 6/13/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 requires state law enforcement agencies to adopt a framework or other formal policy on hate crimes created by POST. This bill would clarify that a disability is protected under the law regardless of whether it is temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness. The bill would also require any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crime policy or adopts a new hate crime policy to include, among other things, the model policy framework developed by POST and information regarding bias motivation. The bill would allow a local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crime policy or adopts a new hate crime policy to include any of the provisions of a model hate crime policy and other relevant documents developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**[AB 1994](#) (Cervantes D) Sex offenders: county or local custodial facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 811, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires specified sex offenders to register with local law enforcement within five working days of coming into, or changing his or her residence within, a city, county, or city and county. If the person's new address is in a Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation facility or state mental institution, existing law requires an official of the institution to forward the registrant's change of address information to the Department of Justice within 90 days. This bill would instead require the change of address to be forwarded within 15 working days of both receipt and release of the person. The bill would also require an official with a county or local custodial facility that receives or releases a sex offender registrant to forward his or her change of address information to the Department of Justice. By imposing duties on local officials, 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 2058](#) (Chau D) Vehicles: driving under the influence: cannabis.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or drugs from driving a vehicle. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving under the influence and proximately causing bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law defines a drug, for purposes of these provisions, as any substance or combination of substances other than alcohol that can affect the nervous system, brain, or muscles of a person in a manner that impairs the ability to safely drive a vehicle. This bill would recast these provisions to make driving under the influence of cannabis, or driving under the combined influence of cannabis and another drug, each a separate offense, but with no changes to the penalty. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**[AB 2099](#) (Gloria D) Mental health: detention and evaluation.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 258, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, when a person, as a result of mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, he or she may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Under existing law, the facility accepting the person shall require an application in writing stating the circumstances under which the person's condition was called to the attention of the official who took the person into custody. This bill would require a copy of that application to be treated as the original.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2103 (Gloria D) Firearms: license to carry concealed.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 752, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm to an applicant for that license if the applicant is of good moral character, good cause exists for issuance of the license, the applicant meets specified residency requirements, and the applicant has completed a specified course of training, acceptable to the licensing authority. This bill would require that the course of training be at least 8 but not be required to exceed 16 hours. The bill would require the course of training to include instruction on firearm handling and shooting technique and to also include a demonstration by the applicant of shooting proficiency and safe handling of each firearm the applicant will be licensed to carry and to include live-fire exercises conducted on a firing range. The bill would require a licensing authority to establish, and make available to the public, standards it uses when issuing licenses with regards to the live-fire shooting exercises it requires, as specified. By imposing additional requirements on local licensing authorities, 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 2175 (Aguilar-Curry D) Vessels: removal.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/11/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 341, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes any peace officer, as described, or any lifeguard or marine safety officer employed by a county, city, or district, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, a public waterway in certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a peace officer or marine safety officer, while engaged in the performance of official duties, to remove a vessel, as described, from, and, if necessary, store a vessel removed from, public property within the territorial limits in which the officer may act, under specified circumstances relating to the use of the vessel in the commission of a crime. The bill would authorize a court to order a person convicted of a crime involving the use of a vessel that is removed and impounded pursuant to these provisions to pay the costs of towing and storage of the vessel and any related administrative costs imposed in connection with the removal, impoundment, storage, or release

of the vessel.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Fire Department, Parks Rec and Marine, Police Department

**AB 2176 (Jones-Sawyer D) Firearms.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 185, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires a peace officer to take temporary custody of any firearm or other deadly weapon discovered at the scene of a domestic violence incident involving a threat to human life or physical assault, when serving a protective order, or when serving a gun violence restraining order. Existing law requires the officer taking custody of the firearm to give the owner a receipt indicating where the firearm or other deadly weapon can be recovered, the time limit for recovery, and the date after which the owner can recover the firearm or other deadly weapon.This bill would require the receipt to include the name and residential mailing address of the owner of the firearm or other deadly weapon. Because this bill would increase the duties of local law enforcement, it would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2178 (Limón D) Limited service charitable feeding operation.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 489, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities for regulation by the State Department of Public Health, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce those provisions. Existing law defines "food facility" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, as specified. Existing law regulates temporary food facilities and nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities, as specified. Existing law exempts, among others, a nonprofit association that gives or sells food to its members and guests and not to the general public, as specified, from the definition of food facility. A violation of the California Retail Food Code is generally a misdemeanor.This bill would exempt a limited service charitable feeding operation from the definition of food facility. The bill would define that operation as an operation for food service to a consumer solely for providing charity, that is conducted by a nonprofit charitable organization, as defined, and whose food service is limited to any of specified functions. The bill would specify that the operation would not include a temporary food facility or a nonprofit charitable temporary food facility, as specified. The bill would prohibit the operation from providing food service unless it has registered with the local enforcement agency, with specified exceptions involving performance of a certain function or operation in conjunction with a food bank, and would require a limited service charitable feeding operation subject to registration, or a food bank, if applicable, to submit certain information to the agency.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2200 (Patterson R) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/10/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 who has responsibility for residents of an alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility to be subject to a criminal record review prior to that person's involvement in the provision of services, except this requirement would not apply to residents. The bill would require the department to conduct this review, and allow it 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 denying that involvement due to a drug-related conviction.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2214 (Rodriguez D) Recovery residences.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/11/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Existing law also 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. This bill would, among other things, define a "recovery residence" as a residential property that is operated as a cooperative living arrangement to provide an alcohol and drug free environment for persons recovering from alcoholism or drug abuse, or both, who seek a living environment that supports personal recovery. The bill would authorize a recovery residence to demonstrate its commitment to providing a supportive recovery environment by applying and becoming certified by a certifying organization that is approved by the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require an approved certifying organization to, among other things, maintain an affiliation with a national organization recognized by the department, establish and use procedures to administer the application, certification, renewal, and disciplinary processes for a recovery residence, and investigate and enforce violations by a residence of the organization's code of conduct, as provided. The bill would specify the information and documentation that an operator who seeks to have a residence certified is required to submit to an approved certifying organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Police Department

**AB 2222 (Quirk D) Crime prevention and investigation: informational databases: firearms.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 864, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law directs police and sheriffs' departments to submit the description of serialized or uniquely inscribed nonserialized property that has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, or under observation, directly to an automated Department of Justice system. Existing law requires that any information entered into the Department of Justice system regarding a firearm remain in the system until the firearm is found, recovered, no longer under observation, or the record is deemed to have been entered in error. Existing law also requires the costs resulting from this requirement to be reimbursed from funds other than those collected from specified fees relating to firearms. This bill would extend this firearms reporting requirement to all law enforcement agencies in the state, as defined, and would require that the report be entered within 7 days of the agency being notified of the

precipitating event. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2256 (Santiago D) Law enforcement agencies: opioid antagonist.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/6/2018

**Status:** 9/5/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 259, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/5/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacies and wholesalers by the California State Board of Pharmacy within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law also regulates manufacturers. Existing law authorizes a pharmacy to furnish naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonists to a school district, county office of education, or charter school if specified criteria are met. This bill would authorize a pharmacy, wholesaler, or manufacturer to furnish naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonists to a law enforcement agency, as provided.

**Position:** Watch Closely  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2327 (Quirk D) Peace officers: misconduct: employment.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 966, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires each department or agency in this state that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against the personnel of the department or agency. Existing law requires complaints and any reports or findings related to the complaints to be retained for at least 5 years and allows all complaints retained to be maintained in the peace officer's general personnel file or in a separate file designated by the department or agency. This bill would require each department or agency in this state that employs peace officers to make and retain a record of any investigations of misconduct involving a peace officer in his or her general personnel file or separate file designated by the department or agency. The bill would require a peace officer seeking employment with a department or agency to give written permission for the hiring department or agency to view his or her general personnel file or separate file. Because this bill would increase the duties of local law enforcement agencies, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Human Resources, Police Department

**AB 2382 (Gipson D) Firearms: firearm precursor parts.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) 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, 2023, require the sale of firearm precursor parts, as defined, to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. Commencing January 1, 2023, 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. A violation of this provision would be 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:** Support

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**AB 2412 (Arambula D) Police services: capital improvements.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/11/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections and requires the board to, among other things, establish minimum standards for local correctional facilities, as specified. This bill would require the board to administer a grant program for the purposes of constructing, renovating, or relocating police departments. The bill would require that grants be awarded to communities that meet specified requirements, including a population of 30,000 or less and have 25% or more of their census tracts with lower median household incomes, as specified, or areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution or other hazards, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2413 (Chiu D) Tenancy: law enforcement and emergency assistance.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 190, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes a tenant to notify the landlord in writing that he or she or a household member, as defined, was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse and that the tenant intends to terminate the tenancy. If the tenant attaches to the notice a copy of a temporary restraining order or protective order, as specified, a report by a peace officer, as specified, or documentation from a qualified 3rd party, as specified, and satisfies other requirements, the tenant is released from paying rent and other obligations under the lease, subject to certain limitations. This bill would declare void, as contrary to public policy, a provision in a rental or lease agreement that limits or prohibits, or threatens to limit or prohibit, a tenant's, resident's, or other person's right to summon law enforcement assistance or emergency assistance as, or on behalf of, a victim of abuse, a victim of crime, or an individual in an emergency if the tenant, resident, or other person believes that the law enforcement assistance or emergency assistance is necessary to prevent or address the perpetration, escalation, or exacerbation of the abuse, crime, or emergency. The bill would also prohibit a landlord from imposing, or threatening to impose, penalties in this context as well. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would provide that a waiver of these provisions is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable. The bill would prescribe evidentiary presumptions in this connection to be applicable to unlawful detainer actions. The bill would authorize a tenant, resident, or other aggrieved person to seek an injunction for a violation

of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2424 (Lackey R) Peace officers.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/14/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

<b>Dead</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Conf. Conc.</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Vetoed</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines who is a peace officer and specifies the powers of peace officers. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to peace officers.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2469 (Berman D) Alcoholic beverages: beer wholesalers: beer sales.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 492, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Conf. Conc.</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Vetoed</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. Under existing law, any violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is a misdemeanor, as provided. This bill would require a beer wholesaler to comply with specified requirements for any sale or offer of sale of beer within the state. By expanding existing crimes by imposing additional duties on a licensee under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Manager, Financial Management, Police Department

**AB 2513 (Jones-Sawyer D) Controlled substances: narcotics registry.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Desk</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Conf. Conc.</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Vetoed</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires a person who is convicted in this state, or in another state under certain circumstances, of specified offenses involving controlled substances to register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she resides, or the sheriff of the county if he or she resides in an unincorporated area, as specified. The registration consists of a statement in writing signed by the person, giving information required by the Department of Justice, and the fingerprints and photograph of the person. Existing law requires, within 3 days after registering, the law enforcement agency to forward the statement, fingerprints, and photograph to the Department of Justice. A person who knowingly violates the registration requirement and related requirements is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would delete that registration requirement and make conforming changes. The bill would require that the statements, photographs, and fingerprints obtained pursuant to these provisions as they read on January 1, 2018, be destroyed not later than January 1, 2021. By imposing new duties on 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 2532 (Jones-Sawyer D) Infractions: community service.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 9/6/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 280, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/6/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a court to sentence a person convicted of an infraction to perform community service in lieu of the total fine, as defined, that would otherwise be imposed, upon a showing that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the defendant or his or her family. Existing law requires the defendant to perform community service at the hourly rate applicable to community service work performed by criminal defendants. This bill would instead require the court to permit the person to elect to perform community service in lieu of the total fine upon making the above-described showing of hardship to the court. To the extent that the bill would expand the scope of persons performing community service and would increase the duties of county officials, 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 2536 (Chen R) Orange County Property Crime Task Force.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/4/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes local and regional task forces for law enforcement purposes, including, among others, the county sexual assault felony enforcement (SAFE) team program, and county violent crime against women task forces. This bill would establish the Orange County Property Crime Task Force, whose mission would be to identify, arrest, and prosecute the criminals who participate in property crime, and to also increase prevention methods and diversion. The bill would specify the membership of the task force, specify the tasks that the task force would be required to complete, and require the task force to report to the Legislature, as specified. The bill would authorize implementation of the task force only to the extent an appropriation for it is provided in the Budget Act.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2669 (Jones-Sawyer D) Peace officers: communications.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 175, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes various prohibitions against eavesdropping and recording or intercepting certain communications. Violations of these prohibitions are crimes. Under existing law, specified law enforcement officers are not prohibited by those provisions from overhearing or recording any communication that they could lawfully overhear or record prior to January 1, 1968. This bill would add peace officers of the Office of Internal Affairs of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to the list of law enforcement officers to whom the prohibitions described above do not apply.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2778 (Carrillo D) Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act: discipline.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act prohibits any punitive action against a public safety officer, denial of promotion on grounds other than merit, or threat of such treatment, because of the lawful exercise of the rights granted under the act, or the exercise of any rights under any existing administrative grievance procedure. The act further prohibits punitive action, or denial of promotion on grounds other than merit, against any public safety officer who has successfully completed the applicable probationary period without providing an opportunity for administrative appeal. This bill would specify that a public agency should consider education-based alternatives to punitive action against a public safety officer when appropriate.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2781 (Low D) Forensic ballistic and firearms procedures.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 a law enforcement agency, as defined, to obtain ballistic images from firearms and cartridge cases obtained by the agency as specified, and submit those images to the National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network or a comparable automated ballistic identification system used by the agency. 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 2783 (O'Donnell D) Controlled substances: hydrocodone combination products: schedules.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 589, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Existing law classifies hydrocodone as a Schedule II controlled substance. Existing law classifies specified compounds, including some hydrocodone compounds, as Schedule III controlled substances. Existing law imposes stringent prescription requirements on drugs classified as Schedule II, including a limitation on refills, the violation of which are crimes. This bill would reclassify specified hydrocodone combination products as Schedule II controlled substances. By expanding the scope of the existing crimes that apply to Schedule II controlled substances, 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 2860 (Allen, Travis R) Firearms: unsafe handguns.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, subject to exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell a handgun that is not safe. Existing law establishes criteria for determining if a handgun is unsafe. Existing law generally requires manufacturers to submit samples of new handgun models for testing to determine if they are unsafe or may be approved for sale, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe. This bill would repeal all of these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2931 (Patterson R) Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration officials.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local law enforcement agency to cooperate with federal immigration authorities regarding an individual under certain circumstances, including if the individual has been previously convicted of certain crimes or if the individual is arrested and brought before a magistrate on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, as defined, or a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a magistrate makes a specified finding of probable cause to a complaint based on that charge. This bill would add additional qualifying convictions that would authorize local law enforcement to cooperate with federal immigration authorities regarding the individual. The bill would additionally authorize local law enforcement to cooperate with federal immigration authorities regarding an individual arrested on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, as defined, or a felony that is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, if a magistrate makes any finding of probable cause to that charge. The bill would also authorize that cooperation with regard to arrests on charges involving additional crimes, including, among other things, domestic violence, sexual assault, and driving under the influence, or to an individual who is a member of a criminal street gang, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Justice to develop a process to provide a notification to a local law enforcement agency that books, or is holding in custody upon booking, an individual for which cooperation with federal immigration authorities is authorized, as specified. The bill would provide that a law enforcement agency not so notified by the department, or that substantially relies on information provided by the department, or information that is otherwise lawfully known, observed, or obtained, would not be liable for any act or omission related to cooperation or noncooperation with immigration officials that was undertaken or occurred in good faith and in substantial compliance with state law.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2948 (Allen, Travis R) Law enforcement: sharing data.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/17/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law gives a law enforcement official discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, if permitted by the California Values Act, and only under specified circumstances, including that the individual has been convicted within the last 15 years of a felony for specified offenses. The bill, instead, would give a law enforcement official discretion to cooperate with federal immigration officials by detaining an individual on the basis of an immigration hold, as defined, after that individual becomes eligible for release from custody only if the continued detention of the individual on the basis of the immigration hold would not

violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy, and only under specified circumstances. The bill would authorize cooperation with federal immigration officials, if other conditions are met, under the circumstances that the individual has been convicted at any time of a felony for specified offenses or that the individual is arrested and taken before a magistrate on a charge involving a serious or violent felony, a felony punishable by imprisonment in state prison, or other specified felony offenses, other than domestic violence, and the magistrate makes a finding of probable cause as to that charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 2992 (Daly D) Peace officer training: commercial sexual exploitation of children.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 973, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and, among other duties, requires the commission to provide various specified courses of training for peace officers. This bill would require the commission to develop a course on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and victims of human trafficking. The bill would require the course to include specified topics and components including, among others, recognizing indicators of commercial sexual exploitation, appropriate interviewing techniques, local and state resources available to first responders, and issues of stigma. The bill would require the course to be equitable to a course that the commission produces for officers as part of continuing professional training and include facilitated discussions and learning activities, including scenario training exercises. The bill would require the commission to develop the course in consultation with survivors, agencies, and advocates, as specified.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**AB 3064 (Baker R) Firearms: felons in possession.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/24/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes a person convicted of, or who has an outstanding warrant for, a felony under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in possession or under custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony. Existing law prescribes the punishment for that felony as imprisonment for a term of 16 months, or 2 or 3 years in the state prison. This bill would provide that the punishment for a second or subsequent conviction of that felony would be imprisonment for a term of 4, 5, or 6 years in the state prison. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**AB 3077 (Caballero D) Vehicles: bicycle helmets.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 502, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/18/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a person under 18 years of age to wear a properly fitted and fastened bicycle helmet, as specified, while operating, or riding as a passenger upon, a bicycle, a nonmotorized scooter, or a skateboard, or while wearing in-line or roller skates, upon a street, bikeway, or any other public bicycle path or trail. A violation of this provision is an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$25. Existing law requires the parent or legal guardian having control or custody of an unemancipated minor whose conduct violates this provision to be jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed. This bill would prohibit transmitting a record of the action to the court and imposing a fee upon a citation for not wearing a bicycle helmet, as specified, if the parent or legal guardian of the person in violation of the provision delivers proof to the issuing agency within 120 days after the citation was issued that the person has a helmet meeting the specified requirements and the person has completed a local bicycle safety course or a related safety course, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 3129 (Rubio D) Firearms: prohibited persons.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/2/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 883, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who has been convicted of a felony from possessing a firearm. A violation of that prohibition is 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. A violation of that prohibition may be punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would prohibit a person who is convicted on or after January 1, 2019, of a misdemeanor violation of willful infliction of corporal injury upon a spouse, cohabitant, or other specified person, from ever possessing a firearm. The bill would make the violation of that prohibition punishable as either a misdemeanor or as a felony. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**AB 3131 (Gloria D) Law enforcement agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law designates the Department of General Services as the agency for the State of California responsible for distribution of federal surplus personal property, excepting food commodities, and requires the department to, among other things, do all things necessary to the execution of its powers and duties as the state agency for the distribution of federal surplus property, excepting food commodities, in accordance with specified federal law. Existing law, the Federal Surplus Property Acquisition Law of 1945, authorizes a local agency, as defined, to acquire surplus federal property without regard to any law which requires posting of notices or advertising for bids, inviting or receiving bids, or delivery of purchases before payment, or which prevents the local agency from bidding on federal surplus property. Existing federal law authorizes the Department of Defense to transfer surplus personal property, including arms and ammunition, to federal or state agencies for use in law enforcement activities, subject to specified conditions, at no cost to the acquiring agency. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, defined to include specified state and local entities, to publish a military equipment use policy prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, as defined. The bill would also impose similar publishing requirements for the continued use of military equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2019. The bill would require that the governing body of a law enforcement agency consider a proposed military equipment use policy at a regular meeting held pursuant to specified open meeting laws. The bill would also require that a law enforcement agency prepare and make public an annual report for each piece of military equipment for as long as the military equipment is in use and to hold a community engagement meeting within 30

days of the public release of that report, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**ACA 25 (Waldron R) Juveniles: realignment funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018  
**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2018)  
**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 The California Constitution requires specified funds to be deposited in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 and continuously appropriates these funds exclusively to fund the provision of Public Safety Services, as defined, by local agencies. The California Constitution requires that the methodology for allocating these funds be as specified in the 2011 Realignment Legislation, defined as legislation enacted on or before September 30, 2012, that is entitled 2011 Realignment. This measure would allow Local Revenue Fund 2011 funds to be used to fund the provision of services for juveniles who have been discharged from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court within the prior 2 years. The bill would allow for the allocation of 2011 Realignment funds to be as specified in Assembly Bill \_\_\_\_ of the 2017-18 Regular Session.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 10 (Hertzberg D) Pretrial release or detention: pretrial services.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016  
**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018  
**Status:** 8/28/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 244, Statutes of 2018  
**Location:** 8/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires that bail be set in a fixed amount and requires, in setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate to take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at trial or at a hearing of the case. Under existing law, the magistrate or commissioner to whom the application is made is authorized to set bail in an amount that he or she deems sufficient to ensure the defendant's appearance or to ensure the protection of a victim, or family member of a victim, of domestic violence, and to set bail on the terms and conditions that he or she, in his or her discretion, deems appropriate, or he or she may authorize the defendant's release on his or her own recognizance. Existing law provides that a defendant being held for a misdemeanor offense is entitled to be released on his or her own recognizance, unless the court makes a finding on the record that an own recognizance release would compromise public safety or would not reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required. This bill would, as of October 1, 2019, repeal existing laws regarding bail and require that any remaining references to bail refer to the procedures specified in the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 21 (Hill D) Law enforcement agencies: surveillance: policies.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016  
**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017  
**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)  
**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Under existing law, a city or county is empowered to perform duties including providing for public safety

and law enforcement. A city or county is authorized, either directly or indirectly, to prescribe policies and regulations for law enforcement agencies under its jurisdiction. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2018, require each law enforcement agency, as defined, to submit to its governing body at a regularly scheduled hearing, open to the public, a proposed Surveillance Use Policy for the use of each type of surveillance technology and the information collected, as specified. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to cease using the surveillance technology within 30 days if the proposed plan is not adopted. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to submit an amendment to the surveillance plan, pursuant to the same open meeting requirements, for each new type of surveillance technology sought to be used. The bill would require the policy and any amendments to be posted on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would also require the agency to make specified reports, at approved intervals, concerning the use of surveillance technology, and to make those reports available on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from selling, sharing, or transferring information gathered by surveillance technology, except to another law enforcement agency, as permitted by law and the terms of the Surveillance Use Policy. The bill would provide that any person could bring an action for injunctive relief to prevent a violation of these provisions and, if successful, could recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs. The bill would require an agency to discipline an employee who knowingly or intentionally uses surveillance technology in violation of these provisions, as specified. The bill would authorize an agency to temporarily use surveillance technology during exigent circumstances, as specified, without meeting the requirements of these provisions, provided that, among other things, the agency submits a specified report to its governing body within 45 days of the end of the exigent circumstances, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 65 (Hill D) Vehicles: alcohol and marijuana: penalties.**

**Introduced:** 12/29/2016

**Last Amended:** 5/11/2017

**Status:** 9/11/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 232, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 9/11/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law makes it an infraction to drink any alcoholic beverage while driving a motor vehicle upon any highway or on other specified lands. Existing law also prohibits a driver or passenger from drinking any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a highway, and makes a violation of this provision punishable as an infraction. This bill would instead make drinking an alcoholic beverage or smoking or ingesting marijuana or any marijuana product while driving, or while riding as a passenger in, a motor vehicle being driven upon a highway or upon specified lands punishable as an infraction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, Police Department

**SB 244 (Lara D) Privacy: personal information.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/27/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 885, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue an identification card to any person attesting to the true full name, correct age, and other identifying data as certified by the applicant for the identification card ready detection. This bill would require that information or documents obtained by a city, county, or other local agency for the purpose of issuing a local identification card be used only for the purposes of administering the identification card program or policy. The bill would exempt the information from disclosure under the California Public Records Act and prohibit disclosure of that information, except as provided. The bill would declare that this provision addresses a matter of statewide concern and would apply to charter cities and charter counties. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 345 (Bradford D) Law enforcement agencies: public records.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 3/3/2018-Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.

**Location:** 10/14/2017-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes within the Department of Justice the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and requires the commission to adopt rules establishing minimum standards regarding the recruitment and training of peace officers. Existing law, the California Public Records Act, generally requires each state and local agency to make its public records available for inspection by a member of the public, unless the public record is specifically exempted from disclosure. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2019, require the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Justice, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and each local law enforcement agency to conspicuously post on their Internet Web sites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public if a request was made pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 378 (Portantino D) Alcoholic beverages: licenses: emergency orders.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/29/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. The act authorizes the department to investigate potential violations of the act, authorizes the Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control to bring an action to enjoin a violation or a threatened violation of the act, and provides for a hearing process held on a protest, accusation, or petition for a license. This bill would authorize the department, by temporary restraining order, to temporarily suspend or condition any license, as defined, when, in the opinion of the department, and supported by a preponderance of the evidence indicating a pattern of behavior, the action is urgent and necessary to protect against an immediate threat to health or safety, as defined, that is reasonably related to the operation of the licensed business, subject to specified provisions, including provisions related to notice and judicial review. The bill would, in proceedings not initiated by the department, require evidence, as defined, to be presented prior to the issuance of temporary restraining order, which shall include an affidavit signed, under penalty of perjury, by specified persons. The bill would require that a licensee be granted the opportunity to present evidence, as specified, and oral argument at an initial hearing and would permit the licensee to be represented by counsel. For orders granted without notice, the bill would require the department to accept certain evidence from the licensee into the record. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 387 (Jackson D) The False Claims Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Status:** 7/24/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 121, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 7/24/2017-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the False Claims Act, provides that a person who commits any one of several enumerated acts relating to the submission to the state or a political subdivision of the state of a false claim for money, property, or services, as specified, shall be liable to the state or political subdivision for certain damages and a civil penalty. Existing federal law requires the Office of the Inspector General, in consultation with the United States Attorney General, to determine whether a state has a false claims act that qualifies the state for a 10-percentage-point increase under the Social Security Act in the state's share of any amounts recovered under that law, by, among other things, imposing a civil penalty that is not less than the amount of the civil penalty authorized under the Federal False Claims Act. Existing federal law, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, requires federal agencies to adjust the levels of civil monetary penalties for inflation to improve the effectiveness of civil monetary penalties and to maintain their deterrent effect. This bill would specify that the fines imposed for violation of the False Claims Act shall be imposed as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**[SB 459](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Public employee retirement systems: prohibited investments: retailers and wholesalers of banned weapons.****

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. P.E.,R. & S.S. on 5/31/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 board of administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) from making investments in certain countries and in thermal coal companies, as specified, subject to the board's plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the system. Existing law requires the state to indemnify and hold harmless the present, former, and future board members, officers, and employees of PERS for investment decisions regarding specified business operations. This bill would require the board of administration of PERS, by July 1, 2019, to adopt an investment policy regarding companies that are retailers or wholesalers of banned weapons, based on a limited timeframe of engagement seeking the voluntary removal of banned weapons from the stock of items sold by these companies. The bill would require the board, if unsuccessful in persuading the governing board of a company to cease in the sale of banned weapons, to adopt a divestment action and divest from that company by no later than July 1, 2021. The bill would also require the board, if a company reinitiates the sale of banned weapons after voluntarily choosing to cease sales, to initiate action to divest within 60 days of that decision. The bill would not require the board to take any above-described action unless it determines that the action is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. The bill would specify that board members and other officers and employees would be indemnified and held harmless in connection with actions taken pursuant to the bill's requirements.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Police Department

**[SB 712](#) ([Anderson R](#)) **Vehicles: license plate covers.****

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/30/2018)

**Location:** 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law generally prohibits the use of a covering on vehicle license plates, except as specified. Existing law excepts from this prohibition the installation of a cover over a lawfully parked vehicle to protect it from the weather and the elements, and authorizes a peace officer or other regularly salaried employee of a public agency designated to enforce laws, including local ordinances, relating to the parking of vehicles to temporarily remove so much of the cover as is necessary to inspect any license plate, tab, or indicia of registration on a vehicle. Existing law generally makes a violation of the Vehicle Code an infraction. This bill would make a similar exception from the above prohibition for the installation of a cover over the license plate of a lawfully parked vehicle.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 784 (Galgiani D) Crimes: disorderly conduct: invasion of privacy.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/2/2017

