



SOLANO COUNTY

Legislative Committee Meeting

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

Staff
Michelle Heppner
Nancy L. Huston
Matthew A. Davis

May 17, 2021
1:30 p.m.

VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

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AGENDA

- i. **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- ii. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- iii. **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- iv. **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
 - Update on ARPA Recovery Fund Guidance
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
 - Governor's May Revision
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
 - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to appropriate \$5 million from the State's General Fund to the Department of Agriculture to provide funding to the University of California Extension Services, California resource conservation districts, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance, outreach, and grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established.
[AB 391](#) (Villapudua) Pollinator habitat conservation: funding
 - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend Chapter 4.6 of the Government Code, relating to state government, requiring the Governor to direct the secretary of each state agency to adopt and implement the Racial Equity Framework through each agency's Racial Equity Action Plan, and to provide technical assistance to agencies implementing strategies for racial equity consistent with the Racial Equity Action Plan.
[SB 17](#) (Pan) Office of Racial Equity



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viii. **Bill Tracking Report** (Legislative Update)

ix. **Future Scheduled Meetings:**

- Monday, June 7, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 21, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, July 19, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.

x. **Adjourn**

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 391

Introduced by Assembly Member Villapudua
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Cunningham, Mathis, and Robert Rivas)
(Coauthor: Senator Hueso)

February 2, 2021

An act relating to food and agriculture, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 391, as introduced, Villapudua. Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to expend in accordance with law all money which is made available for its use.

This bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the department in order to provide funding to partner with the University of California Extension Services, California resource conservation districts, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance, outreach, and provide grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares both of the
2 following:

3 (a) Working lands offer an opportunity to expand habitat and
4 forage for pollinators which will help sequester carbon and
5 contribute to climate risk reduction.

6 (b) In order to engage growers in delivering solutions that benefit
7 pollinators, funding is needed for activities that accelerate the
8 adoption of conservation practices that integrate pollinator habitat
9 and forage on working lands.

10 SEC. 2. The sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) is hereby
11 appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Food
12 and Agriculture in order to provide funding to partner with the
13 University of California Extension Services, California resource
14 conservation districts, and the United States Department of
15 Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver
16 technical assistance, outreach, and provide grants to incentivize
17 participation in state and federal conservation programs where
18 pollinator habitat and forage is established.

19

20

21 **REVISIONS:**
22 **Heading—Line 2.**

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AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 15, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 5, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 25, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 17

Introduced by Senator Pan

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Arambula and Chiu)

(Coauthors: Senators *Becker*, *Cortese*, *Durazo*, *Gonzalez*, *Min*, and *Rubio*)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Robert Rivas)

December 7, 2020

An act to add and repeal Chapter 4.6 (commencing with Section 8303) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to state government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 17, as amended, Pan. Office of Racial Equity.

Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state's diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Existing law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things,

prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity.

Existing law establishes the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, with a Special Consideration for African Americans Who are Descendants of Persons Enslaved in the United States to, among other things, identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States and the colonies. Existing law requires the task force to submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Legislature.

This bill, until January 1, 2029, would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, ~~that shall be~~ governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework providing guidelines for inclusive policies and practices that reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, address individual, institutional, and structural racism, and establish goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural racism and racial inequities. The bill would also require the office, in consultation with state agencies and departments, to establish methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute to, uphold, or exacerbate racial ~~disparities~~, *disparities* and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework.

The bill would require the Governor to direct the secretary of each state agency to adopt and implement the Racial Equity Framework through each ~~agency's~~ *agency's* Racial Equity Action Plan, which would be adopted by each state agency and integrated into the agency's strategic plan. The bill would require the office to provide technical assistance to agencies during development of the Racial Equity Action Plan, to review and approve each agency's Racial Equity Action Plan, and to provide technical assistance to agencies implementing strategies for racial equity consistent with the Racial Equity Action Plan. The bill

would require the Racial Equity Action Plan to be posted publicly on each agency’s internet website. The bill would require each agency to prepare an annual report on the agency’s progress towards goals set forth in the Racial Equity Action Plan and to submit the report to the office, the Governor, and the Legislature.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:

3 (a) Even as it represents perhaps the most successful ~~projects~~
4 *project* of modern ~~Democraey, democracy,~~ the United States
5 Constitution was itself also an instrument of a racist society that
6 embedded inequality, violence, and trauma into our nation’s
7 founding document. The “Three-Fifths Compromise,” an agreement
8 by delegates to the 1787 United States Constitutional Convention
9 that would count three-fifths of each state’s slave population for
10 the purpose of apportioning United States House of Representatives
11 seats, is the clearest expression of the Constitution’s structural
12 racism. It is an ugly stain that continues to haunt our nation and
13 that we must confront and actively dismantle.