**Status:** 3/3/2018-Last day to consider Governor's veto pursuant to Joint Rule 58.5.

**Location:** 10/4/2017-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that a person who uses a concealed camcorder, motion picture camera, or photographic camera of any type, to secretly videotape, film, photograph, or record by electronic means, another, identifiable person under or through the clothing being worn by that other person, for the purpose of viewing the body of, or the undergarments worn by, that other person, without the consent or knowledge of that other person, with the intent to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person and invade the privacy of that other person, under circumstances in which the other person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. Existing law provides that a person who uses a concealed camcorder, motion picture camera, or photographic camera of any type, to secretly videotape, film, photograph, or record by electronic means, another, identifiable person who may be in a state of full or partial undress, for the purpose of viewing the body of, or the undergarments worn by, that other person, without the consent or knowledge of that other person, in the interior of a bedroom, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth, or the interior of any other area in which that other person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of that other person, is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. This bill would allow a court, in a case in which a person violates the above provisions and intentionally distributes or makes the image or recording accessible to any other person, to impose a fine in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 in addition to the punishment prescribed for the violation. The bill would require the court to include economic losses suffered by the victim for costs incurred to delete, remove, and eliminate the images and recordings when imposing restitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 794 (Stern D) Fireworks: fireworks stewardship program.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/7/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. G.O. on 6/14/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires various entities, including the State Fire Marshal, to seize certain prohibited fireworks. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to consult with public safety agencies and other stakeholders and develop a model ordinance that permits local jurisdictions to adopt streamlined enforcement and administrative fine procedures related to possession of 25 pounds or less of dangerous fireworks. This bill would repeal the provisions relating to a model ordinance governing enforcement and administrative fine procedures. The bill would authorize and encourage local jurisdictions to adopt by ordinance a streamlined enforcement and administrative fine procedure related to the possession of 25 pounds or less of dangerous fireworks, as provided. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to issue licenses related to fireworks and pyrotechnic devices, including a wholesaler's license. Existing law provides that a wholesaler's license allows the sale and transportation of all types of fireworks, as provided. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2019,

prohibit the State Fire Marshal from issuing or renewing wholesaler’s licenses for the sale of safe and sane fireworks unless the applicant is a member of the fireworks stewardship organization, as defined. The bill would, until January 1, 2024, establish the Fireworks Stewardship Program, which would, among other things, prescribe procedures for entities that are authorized to seize fireworks to provide for the transfer, storage, transportation, and repurposing of seized fireworks, in accordance with specified requirements, including that the fireworks are managed and transported in accordance with all applicable state and federal hazardous waste laws and regulations. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to transfer any commercially viable fireworks to the fireworks stewardship organization after the fireworks stewardship organization submits a fireworks stewardship plan to the State Fire Marshal, as provided. The bill would require a charge to be collected at the point of retail sale of safe and sane fireworks, to be remitted to the fireworks stewardship organization. The bill would require the fireworks stewardship organization to determine the rules and procedures that would be necessary and proper to implement the collection of the charge in a fair, efficient, and lawful manner. The bill would require, on or before November 1, 2019, and on or before November 1 annually thereafter, the fireworks stewardship organization to reimburse the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the costs necessary to implement this program and would require the charge described above to be sufficient to fund this reimbursement. The bill would prescribe procedures for the conduct of audits and would impose recordkeeping and reporting requirements on the fireworks stewardship organization. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to impose administrative civil penalties on the fireworks stewardship organization for violations of program requirements, and would require that all revenues collected from those administrative civil penalties be deposited in the State Fire Marshal Fireworks Enforcement and Disposal Fund, as provided. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to convene a task force to investigate the issue of illegal fireworks sales in the state and would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the task force to present a report with recommendations to specified committees of the Legislature on reducing the volume of illegal fireworks being sold in the state. The bill would require the department to establish a local grant program for illegal fireworks enforcement and interdiction operations, as provided. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to examine and classify all fireworks or pyrotechnic devices intended for sale in the state that are products of nonlicensed manufacturers, upon application and a fee. Existing law provides that the fee shall be \$10 for each label of an item of identical size and design of a given lot or batch, as provided. This bill would delete the \$10 fee provision and instead authorize the State Fire Marshal to determine the fee amount. The bill would require each lot or batch to include, among other things, 10 samples of the fireworks or pyrotechnic device. Existing law provides that if dangerous fireworks are seized pursuant to a local ordinance that provides for administrative fines or penalties and these fines or penalties are collected, the local governmental entity collecting the fines or penalties shall forward 65% of that money to the Controller for deposit in the State Fire Marshal Fireworks Enforcement and Disposal Fund. This bill would instead require the local government entity to forward 25% of that money, among other changes. This bill would also make conforming and nonsubstantive changes. 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 existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 844 (Monning D) Water quality: agricultural safe drinking water fees.**

**Introduced:** 1/10/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. on 8/24/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires every person who manufactures or distributes fertilizing materials to be licensed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and to pay a license fee that does not exceed \$300. Existing law requires every lot, parcel, or package of fertilizing material to have a label attached to it, as required by the secretary. Existing law requires a licensee who sells or distributes bulk fertilizing materials to pay to the secretary an assessment not to exceed \$0.002 per dollar of sales for all sales of fertilizing materials, as prescribed, for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of provisions relating to fertilizing materials. In addition to that assessment, existing law authorizes the secretary to impose an assessment in an amount not to exceed \$0.001 per dollar of sales for all sales of fertilizing materials for the purpose of providing funding for research and education regarding the use of fertilizing materials. Existing law specifies that a violation of the fertilizing material laws or the regulations adopted pursuant to those laws is a misdemeanor. This bill, during calendar years 2019 to

2033, inclusive, would require a licensee to pay to the secretary a fertilizer safe drinking water fee of \$0.008 per dollar of sale for all sales of fertilizing materials intended for noncommercial use and \$0.004 per dollar of sale for all sales of packaged fertilizing materials intended for noncommercial use. The bill, beginning calendar year 2034, would reduce the fee to \$0.004 per dollar of sale intended for noncommercial use and \$0.002 per dollar of sale of packaged materials intended for noncommercial use. The bill, on and after January 1, 2034, would authorize the secretary to adjust the fee as necessary to meet but not exceed 70% of the anticipated funding need for nitrate in the most recent assessment of funding need adopted by the state board pursuant to Senate Bill 845 of the 2017-18 Regular Session or the sum of \$7,000,000, whichever is less and would authorize the secretary to adopt regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of these provisions. Because a violation of these provisions or regulations adopted pursuant to 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:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**SB 905 (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2021, and before January 2, 2026, 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 which 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 4 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 hours without lawful business therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. The pilot program would apply to Cathedral City, Coachella, 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:** Economic Development, Financial Management, Police Department

**SB 946 (Lara D) Sidewalk vendors.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to adopt requirements for the public safety regulating any type of vending and the time, place, and manner of vending from a vehicle upon a street. This bill would prohibit a local authority, as defined, from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would provide that a local authority is not

required to adopt a new program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the local authority has established an existing program that substantially complies with the provisions of the bill. The bill would apply these provisions to a chartered or general law city, county, or city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

**SB 978 (Bradford D) Law enforcement agencies: public records.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 978, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes within the Department of Justice the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and requires the commission to adopt rules establishing minimum standards regarding the recruitment and training of peace officers. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2020, require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and each local law enforcement agency to conspicuously post on their Internet Web sites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public if a request was made pursuant to the California Public Records Act. By imposing this requirement on 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

**SB 1025 (Skinner D) Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/21/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 8/20/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing or agreeing to sell or transport opiates or opium derivatives, possessing or transporting cannabis, planting or cultivating peyote, and various crimes relating to forging or altering prescriptions, among other crimes, if the person has previously been convicted of any one of specified felony offenses relating to controlled substances. Existing law also prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing for sale or selling 14.25 grams or more of a substance containing heroin and possessing for sale 14.25 grams or more of any salt or solution of phencyclidine or its analogs, among other crimes. This bill would delete various crimes relating to controlled substances, including, but not limited to, the crimes described above, from those prohibitions against granting probation or a suspended sentence. By making additional persons eligible for probation, 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 1030 (Newman D) Driver records: points: distracted driving.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 5/7/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would abolish that exemption, thereby making those violations subject to a violation point against the driver's record. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1092 (Anderson R) Firearms: silencers.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018  
**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. PUB. S. on 4/10/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law makes it a felony to possess a silencer, as defined, for a firearm. This bill would instead make it a felony to possess a silencer that is attached to a firearm that measures less than 16 inches in length. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1100 (Portantino D) Firearms: transfers.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018  
**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018  
**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 894, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law prohibits the sale or transfer of a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person under 21 years of age. Existing law also prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, except as specifically exempted, to any person under 18 years of age. A violation of this prohibition by the dealer is a crime. This bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm by a licensed dealer, except as specifically exempted, to any person under 21 years of age. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1185 (Hill D) Firearms: law enforcement agencies: agency firearm accounting.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018  
**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2018)  
**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2020, 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 his or her 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 1186 (Hill D) Law enforcement agencies: surveillance: policies.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a city or county is empowered to perform duties including providing for public safety and law enforcement. A city or county is authorized, either directly or indirectly, to prescribe policies and regulations for law enforcement agencies under its jurisdiction. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2019, require each law enforcement agency, as defined, to submit to its governing body at a regularly scheduled hearing, open to the public, a proposed Surveillance Use Policy for the use of each type of surveillance technology and the information collected, as specified. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to cease using the surveillance technology within 30 days if the proposed plan is not adopted. The bill would require the law enforcement agency to submit an amendment to the surveillance plan, pursuant to the same open meeting requirements, for each new type of surveillance technology sought to be used. The bill would require the policy and any amendments to be posted on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from selling, sharing, or transferring information gathered by surveillance technology, except to another law enforcement agency, as permitted by law and the terms of the Surveillance Use Policy. The bill would provide that any person could bring an action for injunctive relief to prevent a violation of these provisions and, if successful, could recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs. The bill would require an agency to discipline an employee who knowingly or intentionally uses surveillance technology in violation of these provisions, as specified. The bill would authorize an agency to temporarily use surveillance technology during exigent circumstances, as specified, without meeting the requirements of these provisions, provided that, among other things, the agency submits a specified report to its governing body within 45 days of the end of the exigent circumstances, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1192 (Monning D) Children's meals.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 608, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local enforcement agencies to enforce these provisions. Under existing law, a person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor with each offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would require a restaurant, as defined, that sells a children's meal that includes a beverage, to make the default beverage water, sparkling water,

or flavored water, as specified, or unflavored milk or a nondairy milk alternative, as specified. The bill would not prohibit a restaurant's ability to sell, or a customer's ability to purchase, an alternative beverage if the purchaser requests one. The bill would make a violation of its provisions an infraction, but would make the first violation subject to a notice of violation. Under the bill, the 2nd and 3rd violations would be punishable by fines of not more than \$250 and \$500, respectively. By imposing additional duties on local enforcement agencies and 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:** Support

**Group:** Health and Human Services, Police Department

**SB 1194 (Lara D) Privacy: lodging and common carriers.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 853, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a business to take all reasonable steps to dispose of customer records within its custody or control containing personal information, including information that identifies a particular individual, such as his or her name, address, physical characteristics, or description, when the records are no longer to be retained by the business. This bill would, except as specified, prohibit specified entities that offer lodging, or any employee or agent thereof, from disclosing, producing, providing, releasing, transferring, disseminating, or otherwise communicating all or any part of a guest record, as defined, orally, in writing, or by electronic or any other means to a 3rd party, other than a California peace officer, without a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order, as specified. The bill would also similarly prohibit an owner or operator of a private or charter bus transportation company, or any employee or agent thereof, from disclosing, producing, providing, releasing, transferring, disseminating, or otherwise communicating all or any part of a passenger manifest, as defined, orally, in writing, or by electronic or any other means to a 3rd party, other than a California peace officer, without a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1219 (Gaines R) Law enforcement: sharing data.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/1/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Values Act (act), prohibits, subject to exceptions, 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 to exceptions, proscribes other activities or conduct in connection with immigration enforcement by law enforcement agencies. The act 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. The act 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, and encourages other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, to adopt the model policy. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1266 (Portantino D) Burglary.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/20/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. PUB. S. on 6/7/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, a person who enters a house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or other building, tent, vessel, floating home, railroad car, locked or sealed cargo container, trailer coach, house car, inhabited camper, locked vehicle, aircraft, or mine, with intent to commit larceny or any felony is guilty of burglary. Under existing law, burglary of an inhabited house or the inhabited portion of any other building, a vessel designed for habitation and inhabited, a floating home, or a trailer coach, as specified, is burglary in the first degree, and all other burglary is burglary in the 2nd degree. Under existing law, burglary in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 4, or 6 years, and burglary in the 2nd degree is punishable as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or as a felony by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, require a person convicted of burglary in the first degree who is released from prison on parole in the County of Los Angeles to be subject to global positioning system (GPS) monitoring as a condition of parole. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to report to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety or before April 1, 2023, regarding specified information about the GPS program, including, among other items, the number and percentage of parolees in the GPS monitoring program, as of January 1, 2023, who were arrested, convicted, or had their parole revoked, for the commission of a property crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1273 (Hill D) Vehicles: marijuana.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/24/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combined influence of alcohol or drugs from driving a vehicle. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving under the influence and proximately causing bodily harm to another person, as specified. Existing law defines a drug, for purposes of these provisions as any substance, or combination of substances, other than alcohol, which can affect the nervous system, brain, or muscles of a person in a manner that impairs the ability to safely drive a vehicle. This bill would recast these provisions to make driving under the influence of several classifications of drugs each a separate offense, with no changes to the penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement, City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1331 (Jackson D) Peace officers: domestic violence training.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 7/18/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 137, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/18/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement a training course for law enforcement officers in the handling of domestic violence complaints and to develop guidelines for officer response to domestic violence. Existing law requires the course to include instruction on specified procedures and techniques for responding to domestic violence, including, among others, the signs of domestic violence, and techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence that minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and that promote the safety of the victim.

This bill would require the course to include procedures and techniques for assessing lethality or signs of lethal violence in domestic violence situations.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1342 (Cannella R) Autonomous vehicles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes an autonomous vehicle to be operated on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if specified requirements are met, including that the autonomous vehicle is being operated on roads in the state solely by employees, contractors, or other persons designated by the manufacturer of the autonomous technology. Existing law defines "autonomous technology" and "autonomous vehicle" for those purposes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department, Public Works

**SB 1345 (Newman D) Controlled substances: repeat offenders.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 4/23/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to possess specified controlled substances that are classified as narcotics. The act also makes it a misdemeanor to possess, without a prescription, specified controlled substances, including hallucinogens, stimulants, and depressants. Under the act, a person violating either of these provisions may be charged with a felony if he or she has a prior conviction for a violent offense or an offense for which registration as a sex offender is required. This bill would amend Proposition 47 to authorize a person who has been convicted or pled guilty or nolo contendere to 2 misdemeanor violations of either of the above crimes or one violation of each within a 6-month period to be charged, upon a 3rd violation of either crime within that same 6-month period, with either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill would authorize a person charged with a felony under these provisions to remain eligible for the diversion program for drug offenses if he or she is otherwise eligible. By increasing the penalty for a 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

**SB 1346 (Jackson D) Firearms: multiburst trigger activators.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 795, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/26/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale, transfer, or possession of any multiburst trigger activator. Existing law defines a multiburst trigger activator as either a device designed or redesigned to be attached to a semiautomatic firearm, which allows the firearm to discharge two or more shots in a burst by activating the device, or a manual or power-driven trigger activating device constructed and designed so that when attached to a semiautomatic firearm it increases the rate of

fire of that firearm. This bill would include within that definition of "multiburst trigger activator" certain types of devices, including bump stocks and burst triggers.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1355 (Hill D) Unmanned aircraft systems: correctional facilities.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 333, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 by September 30, 2015. Existing federal law generally requires an aircraft to be registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), prohibits a person from operating a United States registered aircraft unless that aircraft displays specified nationality and registration marks, and, unless authorized by the FAA, prohibits a person from placing on any aircraft a design, mark, or symbol that modifies or confuses those nationality and registration marks. Existing federal law establishes an online and paper-based registration process for specified types of unmanned aircraft systems. This bill would make a person who knowingly and intentionally operates an unmanned aircraft system on or above the grounds of a state prison, a jail, or a juvenile hall, camp, or ranch guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of \$500. The bill would make these provisions inapplicable to a person employed by the prison, jail, or county department that operates the juvenile hall, camp, or ranch acting within the scope of that employment, or a person who receives prior permission from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the county sheriff, or department that operates the juvenile hall, camp, or ranch. 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:** Police Department

**SB 1382 (Vidak R) Firearms: vehicle storage.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 94, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a person, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, to lock the handgun in the vehicle's trunk, lock the handgun in a locked container and place the container out of plain view, or lock the handgun in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view. This bill would additionally authorize locking the handgun in a toolbox or utility box. The bill would define "toolbox or utility box" as a fully enclosed container that is permanently affixed to the bed of a pickup truck or vehicle that does not contain a trunk, and is locked by a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**SB 1421 (Skinner D) Peace officers: release of records.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 988, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Public Records Act requires a state or local agency, as defined, to make public records available for inspection, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law requires any peace officer or custodial officer personnel records, as defined, and any records maintained by any state or local agency relating to complaints against peace officers and custodial officers, or any information obtained from these records, to be confidential and prohibits the disclosure of those records in any criminal or civil proceeding, except by discovery. Existing law describes exceptions to this requirement for investigations or proceedings concerning the conduct of peace officers or custodial officers, and for an agency or department that employs those officers, conducted by a grand jury, a district attorney's office, or the Attorney General's office. This bill would require, notwithstanding any other law, certain peace officer or custodial officer personnel records and records relating to specified incidents, complaints, and investigations involving peace officers and custodial officers to be made available for public inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act. The bill would define the scope of disclosable records. The bill would require records disclosed pursuant to this provision to be redacted only to remove personal data or information, such as a home address, telephone number, or identities of family members, other than the names and work-related information of peace officers and custodial officers, to preserve the anonymity of complainants and witnesses, or to protect confidential medical, financial, or other information in which disclosure would cause an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy that clearly outweighs the strong public interest in records about misconduct by peace officers and custodial officers, or where there is a specific, particularized reason to believe that disclosure would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer, custodial officer, or others. Additionally the bill would authorize redaction where, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure. The bill would allow the delay of disclosure, as specified, for records relating to an open investigation or court proceeding, subject to certain limitations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Police Department

**SB 1449 (Leyva D) Rape kits: testing.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law declares that timely DNA analysis of rape kit evidence is a core public safety issue affecting men, women, and children in the State of California. Existing law encourages law enforcement agencies to either submit sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, to a crime lab within 20 days after it is booked into evidence or to ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, as specified. Existing law also encourages a crime lab that receives sexual assault forensic evidence on or after January 1, 2016, to either process the evidence, create DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into the Combined DNA Index System, as specified, or transmit the sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after receiving the evidence, for processing of the evidence for the presence of DNA. This bill would instead require a law enforcement agency to either submit sexual assault forensic evidence to a crime lab or ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, as specified, and require a crime lab to either process the evidence or transmit the evidence to another crime lab for processing, as specified. Because this bill would impose a higher level of service on local law enforcement agencies in processing that evidence, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Prosecutor, Police Department

**Public Works**

**AB 1 (Frazier D) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$.012 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, an increase of \$38 in the annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a new \$165 annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles, as defined, and certain miscellaneous revenues described in (7) below that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 35 (Quirk D) Residential and nonresidential buildings: energy savings program.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amended:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/23/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish a regulatory proceeding to develop and implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California's existing residential and nonresidential building stock, and authorizes the commission to include in the program a broad range of energy assessments, building benchmarking, energy rating, cost-effective energy efficiency improvements, public and private sector energy efficiency financing options, public outreach and education efforts, and green workforce training. Existing law requires the commission to periodically update the program criteria and adopt any revision that, in its judgment, is necessary to improve or refine program requirements after receiving public input and, at least once every 3 years, to adopt an update to the program in furtherance of achieving a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers by January 1, 2030. This bill would require the commission to adopt an update to the program at least once every 5 years instead of every 3 years.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 272 (Gipson D) Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/10/2018

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 1/18/2018)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, and authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law

establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside or inside the boundaries of the municipal corporation, including the determination that the public utility is not necessary for supplying water to its own inhabitants or that its inhabitants will be provided with equal or better service by the acquiring entity, the sale or transfer is approved by a majority of all voters voting on this issue in an election, and that the acquiring entity disclose specified information before the election. This bill would permit a city that owns and operates a public utility for furnishing water service to sell the public utility for the purpose of consolidating its public water system with another public water system pursuant to the procedures that are generally applicable to the sale of real property by a city, only if the potentially subsumed water system is wholly within the boundaries of the city, if the city determines that it is uneconomical and not in the public interest to own and operate the public utility and if certain requirements are met.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 287 (Holden D) State Highway Route 710.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/17/2017)

**Location:** 1/13/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property. Existing law designates and describes state highway routes, and also describes the state highway routes in the California freeway and expressway system, including all of Route 710 in the County of Los Angeles. This bill would encourage the Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, to consult with local governments of cities and areas along the State Route 710 North corridor regarding development of the State Route 710 North project area, as specified, and would require the department to seek alternatives for the development of the State Route 710 North project area from those local governments that improve air quality and public health, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve traffic safety, address projected traffic volumes, address projected growth in population, and create jobs. The bill would require the department, if appropriate and feasible, to implement any development alternative agreed upon by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and those local governments, in a manner consistent with applicable law. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature on the progress of the State Route 710 North project on or before January 1, 2020. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Health and Human Services, Public Works

**AB 496 (Fong R) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2017

**Last Amended:** 2/28/2017

**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, revenues from certain diesel fuel sales and use taxes, revenues from

certain vehicle registration fees, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 636 (Irwin D) Local streets and roads: expenditure reports.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 8/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 159, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law provides for a portion of gasoline and diesel excise tax revenues in the Highway Users Tax Account to be distributed by formula to cities based on their population and to counties based on their number of registered vehicles and maintained miles of county roads. Existing law, with limited exceptions, requires each city and county to submit to the Controller a complete report of expenditures for street and road purposes by October 1 of each year relative to the preceding fiscal year ending on June 30. This bill would instead require the report to be submitted to the Controller by December 1 of each year relative to the preceding fiscal year ending on June 30. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 797 (Irwin D) Solar thermal systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/8/2017

**Status:** 10/4/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 473, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/4/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007, until August 1, 2018, requires the Public Utilities Commission, if it determines that a solar water heating program is cost effective for ratepayers and in the public interest, to implement a program to promote the installation of 200,000 solar water heating systems in homes, businesses, and buildings or facilities of eligible customer classes receiving natural gas service throughout the state by 2017. The act establishes the maximum funding for the program, for the collective service territories of all gas corporations, at \$250,000,000. The act requires the governing body of each publicly owned utility providing gas service to retail end-use customers to adopt, implement, and finance a solar water heating system incentive program to encourage the installation of 200,000 solar water heating systems by 2017. This bill would revise the program to, among other things, promote the installation of solar thermal systems throughout the state, reserve 50% of the total program budget for the installation of solar thermal systems in low-income residential housing or in buildings in disadvantaged communities, expand the program to homeowners that lack access to natural gas and rely on propane or wood burning to fulfill their space heating, water heating, and cooking needs who are being considered to receive natural gas and who reside in the San Joaquin Valley communities identified by the commission, authorize the commission to limit program eligibility based on income levels, require an assessment of the entire program through July 31, 2019, to be completed by December 31, 2019, to determine both the cost-effectiveness of the program and the program's effectiveness in achieving program goals, and extend operation of the program through July 31, 2020. Because a violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission implementing these revisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the governing body of each local publicly owned utility providing gas service, until August 1, 2020, to adopt, implement, and finance a solar thermal system incentive program. Because the bill would extend the obligations of a local publicly owned utility to adopt, implement, and finance the program, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 893 (Garcia, Eduardo D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 8/27/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the commission with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the PUC to review and adopt a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires a retail seller, as defined, to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. A violation of the Public Utilities Act is a crime. This bill would require each retail seller of electricity and each local publicly owned electric utility to procure a proportionate share of electricity products from a statewide total of 4,250 megawatts of qualified renewable energy resources, defined by the bill as a subset of eligible renewable energy resources that consists of certain geothermal energy resources with high performance relative to capacity, and certain solar and wind energy resources that are eligible for specified federal tax credits. The bill would require portions of that 4,250 megawatts to be procured from specified qualified renewable energy resources. The bill would require, no later than May 31, 2019, each retail seller to file with the PUC a plan for complying with this procurement requirement, as specified. If a community choice aggregator or electric service provider, by August 1, 2019, fails to demonstrate it has secured sufficient enforceable and financeable procurement commitments to meet its proportionate share, the bill would require the applicable electrical corporation to procure the amount of any shortfall on behalf of the end-use customers of the community choice aggregator or direct access provider. The bill would require, no later than June 30, 2019, each local publicly owned electric utility to adopt a plan for complying with this procurement requirement, as specified. Under the bill, the electricity procured by retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities from these qualified renewable energy resources would count toward meeting their obligations under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime under the Public Utilities Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. By imposing a new procurement requirement on local publicly owned electric utilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 1103 (Obernolte R) Bicycles: yielding: pilot program.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 1/3/2018

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/8/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, subject to exceptions, provides that a person riding a bicycle or operating a pedicab upon a highway has all the rights and is subject to all the laws applicable to the driver of a vehicle. This bill would authorize a city, by resolution, to implement a 5-year pilot program, commencing January 1, 2020, to allow a person who is operating a bicycle and approaching a stop sign, after slowing to a reasonable speed and yielding the right-of-way, to cautiously make a turn or proceed through the intersection without stopping, unless safety considerations require otherwise. The bill would authorize implementation of the pilot program in at least 3 cities that elect to participate, as specified. The bill would require a participating city to annually submit specified data to the CHP relating to the implementation of the program, and would require the CHP to report that data to the Legislature. The bill would require each participating city to create education and outreach materials to appropriately inform the public about the pilot program. The bill also would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to existing law.

**Position:** Watch

Group: Public Works

**AB 1395 (Chu D) State highways: Department of Transportation: litter cleanup and abatement: report.**

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amended: 8/6/2018

Status: 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/13/2018)

Location: 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property, and sets forth the powers and duties of the department with respect to the operation, maintenance, and improvement of state highways. This bill would require the department, within its maintenance programs relating to litter cleanup and abatement, to prioritize its litter cleanup and abatement efforts based on certain key indicators. The bill would also require the department, on or before January 1, 2020, to conduct an assessment of the problem of litter on state highways and to make a specified report to the Legislature on its findings. The bill would require the department to consult with interested stakeholders that may include city and county officials in the development of the report.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

**AB 1594 (Bloom D) Infrastructure financing: transportation: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: contracting.**

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amended: 6/18/2018

Status: 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/24/2018)

Location: 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law authorizes a governmental agency, as defined, to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction by, and to lease to, private entities for specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects, including commuter and light rail. This bill would additionally include passenger rapid transit, subways, and heavy rail within the types of fee-producing infrastructure projects authorized pursuant to this provision. The bill would provide that all construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work on projects subject to these agreements shall comply with labor requirements applicable to public works. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

**AB 1745 (Ting D) Vehicles: Clean Cars 2040 Act.**

Introduced: 1/3/2018

Status: 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 1/16/2018)

Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law prohibits a person from driving any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Existing law requires the owner of a vehicle of a type required to be registered under the Vehicle Code to submit an application for the original or renewal registration of that vehicle to the department upon the appropriate form furnished by the department. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2040, prohibit the department from accepting an application for original registration of a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is a zero emissions vehicle, as defined. The bill would exempt from that prohibition, a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more, and a vehicle brought into the state from outside of the state for original registration, as specified.

Position: Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1756 (Brough R) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 1/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017, establishes a comprehensive transportation funding program by increasing the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax by \$0.12 per gallon with an inflation adjustment, increasing the diesel excise tax by \$0.20 per gallon with an inflation adjustment, creating a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, creating a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later and with an inflation adjustment, and increasing the additional sales and use tax rate on diesel fuel by an additional 4%. The act provides that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1, 2020, and the additional sales and use tax rate increases take effect on November 1, 2017. The act provides for the expenditure of the revenues generated from these charges pursuant to specified to programs and other requirements. This bill would repeal the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1792 (Frazier D) Affordable housing authorities: infrastructure.**

**Introduced:** 1/9/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. INACTIVE FILE on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution creating an affordable housing authority. Existing law authorizes this authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and affordable workforce housing, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize an affordable housing authority to finance water, sewer, or other public infrastructure necessary to support the development of affordable housing.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Public Works

**AB 1866 (Fong R) Transportation funding.**

**Introduced:** 1/12/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 1/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, revenues from certain diesel fuel sales and use taxes, revenues from certain vehicle registration fees, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 1874 (Voepel R) Fuel taxes: Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund.**

**Introduced:** 1/16/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law imposes an excise tax on motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) and requires these taxes to be deposited in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account. Existing law requires the moneys attributable to the excise tax on gasoline related to specified off-highway motor vehicles and off-highway vehicle activities to be transferred monthly from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund. With respect to the portion of those moneys attributable to an increase in the excise tax as a result of the elimination of the sales tax on gasoline effective July 1, 2010, existing law instead requires those moneys to be transferred to the General Fund. With respect to the portion of those moneys from a \$0.12 per gallon increase in the excise tax commencing November 1, 2017, and future inflation adjustments from that increase, existing law instead requires those funds to be transferred to the State Parks and Recreation Fund, to be used for state parks, off-highway vehicle programs, or boating programs. Existing law also requires the Controller to withhold \$833,000 from the monthly transfer to the Off Highway Vehicle Trust Fund, and transfer that amount to the General Fund. This bill would, on June 30, 2019, eliminate the requirement that the Controller withhold \$833,000 from the monthly transfer to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund and transfer that amount to the General Fund. The bill would thereby transfer this amount monthly to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 1884 (Calderon D) Food facilities: single-use plastic straws.**

**Introduced:** 1/17/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 576, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined. Existing law defines "enforcement officer," for purposes of enforcing these provisions, to mean certain appointees of the State Public Health Officer, and all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and their duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees. This bill would prohibit a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The provisions would be enforced by the same officers authorized to enforce the California Retail Food Code. By creating a new crime and imposing additional enforcement duties on local health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 1898 (Mathis R) State highways: property leases.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/9/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, and 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:** Public Works

**AB 1901 (Obernolte R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: roadway projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 7/6/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/10/2018)

**Location:** 7/6/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 extend the above exemption to January 1, 2023. The bill would revise the requirement described above to specify that the exemption applies if, among other things, the project involves negligible or no expansion of an existing vehicular use beyond that existing at the time of the lead agency's determination. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 1905 (Grayson D) Environmental quality: judicial review: transportation projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/12/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 2/5/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 California Environmental Quality Act, prohibit a court from staying or enjoining a transportation project that would reduce total vehicle miles traveled, that is included in a sustainable communities strategy, and for which an environmental impact report has been certified, unless the court makes specified findings.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**[AB 1933](#) ([Maienschein R](#)) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling infrastructure projects.**

**Introduced:** 1/24/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/25/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 808, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 additionally specify as an eligible use for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling, including the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. The bill would additionally specify that eligible infrastructure projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include the expansion of facilities for the processing of recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**[AB 1945](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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 from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the moneys from the fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the act and, among other things, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state. This bill, beginning July 1, 2019, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality and to include a specified application timeline and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 1969](#) ([Salas D](#)) Transportation funds: transportation planning agencies: transit operators: fare revenue ratios: exemptions.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/18/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 3/19/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides various sources of funding to public transit operators. Under the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, certain revenues are available, among other things, for allocation by the transportation planning agency to transit operators, subject to certain financial requirements for an operator to meet in order to be eligible to receive the moneys. Existing law sets forth alternative ways an operator may qualify for funding, including a standard under which the allocated moneys do not exceed 50% of the operator’s total operating costs, as specified, or the maintenance by the operator of a specified ratio of fare revenues to operating costs. Existing law generally establishes the required fare revenues to operating cost ratio as 20% in urbanized areas and 10% in nonurbanized areas. This bill would authorize a transportation planning agency to grant an exemption, for up to 5 years, to an operator that fails to maintain the applicable fare-revenue-to-cost ratio if, based on that agency’s determination, an exemption is appropriate, as specified. The bill would require the agency to consider specified factors in determining whether to grant the exemption. The bill would authorize an operator granted an exemption to be allocated the revenues it would have qualified for had it maintained the applicable ratio.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 1970 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Low-carbon fuels: electric trucks and charging stations: zero-emission vans.**

**Introduced:** 1/31/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E. U., & C. on 6/13/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board and in consultation with specified state agencies, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels, as defined. This bill would require the commission to develop a pilot program for a pilot project, as specified, for the development of innovative low-carbon fuel, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2003 (Daly D) Public contracts: sanitation districts: notice.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 2/12/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a sanitation district to make and perform any agreement with a public or private corporation of any kind or a person for the joint construction, acquisition, disposition, or operation of any property or works of a kind that might be constructed, acquired, disposed of, or operated by the district. Existing law requires a district, when an expenditure for work exceeds \$35,000, to contract with the lowest responsible bidder after notice. Existing law requires the notice to be published, at least twice, not less than 5 days apart, in a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the district, or if there is none, to be posted in at least 3 public places in the district that have been designated by the district board as places for posting this notice. This bill would instead require the notice to be published in a manner that the district board determines to be reasonable, which may include, but is not limited to, newspapers, Internet Web sites, radio, television, or other means of mass communication.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2061 (Frazier D) Near-zero-emission and zero-emission vehicles.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 580, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing state and federal law sets specified limits on the total gross weight imposed on the highway by a vehicle with any group of 2 or more consecutive axles. Existing federal law authorizes a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas to exceed these weight limits by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. Under existing federal law, the maximum gross vehicle weight of that vehicle may not exceed 82,000 pounds. This bill would, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, authorize a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2110 (Eggman D) Electronics: Right to Repair Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 4/5/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, enacts a comprehensive and innovative system for the reuse, recycling, and proper and legal disposal of covered electronic devices, as defined, and provides incentives to design electronic devices that are less toxic, more recyclable, and that use recycled materials. This bill would enact the Right to Repair Act. The bill would, except as provided, require the original equipment manufacturer of electronic equipment or parts sold and used in the state to, among other things, provide to independent repair providers and owners of the equipment certain parts, tools, and information, including diagnostic and repair information, as specified, for the purpose of providing a fair marketplace for the repair of that equipment. The bill would require compliance with these provisions for equipment or parts that are no longer manufactured for 5 years after the date the original equipment manufacturer ceases to manufacture the equipment or parts. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2163 (Grayson D) Department of Technology: GIS data: regional notification centers: subsurface installations.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes within the Government Operations Agency the Department of Technology, which is supervised by the Director of Technology. Existing law authorizes the director and the department to exercise various powers in creating and managing the information technology policy of the state. Existing law includes among the director's duties the duty to perform enterprise information technology functions and services, including, but not limited to, implementing Geographic Information Systems (GIS), shared services, applications, and program and project management activities in

partnership with the owning agency or department. This bill would require the department to provide GIS data to a regional notification center for those purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**AB 2179 (Gipson D) Municipal corporations: public utility service: water and sewer service.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 863, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, to furnish its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, or means of communications and to furnish those services outside its boundaries, except within another municipal corporation that furnishes the same service or that does not consent. Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law requires that a resolution authorizing the sale of a public utility be passed by 2/3 of the members of the legislative body of the municipal corporation and be passed by a 2/3 vote of all voters voting at an election to authorize the sale in the ordinance calling the election. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill would additionally authorize a municipal corporation to utilize the alternative procedures to lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a municipal utility used for furnishing sewer service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2242 (Rubio D) Urban water management planning.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/15/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. Existing law requires an urban water management plan, among other things, to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provides an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes, among other things, an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the following 3 water years based on the driest 3-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. This bill would require an urban water supplier to include in its urban water management plan an assessment of the reliability of its water service, as specified, to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, including a repeat of the 5 consecutive historic driest years the urban water supplier has experienced.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2266 (Bigelow R) Urban water management plans: adoption.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on

3/15/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it becomes an urban water supplier. Existing law declares that the act is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies meet existing and future demands for water. This bill would instead require those urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt urban water management plans within 2 years after becoming urban water suppliers.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2304 (Holden D) Reduced fare transit pass programs: report.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/18/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 5/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Constitution provides that the University of California constitutes a public trust administered by the Regents of the University of California, a corporation in the form of a board, with full powers of organization and government, subject to legislative control only for specified purposes. This bill would request the University of California Institutes of Transportation Studies to prepare and submit a report to the Governor and specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2020, that details the reduced fare transit pass programs in California that are administered by a public transit operator, California college or university, or any other entity, as specified. The bill would request the University of California Institutes of Transportation Studies to convene and consult with a group of stakeholders, as specified, in preparing the report. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**AB 2308 (Stone, Mark D) Cigarettes: single-use filters.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. G.O. on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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 in any way furnishes a cigarette, among other items, 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 state findings and declarations of the Legislature regarding the health and safety hazards to residents of the state related to cigarettes utilizing single-use filters. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or in any way furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, including cellulose acetate, any other fibrous plastic material, or any organic or biodegradable material. 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:** Public Works

**AB 2339 (Gipson D) Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, and authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside or inside the boundaries of the municipal corporation, including the determination that the public utility is not necessary for supplying water to its own inhabitants or that its inhabitants will be provided with equal or better service by the acquiring entity, the sale or transfer is approved by a majority of all voters voting on this issue in an election, and that the acquiring entity disclose specified information before the election. This bill would authorize the City of El Monte, the City of Montebello, and the City of Willows, until January 1, 2022, to sell its public utility for furnishing water service for the purpose of consolidating its public water system with another public water system pursuant to the specified procedures, only if the potentially subsumed water system is wholly within the boundaries of the city, if the city determines that it is uneconomical and not in the public interest to own and operate the public utility, and if certain requirements are met. The bill would prohibit the city from selling the public utility for one year if 50% of interested persons, as defined, protest the sale. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Manager, Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2363 (Friedman D) Zero Traffic Fatalities Task Force.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/8/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 650, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to include in the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices a requirement that the department and local authorities, when setting speed limits, round speed limits to the nearest 5 miles per hour of the 85th percentile speed of traffic as determined by an engineering and traffic survey. Existing law authorizes the department or a local authority to round the speed limit down to the lower 5 miles per hour increment in instances when the speed limit should be rounded up, but prohibits that speed limit from being further reduced for any reason. This bill would require the Secretary of Transportation, on or before July 1, 2019, to establish and convene the Zero Traffic Fatalities Task Force, which shall include, but is not limited to, representatives from the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the University of California and other academic institutions, the Department of Transportation, the State Department of Public Health, local governments, bicycle safety organizations, statewide motorist service membership organizations, transportation advocacy organizations, and labor organizations. The bill would require the task force to develop a structured, coordinated process for early engagement of all parties to develop policies to reduce traffic fatalities to zero. The bill would require the Secretary of Transportation to prepare and submit a report of findings based on the task force's efforts to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2020. The bill would require the report to include a detailed analysis of specified issues, including the existing process for establishing speed limits and a recommendation as to whether an alternative to the use of the 85th percentile as a method for determining speed limits should be considered. The provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2023.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2379 (Bloom D) Waste management: plastic microfiber.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/26/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on

6/4/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. Existing law prohibits the sale of expanded polystyrene packaging material by a wholesaler or manufacturer unless that material is composed of 100% recycled material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM International standard specification. Existing law prohibits, on and after January 1, 2020, a person, business, or other entity from selling or offering for promotional purposes in this state a personal care product containing plastic microbeads, as specified. This bill would require that new clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material bear a conspicuous label that is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, in the form of a sticker, hang tag, or any other label type, with specified information, including a statement that the garment sheds plastic microfibers when washed. The bill would require new clothing with that material composition, if a care label is required pursuant to federal law, to include additional information on the care label, including that same statement. The bill would prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale new clothing made from fabric that is composed of more than 50% synthetic material that does not bear those labels. The bill would require that these requirements be enforced only through a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. The bill would make these provisions effective on January 1, 2020.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2399 (Voepel R) Defense: property used for defense.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/14/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law allows a person or entity engaged in defense preparation who has property used for this purpose which he or she believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on any abutting highway to petition the highway commissioners of any city or county to close or to restrict use of and travel upon any part of the abutting highway lying within 150 feet of the property. Upon receipt of a petition, existing law requires the highway commissioners to set a hearing and give a one-time notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or county in which the property is located at least 7 days prior to the date set for hearing. This bill would instead require the notice to be given 14 days prior to the date set for hearing.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2418 (Mullin D) Transportation: emerging transportation technologies: California Smart Cities Challenge Grant Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/9/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2019, to provide the commission with guidance on program matters, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the workgroup, to develop guidelines on or before March 1, 2020, for the program, which would not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, and to revise them as necessary. The bill would make the implementation of the program contingent upon an appropriation in the annual budget act.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2456 (Bloom D) Arts Council: peer review groups.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 869, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Dixon-Zenovich-Maddy California Arts Act of 1975 establishes the Arts Council, consisting of 11 appointed members. The act specifies the duties of the council, including providing for the exhibition of art works in public buildings throughout California. This bill would authorize the council to appoint peer review panels and would authorize members of those panels to, at the discretion of the council, receive a per diem, an honorarium, and reimbursement for expenses.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2538 (Rubio D) Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 2019, 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.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2549 (Stone, Mark D) Tidelands and submerged lands: exchange agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/3/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 5/3/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into an exchange, with any person or public entity, of filled or reclaimed tidelands and submerged lands or beds of navigable waterways, or interests in these lands, that are subject to the public trust for commerce, navigation, and fisheries, for other lands or interests in lands, if the commission finds that specified conditions are met. Existing law

authorizes the commission to free the land or interest in land given in exchange from the public trust. This bill would expressly authorize the commission, with regard to the above described exchange that involves a grantee, to convey lands or interest in lands in that exchange in trust to, and held in title by, the grantee subject to the same public trust requirements and terms and conditions prescribed in the statute providing for the grant of lands or interest in lands to the grantee. The bill would also require that the commission make all those exchange agreements, including descriptions of any land or interest in lands granted to a public entity transferred pursuant to such an exchange agreement, available on its Internet Web site.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Economic Development, Public Works

**AB 2650 (Lackey R) Public transit buses: illuminated signs.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes buses operated by a publicly owned transit system, on regularly scheduled service, to be equipped with certain illuminated signs, as specified. Existing law requires the illuminated signs to adhere to certain specifications, including, among others, being limited in size to a display of not greater than 720 square inches, and requiring the illuminated signs to display information directly related to public transit service, including, but not limited to, route number, destination description, run number, and public service announcements. This bill would revise those conditions, to increase the maximum display area of an illuminated sign to 4,320 inches and to allow paid advertising to be displayed on the illuminated sign.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2676 (Gipson D) Weighmasters: junk dealers and recyclers: licenses: additional application information and fee.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 9/14/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 392, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires a person who weighs, measures, or counts a commodity and issues a statement or memorandum of the weight, measure, or count that is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service, to obtain a license as a weighmaster from the Department of Food and Agriculture, and imposes an annual license fee and various other requirements on weighmasters. Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires a recycler or junk dealer who is an applicant for a new weighmaster license or a renewal of a weighmaster license to furnish specified additional information on the application, and requires a weighmaster who is a junk dealer or recycler to pay an additional annual fee of \$500 to the department for each location at which the weighmaster operates, as specified. Existing law provides for license fees collected pursuant to these provisions to be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund and continuously appropriated for the administration and enforcement of these provisions. This bill would extend the operation of the requirements to furnish the additional application information and to pay the additional annual fee to January 1, 2024. By extending the collection of a fee deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes by deleting obsolete provisions.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2764 (Chau D) State acquisition of information technology goods and services: exemptions.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/22/2018

**Status:** 8/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 220, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides that specified contracts entered into by any state agency for goods, services, or other specified activities, whether awarded through competitive bidding or not, are void unless and until approved by the Department of General Services, and requires denial of approval if a contract does not meet the required specifications of the bidding process. Under existing law, certain transactions, contracts, and persons are exempt from that law, including transactions pertaining to the acquisition of information technology goods and services, except as specified. This bill would make additional provisions of the law pertaining to state acquisition of goods and services applicable to the acquisition of information technology goods and services, including, among others, the Darfur Contracting Act of 2008 and specified provisions related to discrimination in the provision of benefits by contractors. The bill also would make a nonsubstantive change.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 2766](#) ([Berman D](#)) California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act: market development payments.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/19/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state by the distributor to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for certain payments, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments. Former law authorized the department, until January 1, 2018, (1) to annually expend up to \$10,000,000 from the fund to make market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that product manufacturer to manufacture a product, and (2) to expend additional amounts to make market development payments, calculated as provided. This bill would authorize the department to again expend those amounts to make market development payments from January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2024. By authorizing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 2779](#) ([Stone, Mark D](#)) Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)

**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a retailer from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container on and after January 1, 2022, for beverage

containers containing water. The bill would provide that these prohibitions do not apply for beverage containers manufactured by small bottlers, which the bill would define as a bottler with less than unspecified amounts of sales and employees. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2921 (Low D) Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/5/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container, and designates the number "6" as the code number for polystyrene resin. This bill would enact the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recovery and Recycling Act, which would authorize expanded polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an organization consisting of PFP manufacturers and resin producers, to be known as the Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization. If the PFP manufacturers and resin producers form or designate a PFP Recycling Organization, the bill would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that formed or designated the organization that sells expanded polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the PFP Recycling Organization the expanded polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee established by the PFP Recycling Organization. The bill would require the collected fees to be used by the organization to carry out the requirements of the act and for appropriate projects and programs that would further the purposes of the act, including awarding grants to specified entities for programs designed to increase community access to PFP recycling, to promote efforts to recycle PFP, and to reduce or abate litter from PFP. The bill would impose civil penalties on the PFP manufacturers or resin producers that formed or designated the PFP Recycling Organization that fail to remit the PFP assessment fee, as specified, and would authorize the department to expend the civil penalty moneys to support its duties under the act.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 2989 (Flora R) Motorized scooter: use of helmet: maximum speed.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 552, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law generally prescribes the operation of a motorized scooter, defined as 2-wheeled device that has handlebars, has a floorboard that is designed to be stood upon when riding, and is powered by an electric motor or by a source other than electric power. Existing law requires a driver's license or permit to operate a motorized scooter. Existing law prohibits the operation of a motorized scooter on a highway with a speed limit in excess of 25 miles per hour unless the motorized scooter is operated within a Class II bike lane. Existing law prohibits an operator of a motorized scooter from operating the motorized scooter without wearing a properly fitted and fastened helmet meeting specified standards. Existing law prohibits a person from operating a motorized scooter at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour. A violation of prescriptions or prohibitions regarding motorized scooters is a crime. This bill would permit a local authority to authorize the operation of a motorized scooter on a highway with a speed limit of up to 35 miles per hour and would additionally allow for operation of a motorized scooter on a highway with a higher speed limit if the motorized scooter is operated within a Class IV bikeway. The bill would specify that the existing maximum 15 mile per hour speed limit for the operation of a motorized scooter applies regardless of a higher speed limit applicable to the highway. The bill would

require the operator of a motorized scooter to wear a helmet only if the operator is under 18 years of age.

**Position:** Neutral  
**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 3014](#) (Quirk D) Brake friction materials: copper limits: high-performance road- and track-capable vehicle exemption.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/7/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 5/17/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, commencing on January 1, 2021, prohibits motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5% copper by weight from being sold in the state, and, commencing on January 1, 2025, prohibits motor vehicle brake friction materials exceeding 0.5% copper by weight from being sold in the state. This bill would exempt high-performance road- and track-capable vehicles and brake friction materials for use on those vehicles from the prohibition against the sale of motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5% copper by weight on and after January 1, 2021, if the seller first receives approval for the exemption from the department. The bill would require the department to annually exempt no more than 10,000 high-performance road- and track-capable vehicles, and brake friction materials for use on those vehicles, per manufacturer of those vehicles or materials from that prohibition and would require that brake friction material on a high-performance road- and track-capable vehicle, and brake friction material for use on one of those vehicles, exempted pursuant to these provisions not exceed 30% copper by weight. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 3024](#) (Nazarian D) City streets and highways.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city to do any and all things necessary to lay out, acquire, and construct any section or portion of any street or highway within its jurisdiction as a freeway and to make any existing street or highway a freeway. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**[AB 3036](#) (Cooley D) Solid waste: byproducts from the processing of food or beverages.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2018

**Status:** 9/27/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 832, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/27/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine, among other things, whether solid waste handling services are provided for by means of a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or wholly exclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise.

This bill would prohibit a county, city, district, or local governmental agency from subjecting the hauling of certain byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3056 (Harper R) Desalinated water.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law declares that the growing water needs of the state require the development of cost-effective and efficient water supply technologies and that desalination technology is now feasible to help provide significant new water supplies from seawater, brackish water, and reclaimed water. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to desalination.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 3059 (Bloom D) Go Zone demonstration programs.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018  
**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/12/2018)  
**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law provides for the development of a congestion management program for each county that includes an urbanized area by a designated congestion management agency. Existing law authorizes the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to jointly adopt a commute benefit ordinance that requires covered employers operating within the common area of the 2 agencies with a specified number of covered employees to offer those employees certain commute benefits. This bill would authorize 2 Go Zone demonstration programs in northern California and 2 in southern California. The bill would define "Go Zone demonstration program" to mean a transportation program that reduces vehicle congestion by targeting highly congested areas with additional transportation choices and decongestion fees that encourage people to take transit, carpool, bike, walk, or adjust trip times at congested times of day. The bill would require the governing body of an eligible participating jurisdiction, as defined, to adopt an ordinance containing various elements, including a decongestion fee element, and would require the proposed ordinance to be approved by the applicable congestion management agency subject to specified findings, including a finding that the proposed demonstration project is likely to be successful. The bill would require a charge by such an ordinance to be imposed consistent with the California Constitution and federal law. The bill would enact other related provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3062 (Harper R) Recycled water: recycling criteria.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water if the use involves the protection of public health. The act defines recycling criteria to mean the levels of

constituents of recycled water, and the means for assurance of reliability under the design concept that will result in recycled water that is safe for the uses to be made. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3106 (Nazarian D) Autonomous vehicles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law establishes regulations for the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if the manufacturer meets prescribed requirements. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3124 (Bloom D) Vehicles: length limitations: buses: bicycle transportation devices.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018  
**Status:** 6/1/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 22, Statutes of 2018.  
**Location:** 6/1/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law imposes a 40-foot limitation on the length of vehicles that may be operated on the highways, with specified exemptions. Existing law exempts from this limitation an articulated bus or articulated trolley coach that does not exceed a length of 60 feet, and authorizes the bus or trolley to be equipped with a folding device attached to the front of the bus or trolley if the device is designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles. Existing law prohibits the above-described device from extending more than 36 inches from the front body of the bus when fully deployed, and prohibits a bicycle that is transported on that device from having the bicycle handlebars extend more than 42 inches from the front of the bus. This bill would additionally authorize an articulated bus or articulated trolley coach that does not exceed a length of 60 feet to be equipped with a folding device attached to the front of the bus or trolley if the device is designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles as long as the device does not extend more than 40 inches from the front body of the bus when fully deployed. The bill would require a public agency operating transit services to establish a route review committee, as specified, in order to operate that articulated bus or articulated trolley coach, and would require the committee, by a majority vote, to make a determination of which routes are suitable for the safe operation of that articulated bus or articulated trolley coach. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes and a conforming change in a related provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3132 (Chau D) Autonomous vehicles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018  
**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)  
**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**  
 Existing law authorizes an autonomous vehicle to be operated on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if specified requirements are met, including that the autonomous vehicle is being operated on roads in the state

solely by employees, contractors, or other persons designated by the manufacturer of the autonomous technology. Existing law defines "autonomous technology" and "autonomous vehicle" for those purposes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3139 (Bonta D) State highways: property leases.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/25/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 443, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, and at a lease cost of \$1 per month and payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year. Existing law also requires that a lease be offered on a right of first refusal by the department to the city and county or a political subdivision of the city and county and authorizes leases of property for park, recreational, or open-space purposes, subject to certain additional terms and conditions. This bill would authorize the department to offer a lease to the City of Oakland on a right of first refusal basis for any airspace under a freeway or certain real property acquired for highway purposes located in the city for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program for a lease amount, for up to 10 parcels, of \$1 per month, and a payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year, as specified.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3154 (Rubio D) Litter: receptacles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires litter receptacles to be placed in all public places in the state, as specified, and provides that any person owning or operating any establishment or public place in which litter receptacles are required to be placed shall procure, place, and maintain those receptacles at that person's own expense on the premises. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3155 (Cooper D) Public works: definition.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/12/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the meaning of the term "public works" to include warranty work, and would include warranty work within the definition of "construction" as it is used to define "public works." By expanding the definition of "public works," the bill would expand the scope of a crime. The bill would also make technical,

nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3168 (Rubio D) Outdoor advertising displays: publicly owned property.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/29/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 926, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/29/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The Outdoor Advertising Act regulates the placement of advertising signs adjacent to and within specified distances of certain highways. The act prohibits advertising displays from being placed or maintained on property adjacent to a section of a freeway that has been landscaped, with certain exceptions, and defines "landscaped freeway" for these purposes to mean a section or sections of a freeway that is now, or later may be, improved by the planting at least on one side or on the median of the freeway right-of-way of lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers, or other ornamental vegetation requiring reasonable maintenance. This bill would narrow the prohibition of the act to instead prohibit, except as specified, placing or maintaining advertising displays on property adjacent to a 1,000-foot or greater section of a freeway that has been landscaped with at least an average width of 20 feet, as defined, of landscaping or that includes trees on Department of Transportation-owned property at the same or elevated grade of the main-traveled way if the advertising display is designed to be viewed primarily by persons traveling on the main-traveled way of the landscaped freeway. The bill would require the department to determine the average width using a specified formula, would provide that all existing classifications are to remain in effect until the department receives a request for a new classification review in accordance with its regulations, and would authorize the department to charge a fee not to exceed \$500, as specified, to conduct a classification review. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**AB 3178 (Rubio D) Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/27/2018

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Vetoed by the Governor

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 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 make findings, including, among others, that under China's National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives. The bill would require the department, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider, until January 1, 2022, whether China's National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat, as specified. The bill would also require the department to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

Group: Public Works

**AB 3206 (Friedman D) Water conservation: water meters: accuracy and performance standards.**

Introduced: 2/16/2018

Last Amended: 6/28/2018

Status: 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

Location: 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. 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, 2020, to the extent that funding is available, to adopt regulations setting standards for the accuracy of water meters, as described, that, on or after the effective date of those regulations, are installed by a water purveyor or manufactured and sold or offered for sale in the state. The bill would include an exception for a water meter that, as of the effective date of the regulations, a water purveyor possesses, or has entered into a contract to purchase, and has not yet installed. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works, Water Department

**ACR 242 (Gipson D) California Manufacturing Day.**

Introduced: 5/22/2018

Status: 8/14/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 138, Statutes of 2018

Location: 8/14/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

This measure would declare Friday, October 5, 2018, as California Manufacturing Day and would recognize the importance of California’s manufacturing sector. The measure would also commemorate California’s manufacturers as they continue to push the bounds of clean technologies that reduce emissions and increase energy efficiency in products and processes.

Position: Watch

Group: Public Works

**SB 212 (Jackson D) Solid waste: pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship.**

Introduced: 2/1/2017

Last Amended: 8/27/2018

Status: 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2018.

Location: 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would establish a stewardship program, under which a manufacturer or distributor of covered drugs or sharps, or other entity defined to be covered by the bill, would be required to establish and implement, either on its own or as part of a group of covered entities through membership in a stewardship organization, a stewardship program for covered drugs or for sharps, as applicable. The bill would impose various requirements on a covered entity or stewardship organization that operates a stewardship program, including submitting a proposed stewardship plan, an initial stewardship program budget, an annual budget, annual report, and other specified information to CalRecycle. The bill would provide that all reports and records provided to CalRecycle pursuant to the

bill are provided under penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require proprietary information, as defined, submitted pursuant to the bill to be kept confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 237 (Hertzberg D) Electricity: direct transactions.**

**Introduced:** 2/6/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 600, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to authorize and facilitate direct transactions between electricity suppliers and retail end-use customers, but suspends direct transactions except as expressly authorized. Existing law expressly requires the commission to authorize direct transactions for nonresidential end-use customers, subject to an annual maximum allowable total kilowatthour limit established, as specified, for each electrical corporation, to be achieved following a now completed 3-to 5-year phase-in period. This bill would require the commission, on or before June 1, 2019, to issue an order specifying, among other things, an increase in the annual maximum allowable total kilowatthour limit by 4,000 gigawatthours and apportion that increase among the service territories of the electrical corporations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**SB 268 (Mendoza D) Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 9/5/2017

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 9/5/2017)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority with specified powers and duties relative to transportation planning, programming, and operations in the County of Los Angeles. The authority is governed by a 14-member board of directors that consists of the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, 2 public members and one Los Angeles City Council member appointed by the mayor, 4 members appointed from the other cities in the county, the 5 members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and a nonvoting member appointed by the Governor. This bill would require the authority, the Los Angeles County Division of the League of California Cities, the California Contract Cities Association, and the Los Angeles County City Selection Committee to prepare and provide to the Legislature by December 1, 2018, a plan agreed to by at least 3 of these entities, for reorganizing the membership of the authority to include 22 members, and to provide equitable and proportional voting representation for each area of the county on the authority, including more representation for cities other than the City of Los Angeles. The bill would require the plan to provide for the reconstitution of the authority no later than January 1, 2020. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2020, would require the membership of the authority to be reconstituted pursuant to the plan. The bill, if a plan is not submitted or is not implemented, would, commencing on January 1, 2020, provide for the authority to consist of 22 members, including the 5 members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, 5 members of the Los Angeles City Council and one public member appointed by the mayor, one member appointed by the City of Long Beach, 8 members from cities other than Los Angeles appointed by the Los Angeles County City Selection Committee, and one nonvoting member appointed by the Governor. The bill would require every appointee to serve a 4-year term without limitation or until the expiration of the term of his or her elected office. The bill would also delete, on January 1, 2020, the requirement for the authority to submit a plan to the Legislature if the number of members of the board of supervisors is increased. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 623 (Monning D) Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the board to administer the fund to secure access to safe drinking water for all Californians, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of drinking water service and infrastructure. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and settlements from parties responsible for contamination of drinking water supplies. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants with projects relating to the provision of safe and affordable drinking water consistent with a fund implementation plan adopted annually by the state board, as prescribed. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an assessment of funding need that estimates the anticipated funding needed for the next fiscal year to achieve the purposes of the fund. The bill would require, by January 1, 2019, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make available 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. 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 board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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:** Public Works, Water Department

**SB 760 (Wiener D) State highways: permits: improvements.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/4/2018

**Status:** 6/29/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. TRANS. on 4/19/2018)

**Location:** 6/29/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapters
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to issue a permit to the owner or developer of property adjacent to or near a state highway, including the associated right-of-way, to construct, alter, repair, or improve any portion of the highway for the purpose of improving local traffic access, as provided. Existing law specifies that the permit may be issued only if the work within the highway right-of-way is to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department. If the improvement would not affect the operation of the state highway and the associated work would be performed in accordance with local agency plans and specifications, this bill would prohibit the department from denying an application for a permit solely because the associated work is not to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 782 (Skinner D) Energy data transparency.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/22/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 684, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/22/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which it provides service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months and, upon the request and written authorization or secure electronic authorization of the owner, owner’s agent, or operator of a covered building, to deliver or otherwise provide aggregated energy usage data for a covered building to the owner, owner’s agent, building operator, or to the owner’s account in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. Existing law defines a “covered building” to be a building with certain numbers and types of utility accounts. This bill would additionally require an electrical, natural gas, steam, or fuel oil utility to provide to the owner, owner’s agent, or operator of a property with 2 or more buildings located on a single parcel or adjacent parcels, with same owner of record and with 5 or more active utility accounts, in aggregate, upon request, aggregate energy usage data for those buildings. Because this bill would impose additional duties on local publicly owned electric utilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**SB 913 (Hertzberg D) Public works: City of Los Angeles: graffiti abatement.**

**Introduced:** 1/22/2018

**Last Amended:** 7/5/2018

**Status:** 8/24/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 200, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 8/24/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**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 work, as defined. Existing law sets forth the penalties for a violation of this requirement. Existing law prohibits a charter city from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance for a construction project if the charter city has a charter that does not require, or the charter city has not required within the last 2 years, compliance with these provisions on a public works contract, as specified. This bill would exempt from the requirement to pay a prevailing wage of per diem wages, until January 1, 2024, graffiti abatement work performed pursuant to a contract between the City of Los Angeles and a nonprofit community-based organization if the work is performed by specified individuals. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**SB 946 (Lara D) Sidewalk vendors.**

**Introduced:** 1/29/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/16/2018

**Status:** 9/17/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 459, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/17/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to adopt requirements for the public safety regulating any type of vending and the time, place, and manner of vending from a vehicle upon a street. This bill would prohibit a local authority, as defined, from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would provide that a local authority is not required to adopt a new program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the local authority has established an existing program that substantially complies with the provisions of the bill. The bill would apply these provisions to a chartered or general law city, county, or city and county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely

**Group:** Financial Management, Health and Human Services, Police Department, Public Works

**SB 952 (Anderson R) Water conservation: local water supplies.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 1/30/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing provisions of the California Constitution declare the policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of these waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the waters in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require the State Water Resources Control Board to recognize local water agency investment in water supply and will ensure that local agencies receive sufficient credit for these investments in meeting any water conservation or efficiency mandates.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works

**SB 957 (Lara D) Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.**

**Introduced:** 1/30/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/13/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 367, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/14/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing state law authorizes the Department of Transportation to designate certain lanes for the exclusive use of high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs). Existing law also authorizes, until January 1, 2019, ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEVs), and until September 30, 2025, or until the date federal authorization expires, or until the Secretary of State receives a specified notice, whichever occurs first, super ultra-low emission vehicles (SULEVs), enhanced advanced technology partial zero-emission vehicles (enhanced AT PZEVs), or transitional zero-emission vehicles (TZEVs), as specified, that display a valid identifier issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles to use these HOV lanes. Existing law makes it a crime to drive one of those vehicles in an HOV lane without properly displaying the issued identifier and having the vehicle registration with the vehicle, or to operate or own a vehicle displaying an identifier if the identifier was not issued for that vehicle. Existing law makes identifiers for ULEVs valid until January 1, 2019, and makes identifiers for SULEVs, enhanced AT PEZEVs, and TZEVs valid until January 1, 2019, January 1, 2022, or January 1 of the 4th year after the year in which they were issued, as specified. Existing law, except as specified, prohibits a vehicle from being issued an identifier more than once. This bill would authorize an identifier to be issued commencing January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2024, to SULEVs, enhanced AT PEZEVs, and TZEVs for a vehicle that had previously been issued an identifier and would make that identifier valid until January 1, 2024, if the applicant for the identifier has a household income at or below 80% of the state median income. The bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to report to the Legislature the number of identifiers issued pursuant to those provisions, and would require the report to be issued after January 1, 2023, but before June 1, 2023. The bill would prohibit a person who obtained an identifier for a vehicle prior to January 1, 2017, from obtaining another identifier pursuant to those provisions, notwithstanding the person's qualifying income. The bill would also make a conforming change and technical, nonsubstantive changes.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**SB 998 (Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service: urban and community water systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 891, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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 require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on discontinuation of water service to certain types of residences for nonpayment available in prescribed languages. The bill would require the policy to include certain components, be available on the system's Internet Web site, and be provided to customers in writing, upon request. The bill would provide for enforcement of these provisions, including making a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, and would require the enforcement moneys collected by the board to be deposited in the Safe Drinking Water Account. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. The bill would require an urban and community water system to contact the customer named on the account and provide the customer with the urban and community water system's policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment no less than 7 business days before discontinuation of residential service, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works, Water Department

**SB 1035 (Jackson D) General plans.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 733, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	<b>Chaptered</b>
1st House				2nd House							

**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, 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, after the initial revision of the safety element to identify flood hazards and address the risk of fire in certain lands upon each revision of the housing element, the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards that was not previously available during the previous revision of the safety element. Existing law also requires the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county. This bill would instead require the safety element to be reviewed and revised as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies and would require, after these revisions, 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. 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

**Group:** Development Services, Public Works

**SB 1037 (Cannella R) State government finance: Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/8/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program and, after certain allocations for the program are made, requires the remaining funds available for the program to be allocated 50% for maintenance of the state highway system or to the state highway operation and protection program and 50% for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller pursuant to a specified formula. Prior to receiving an apportionment of funds under the program from the Controller in a fiscal year, existing law requires a city or county to submit to the California Transportation Commission a list of projects proposed to be funded with these funds. Existing law requires the commission to report to the Controller the cities and counties that have submitted a list of projects and requires the Controller, upon receipt of an initial or subsequent report, to apportion funds to cities and counties included in the report, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions requiring the commission to submit the specified reports to the Controller.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1049 (Moirlach R) Public contracts: local public entities: project labor agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/22/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by public entities and requires a project labor agreement for a construction project used or entered into by a public entity, or required of contractors by the public entity, to include specified provisions. Existing law authorizes members of the governing board of a local public entity to choose by majority vote whether to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into such a project labor agreement for a specific project or projects awarded by that entity and whether to allocate funding to a specific project covered by such an agreement. Existing law prohibits a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance from preventing the governing board of a local public entity, other than a charter city, from exercising this authority on a project-specific basis. Existing law prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support a charter city project if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits the governing board's consideration of such a project labor agreement for the project or prohibits the governing board from considering whether to allocate funds to a city-funded project covered by such an agreement. Existing law also prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support any construction projects awarded by a charter city if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits, limits, or constrains in any way the governing board's consideration of authority or discretion to adopt, require, or utilize such a project labor agreement for some or all of the construction projects to be awarded by the city, as specified. This bill would delete all of the above prohibitions

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works

**SB 1119 (Beall D) Low Carbon Transit Operations Program.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 606, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates specified portions of the annual proceeds in the fund to various programs, including 5% for the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, which provides

operating and capital assistance for transit agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve mobility. This bill would waive the above requirement if the recipient transit agencies expend the funding provided on certain transit activities. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1133 (Portantino D) Water quality control plans: funding.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/6/2018

**Status:** 9/11/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 355, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/11/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. This bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board, on behalf of itself or a regional board, to accept donations of moneys from a permittee for the purpose of updating a water quality control plan.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1151 (Bates R) Neighborhood electric vehicles: County of San Diego.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 564, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2022, the County of Orange (county) to establish a specified neighborhood electric vehicle (NEV) transportation plan for the Ranch Plan Planned Community in that county the purpose of which is to further the community’s vision of creating a sustainable development that reduces gasoline demand and vehicle emissions by offering a cleaner, more economical means of local transportation within the plan area. Existing law authorizes the county by ordinance or resolution to adopt the plan and requires that the plan have received a prior review and the comments of the transportation planning agency and any agency having traffic law enforcement responsibilities in the county. Existing law provides that the plan may include the use of a state highway, or any crossing of the highway, subject to the approval of the Department of Transportation. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, authorize the County of San Diego or any city in the county to establish a similar NEV transportation plan, as specified. The bill would require, if the county or any city in the county adopts an NEV plan, the entity to consult with the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) and any agency having traffic law enforcement responsibilities in an entity included in the plan area. The bill would require the County of San Diego or a city in the county that has adopted an NEV transportation plan to consult with SANDAG, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and any applicable local law enforcement agency in preparing a specified report to the Legislature. The bill would require the report to be submitted to the Legislature within 2 years of the date the NEV transportation plan is adopted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1215 (Hertzberg D) Provision of sewer service: disadvantaged communities.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 982, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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, except as provided, authorize the 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. By authorizing the regional board to require a special district, city, or county to provide sewer service, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the regional board to take certain actions before ordering the provision of sewer service that are similar to those required for the consolidation or extension of water systems. The bill would authorize the state board to develop and adopt policy, through the adoption of a policy handbook, that provides a process by which members of disadvantaged communities may petition the regional board for consideration of provision of sewer service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**SB 1323 (Hernandez D) Maintenance districts: County of Los Angeles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 7/9/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 93, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 7/9/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law, the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, authorizes local agencies, including a city or county, to form an assessment district for the purpose of making improvements by, among other things, installing landscaping. This bill would, in addition to a district's existing authority to perform specified maintenance under the Improvement Act of 1911, authorize the county lighting maintenance districts for the County of Los Angeles 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:** Public Works

**SB 1335 (Allen D) Solid waste: food service packaging: state agencies, facilities, and property.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/20/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 610, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/20/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria. This bill would enact the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit 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 bill would require the department to publish and maintain on its Internet Web site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would exempt packaging acquired before its inclusion on the list, as specified. The bill would require the department to regularly, but no less than once every 5 years, evaluate the list of approved types of food service packaging and would authorize the department to add or remove types of food service packaging to or from the list based on whether the packaging is recyclable, reusable, or compostable. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2021, the department to adopt, in consultation with specified state and local agencies, regulations for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable, and would prescribe specified criteria for the Director of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to consider in determining whether a type of food service packaging is reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities,

recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by the department for purposes of developing those regulations. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Support  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1342 (Cannella R) Autonomous vehicles.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes an autonomous vehicle to be operated on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if specified requirements are met, including that the autonomous vehicle is being operated on roads in the state solely by employees, contractors, or other persons designated by the manufacturer of the autonomous technology. Existing law defines "autonomous technology" and "autonomous vehicle" for those purposes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Police Department, Public Works

**SB 1469 (Skinner D) Land use: accessory dwelling units.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/1/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/22/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, requires the ordinance to designate areas within the local jurisdiction where accessory dwelling units may be permitted, and sets forth standards the ordinance is required to impose, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, lot coverage, and height standards. This bill would revise and recast the above-described provisions regarding accessory dwelling units to authorize the ordinance adopted for the creation of accessory dwelling units to designate areas where accessory dwelling units are excluded for health and safety purposes based on clear findings supported by substantial evidence. The bill would limit the types of standards that a local agency may impose on accessory dwelling units, including parking, height, size, and setback requirements, and would revise certain standards as specified. The bill would include among the standards a requirement that the accessory dwelling unit comply with building standards in effect prior to the effective date of small home building standards that the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create, as specified, and submit to the California Building Standards Commission by January 1, 2020. The bill would require compliance with the latter building standards after their effective date. The bill would require a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance for accessory dwelling units to consider the permit ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing, and would deem an application approved if the local agency does not act on the submitted application within 60 days. The bill would prohibit an accessory dwelling unit on a single-family lot, when assessed as new construction, from triggering a reassessment of the value of the underlying land and structures. The bill would require a local agency, regardless of whether it has adopted an ordinance, to ministerially approve an application for a building permit to create one or more accessory dwelling units in specified circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Oppose  
**Group:** Public Works

**SB 1479 (Stern D) Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: billing requirement.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/2/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 4/4/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law creates the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority with certain powers and duties relative to transportation planning and programming, and the operation of transit service. Existing law provides that the authority is the successor agency to the Southern California Rapid Transit District and the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission. This bill would adopt electricity billing requirements applicable to the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority that are similar to the above-described requirements applicable to BART, but would also impose those requirements applicable to an electrical corporation in the BART statute on a local publicly owned electric utility. The bill would declare that, due to the special circumstances applicable only to the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution, and the enactment of a special statute is therefore necessary. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works

**Technology and Innovation**

**AB 767 (Quirk-Silva D) GO-Biz Information Technology.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/23/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/23/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes various state agencies to issue permits and licenses in accordance with specified requirements to conduct business within this state. Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to 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. This bill would, among other things, provide for a GO-Biz Information Technology Unit within GO-Biz, which would create an online Internet platform, called the California Business Development Portal, that is comprised of 3 elements, including economic and business development-related digital information, the systems and processes used to manage that information, and a public interface capability, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**AB 1999 (Chau D) Local government: public broadband services.**

**Introduced:** 2/1/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 963, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)The County Service Area Law authorizes a county service area to provide any governmental services and facilities within the county service area that the county is authorized to perform, and that the county does not perform to the same extent on a countywide basis, and expressly authorizes a county service area to provide specified services and facilities, including, among others, television translator services and low-power television services. This bill would expressly authorize a county service area to acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate broadband Internet access services, and would require a county service area that does so to take certain actions regarding the accessing of content

on the Internet by end users of that service, as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch Closely  
**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**AB 2225 (Limón D) State government: storing and recording: public records.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/22/2018

**Status:** 9/19/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 535, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/19/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law establishes the Department of Technology, under the supervision of the Director of Technology, to, among other things, establish and enforce state information technology strategic plans, policies, standards, and enterprise architecture. This bill would instead require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Department of Technology, to approve and adopt appropriate uniform statewide standards, as specified, for the purpose of storing and recording public records, described as permanent and nonpermanent documents, in electronic media or in a cloud computing storage system. The bill would require a cloud computing storage service that complies with specified requirements that provide administrative users with controls to prevent stored public records from being overwritten, deleted, or altered to be considered a trusted system, and would require all public records stored or recorded in electronic media or in a cloud computing service by a state agency to comply with a trusted system as defined in the uniform statewide standards and as otherwise specified. The bill would require a trusted system using cloud computing storage service to comply with applicable standards articulated in the State Administrative Manual and the Statewide Information Management Manual. The bill would also require a state agency, prior to establishing an information technology system interconnection or data exchange with a local government entity or otherwise partnering with a local government entity for the development, use, or maintenance of an information technology system, product, or service to first enter into a written agreement with that local government entity for the purpose of establishing mutually agreeable terms that protect relevant public records. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch  
**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**AB 2812 (Limón D) Data storage and protection standards: local agencies.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 5/9/2018

**Status:** 5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/25/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Department of Technology, on or before July 1, 2018, to update the Technology Recovery Plan element of the State Administrative Manual to ensure the inclusion of cybersecurity strategy incident response standards for each state agency, as specified. Existing law authorizes a local entity that receives state funds for the purposes of storing, sharing, or transmitting data, or in support of an information technology project with a state entity, to submit a Technology Recovery Plan, upon request of the Department of Technology. This bill would create the Office of Local Cloud Migration and Digital Innovation in the Department of Technology. The bill would require the office to promote the use of technologies including, but not limited to, cloud-based computing and data storage that will assist local agencies in their efforts to further transparency, efficiency, disaster preparedness and response, as well as general accessibility to the public. The bill would require the office to operate in partnership with private industry and the nonprofit community to maximize the assistance provided to local agencies. The bill would create the Local Cloud Migration and Digital Innovation Local Assistance Fund for the purpose of receipt of donations from private industry and the nonprofit community, and funds directly allocated by the Legislature, and would make money in the fund available to the office, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the above-described purposes.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**SB 460 (De León D) Communications: broadband Internet access service: state agencies.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/28/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 8/29/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services, and the acquisition of electronic data-processing and telecommunications goods and services.This bill would require an Internet service provider that submits a bid or proposal to, or that otherwise proposes to enter into or renew a contract with, a state agency with respect to any contract in the amount of \$100,000 or more for the provision of broadband Internet access service to certify that it is in full compliance with, and renders broadband Internet access service to the state agency consistent with, specified provisions of SB 822 of the 2017–18 Regular Session concerning the treatment of Internet traffic, as provided. The bill would authorize a state agency to waive these provisions under specified conditions.This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**SB 822 (Wiener D) Communications: broadband Internet access service.**

**Introduced:** 1/3/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/23/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 976, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law imposes certain obligations in the context of particular transactions, and provides mechanisms to enforce those obligations.This bill would enact the California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018. This act would prohibit fixed and mobile Internet service providers, as defined, that provide broadband Internet access service, as defined, from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of Internet traffic. The act would prohibit, among other things, blocking lawful content, applications, services, or nonharmful devices, impairing or degrading lawful Internet traffic on the basis of Internet content, application, or service, or use of a nonharmful device, and specified practices relating to zero-rating, as defined. It would also prohibit fixed and mobile Internet service providers from offering or providing services other than broadband Internet access service that are delivered over the same last-mile connection as the broadband Internet access service, if those services have the purpose or effect of evading the above-described prohibitions or negatively affect the performance of broadband Internet access service.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Technology and Innovation

**SB 833 (McGuire D) Emergencies: Office of Emergency Services: guidelines: alert and warning systems.**

**Introduced:** 1/4/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/20/2018

**Status:** 9/21/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 617, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/21/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services (OES) in the office of the Governor and provides that OES is responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. The act also provides for systems for the public dissemination of alerts regarding missing children, attacks upon law enforcement officers, and missing persons who are 65 years of age or older, among others, and requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate these systems and issue alerts upon the

request of a law enforcement agency if certain conditions are met. This bill, on or before July 1, 2019, would require OES, in consultation with specified entities, to develop voluntary guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. The bill would require OES to provide each city, county, and city and county with a copy of the guidelines. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Disaster Preparedness, Technology and Innovation

## Transportation

**AB 697 (Fong R) Tolls: exemption for privately owned emergency ambulances.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/12/2017

**Status:** 9/10/2018-Vetoed by Governor.

**Location:** 9/10/2018-A. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law provides for the exemption of authorized emergency vehicles, as defined, from the payment of a toll or charge on a vehicular crossing, toll highway, or high-occupancy toll (HOT) lane and any related fines, when the authorized emergency vehicle is being driven under specified conditions, including, among others, the vehicle is displaying public agency identification and driven while responding to or returning from an urgent or emergency call. Existing law provides procedures for an operator of a toll facility and a public agency to resolve certain disputes relating to the nonpayment of tolls. Existing law allows for agreements between the owner or operator of a toll facility and a local emergency service provider that establish terms for the use of the toll facility by the emergency service provider. Existing law prohibits a person from operating a privately owned emergency ambulance unless licensed by the Department of the California Highway Patrol. This bill would generally modify the exemption to apply to the use of a toll facility, as defined, and would expand the exemption, dispute resolution procedures, and agreement provisions to include a privately owned emergency ambulance licensed by the Department of the California Highway Patrol. The bill would also make technical changes to these provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Transportation

## Water Department

**AB 355 (Chu D) Water pollution: enforcement.**

**Introduced:** 2/8/2017

**Last Amended:** 6/7/2017

**Status:** 10/6/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 524, Statutes of 2017.

**Location:** 10/6/2017-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) are the principal state agencies with primary authority over water quality matters. The act authorizes a regional board to investigate the quality of state waters, and grants to a regional board certain authority in connection with those investigative functions. The act authorizes a regional board to administratively impose civil liability in connection with violations of certain water quality provisions, and authorizes the executive officer of a regional board to issue a complaint to any person on whom administrative civil liability may be imposed pursuant to the act. This bill, for purposes of the exception, would instead define "publicly owned treatment works serving a small community" as a publicly owned treatment works serving a population of 20,000 persons or fewer or a rural county, with a financial hardship. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Water Department

**AB 869 (Rubio D) Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2017

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law imposes various water use reduction requirements that apply to urban retail water suppliers, including a requirement that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020.This bill would require long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use to include a credit for recycled water, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Water Department

**AB 968 (Rubio D) Urban water use: water efficiency.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2017

**Status:** 1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)

**Location:** 1/20/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use on or before December 31, 2020, and to make incremental progress toward that state target by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. 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.The bill would require the department, in consultation with the board, to convene a commercial, industrial, and institutional water use efficiency task force by July 1, 2018, to recommend appropriate water efficiency measures for various segments of the commercial, industrial, and institutional water use sector and would require the task force, by December 31, 2019, in consultation with the department and the board, to submit a specified report to the Legislature.Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. This bill would require each urban retail water supplier to develop a water efficiency target, as defined, for 2025 in its 2020 urban water management plan required to be submitted by July 1, 2021, and to achieve that target. The bill would authorize an urban retail water supplier to adjust and update the water efficiency target, as appropriate, when the supplier reports its compliance in achieving the water efficiency targets and its implementation of the identified performance measures in its 2025 urban water management plan required to be submitted by July 1, 2026. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to meet its adjusted 2025 water efficiency target by December 31, 2025, unless the supplier makes a certain report to the department. The bill would require the department, by July 1, 2019, to provide to urban retail water suppliers in electronic form a database of validated aerial imagery and measured irrigable area, as specified, and to conduct a statistically valid review of the accuracy of the information in the database before providing the database to an urban retail water supplier. The bill would extend the deadline for an urban retail water supplier to submit its urban water management plan if the department does not release the database by July 1, 2019, as prescribed.This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Water Department

**AB 1577 (Gipson D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: Sativa-Los Angeles County Water District.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 859, Statutes

of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state 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 authorizes the state board, for the purpose of providing affordable, safe drinking water to disadvantaged communities and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse, to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to a designated public water system and to order the designated public water system to accept those administrative and managerial services, including full management and control, if sufficient funding is available and if the state board finds that consolidation with another system or extension of service from another system is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible. This bill would require the state board to order the Sativa-Los Angeles County Water District to accept administrative and managerial services, including full management and control, from an administrator selected by the state board. The bill would require the district's board of directors, upon the appointment of an administrator, to surrender all control to the appointed administrator and would provide that the district shall thereafter cease to exist. The bill would authorize, if the Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles approves a dissolution of the district, a successor agency designated in the dissolution, in consultation with the Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles, to solicit proposals, evaluate submittals, and select any public water system to be the receiving water system and provide retail water service to existing and future ratepayers within the former territory of the district, as provided. The bill would limit the liability of specified entities involved in the dissolution of the Sativa-Los Angeles County Water District and make related changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Water Department

**AB 2179 (Gipson D) Municipal corporations: public utility service: water and sewer service.**

**Introduced:** 2/12/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 863, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, to furnish its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, or means of communications and to furnish those services outside its boundaries, except within another municipal corporation that furnishes the same service or that does not consent. Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law requires that a resolution authorizing the sale of a public utility be passed by 2/3 of the members of the legislative body of the municipal corporation and be passed by a 2/3 vote of all voters voting at an election to authorize the sale in the ordinance calling the election. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill would additionally authorize a municipal corporation to utilize the alternative procedures to lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a municipal utility used for furnishing sewer service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2242 (Rubio D) Urban water management planning.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/15/2018

**Status:** 6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on

6/4/2018)

Location: 6/1/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. Existing law requires an urban water management plan, among other things, to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provides an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes, among other things, an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the following 3 water years based on the driest 3-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. This bill would require an urban water supplier to include in its urban water management plan an assessment of the reliability of its water service, as specified, to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, including a repeat of the 5 consecutive historic driest years the urban water supplier has experienced.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2266 (Bigelow R) Urban water management plans: adoption.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 3/15/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/15/2018)

Location: 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it becomes an urban water supplier. Existing law declares that the act is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies meet existing and future demands for water. This bill would instead require those urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt urban water management plans within 2 years after becoming urban water suppliers.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2339 (Gipson D) Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

**Introduced:** 2/13/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/15/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2018.

Location: 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, and authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside or inside the boundaries of the municipal corporation, including the determination that the public utility is not necessary for supplying water to its own inhabitants or that its inhabitants will be provided with equal or better service by the acquiring entity, the sale or transfer is approved by a majority of all voters voting on this issue in an election, and that the acquiring entity disclose specified information before the election. This bill would authorize the City of El Monte, the City of Montebello, and the City of Willows, until January 1, 2022, to sell its public utility for furnishing water service for the purpose of consolidating its public water system with another public water system pursuant to the specified procedures, only if the potentially

subsumed water system is wholly within the boundaries of the city, if the city determines that it is uneconomical and not in the public interest to own and operate the public utility, and if certain requirements are met. The bill would prohibit the city from selling the public utility for one year if 50% of interested persons, as defined, protest the sale. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** City Manager, Public Works, Water Department

**AB 2371 (Carrillo D) Water use efficiency: landscape irrigation.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/17/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 867, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1)Existing law, the Contractors’ State License Law, provides for the licensing by written examination and regulation of contractors by the Contractors’ State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the board to periodically review and, if needed, revise the contents of qualifying examinations to ensure that the examination questions are timely and relevant to the business of contracting. This bill, before revision of the landscaping contractor examination, would require the board to confer with specified entities to determine whether any updates or revisions to the examination are needed to reflect new and emerging landscape irrigation efficiency practices, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Water Department

**AB 2828 (Friedman D) Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/17/2018

**Status:** 4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/8/2018)

**Location:** 4/27/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 agriculture 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:** Long Beach Gas and Oil, Water Department

**AB 3056 (Harper R) Desalinated water.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Status:** 5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)

**Location:** 5/11/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

The Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law declares that the growing water needs of the state require the development of cost-effective and efficient water supply technologies and that desalination technology is now feasible to help provide significant new water supplies from seawater, brackish water, and reclaimed water. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent

legislation relating to desalination.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**AB 3170 (Friedman D) Sales and use taxes: exemptions: water efficiency.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 4/16/2018

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes 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, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. Under existing law, a sale or purchase of tangible personal property pursuant to a layaway agreement or raincheck, or under certain conditions, is considered a sale or purchase only when both payment and delivery are complete. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified water efficiency products sold or purchased during the 3-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the Saturday preceding the last Monday in March, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on the following Monday in March, or for which a layaway agreement is entered into, a raincheck is issued, or other specified orders are placed, during this period, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Financial Management, Water Department

**AB 3206 (Friedman D) Water conservation: water meters: accuracy and performance standards.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2018

**Last Amended:** 6/28/2018

**Status:** 8/17/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/6/2018)

**Location:** 8/17/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

(1) Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. 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, 2020, to the extent that funding is available, to adopt regulations setting standards for the accuracy of water meters, as described, that, on or after the effective date of those regulations, are installed by a water purveyor or manufactured and sold or offered for sale in the state. The bill would include an exception for a water meter that, as of the effective date of the regulations, a water purveyor possesses, or has entered into a contract to purchase, and has not yet installed. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

**SB 606 (Hertzberg D) Water management planning.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 5/7/2018

**Status:** 5/31/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 14, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 5/31/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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, as specified. Assembly Bill 1668 of the 2017–18 Regular Session, if enacted, would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water and would establish specified standards for per capita daily indoor residential water use. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to calculate an urban water use objective no later than November 1, 2023, and by November 1 every year thereafter, and its actual urban water use by those same dates. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to submit a report to the department for these purposes by those dates. The bill would authorize the board to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to waive these requirements for a period of up to 5 years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Group:** Water Department

**SB 623 (Monning D) Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amended:** 8/21/2017

**Status:** 8/31/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 9/1/2017)

**Location:** 8/31/2018-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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 and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the board to administer the fund to secure access to safe drinking water for all Californians, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of drinking water service and infrastructure. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and settlements from parties responsible for contamination of drinking water supplies. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants with projects relating to the provision of safe and affordable drinking water consistent with a fund implementation plan adopted annually by the state board, as prescribed. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an assessment of funding need that estimates the anticipated funding needed for the next fiscal year to achieve the purposes of the fund. The bill would require, by January 1, 2019, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make available 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. 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 board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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:** Public Works, Water Department

**SB 998 (Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service: urban and community water systems.**

**Introduced:** 2/5/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/6/2018

**Status:** 9/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 891, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/28/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**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. 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 require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on discontinuation of water service to certain types of residences for nonpayment available in prescribed languages. The bill would require the policy to include certain components, be available on the system's Internet Web site, and be provided to customers in writing, upon request. The bill would provide for enforcement of these provisions, including making a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation occurs, and would require the enforcement moneys collected by the board to be deposited in the Safe Drinking Water Account. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. The bill would require an urban and community water system to contact the customer named on the account and provide the customer with the urban and community water system's policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment no less than 7 business days before discontinuation of residential service, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Parks Rec and Marine, Public Works, Water Department

**SB 1215 (Hertzberg D) Provision of sewer service: disadvantaged communities.**

**Introduced:** 2/15/2018

**Last Amended:** 8/24/2018

**Status:** 9/30/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 982, Statutes of 2018.

**Location:** 9/30/2018-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

**Summary:**

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, except as provided, authorize the 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. By authorizing the regional board to require a special district, city, or county to provide sewer service, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the regional board to take certain actions before ordering the provision of sewer service that are similar to those required for the consolidation or extension of water systems. The bill would authorize the state board to develop and adopt policy, through the adoption of a policy handbook, that provides a process by which members of disadvantaged communities may petition the regional board for consideration of provision of sewer service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position:** Watch

**Group:** Public Works, Water Department

Total Measures: 923

Total Tracking Forms: 923