14 (b) As the United States reckons with this shameful history,
15 California also must confront its record of creating, upholding, or
16 exacerbating racial inequalities and violence against Black,
17 Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) through the state’s laws,
18 policies, and actions, including, but not limited to, all of the
19 following:

20 (1) Even before officially becoming a state, the Spanish
21 missionaries seized land from Native Californians and forced
22 conversions to Christianity and European traditions. Moreover,
23 the missionaries brought disease that killed many thousands of
24 Native Californians.

25 (2) The decades after California became a state in 1850 were
26 marked by violence towards and exploitation of Native Californian
27 communities. In 1850, the state passed an Act for the Government
28 and Protection of Indians, which allowed White Californians to
29 forcibly remove Native Californians from their lands and into
30 indentured servitude. ~~The state’s first Governor,~~ *California’s first*

1 *governor after becoming a state, Governor Peter Burnett, said in*
2 *his 1851 address to the Legislature: “That a war of extermination*
3 *will continue to be waged between the two races until the Indian*
4 *race becomes extinct must be expected.” Accordingly, Governor*
5 *Burnett and other state leaders called for and subsidized militia*
6 *campaigns against Native Californians, and generally propelled a*
7 *dispossession and genocide of Native Californians.*

8 (3) Even though California was ostensibly founded as a free
9 state, there were efforts by California’s leaders before and after
10 its founding to formally ban Black people from moving to or living
11 in the state. Furthermore, even though California’s Constitution
12 banned slavery, in 1852, California passed its own Fugitive Slave
13 Law, which declared that any Black person who came to California
14 as an enslaved person prior to California becoming a state was,
15 nonetheless, to be considered the legal property of the slaveholder.
16 The Fugitive Slave Law, which led to the forced deportation and
17 return to enslavement of Black Californians, was even upheld as
18 constitutional by California’s pro-slavery Supreme Court.

19 (4) In 1913, California passed the Alien Land Law, which
20 restricted “aliens ineligible from citizenship,” including Chinese,
21 Japanese, and Korean immigrants, from owning, leasing, or
22 cultivating land, with the intention of discouraging—the further
23 immigration from Japan in particular. In subsequent years, the
24 state made the law even more restrictive, including by banning
25 even American-born children of Asian immigrants from owning
26 or leasing land. It was not until 1952 that the laws were struck
27 down by the California Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

28 (5) California has a long history of both de jure and de facto
29 discrimination in housing. In the first half of the twentieth century,
30 the state government took a hands-off approach to housing policy
31 and did not intervene to stop local governments or entities
32 throughout the state from adopting restrictive covenants, redlining,
33 or other measures to segregate housing. It was not until 1963 that
34 the state passed the Rumford Fair Housing Act. Even then,
35 however, California voters passed Proposition 14 in 1964 by more
36 than a two-to-one margin to repeal the Rumford Act. Property
37 owners in California were allowed to freely discriminate on the
38 basis of race or ethnicity until the California Supreme Court struck
39 down Proposition 14 in 1966.

1 (6) Starting in 1929, California began a program to deport
2 persons of Mexican ancestry from the state on a mass scale. In the
3 end, approximately 400,000 American citizens and legal residents
4 of Mexican ancestry living in California were forced to leave the
5 state and go to Mexico. Throughout the state, there were raids of
6 Mexican-American communities, resulting in the covert deportation
7 of thousands of people, many of whom were never able to return.

8 (7) In 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed
9 Executive Order No. 9066, under which the United States forced
10 more than 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry into 10
11 concentration camps, including 2 in California. At the time,
12 California's ~~leaders~~, *leaders* both supported and facilitated the
13 internment of thousands of Californians of Japanese ancestry. The
14 Legislature also passed discriminatory measures against
15 Californians of Japanese ancestry, including a resolution calling
16 on Congress to identify individuals holding dual citizenship in the
17 United States and Japan, *force them to* forfeit their citizenship, and
18 prevent them from becoming American citizens.

19 (8) California's vast highway system was often built to break
20 up BIPOC communities within cities, forcing the destruction of
21 homes and displacing residents. For example, in 1963, *the* Santa
22 Monica Freeway in the ~~city~~ *City* of Los Angeles was built right
23 through the center of the Sugar Hill neighborhood, destroying
24 dozens of mansions owned by African Americans in what had
25 been a thriving, predominantly Black community. The
26 neighborhood was broken ~~up~~ *up*, and Black residents were forced
27 out.

28 (9) Under former ~~governor~~ *Governor* Pete Wilson's tenure,
29 California passed several measures that contributed to, or otherwise
30 furthered, racial inequities, including the passage of Proposition
31 187 in 1994, Proposition 209 in 1996, and Proposition 227 in 1998.
32 Proposition 187, which Governor Wilson thoroughly supported,
33 would have excluded undocumented immigrants from all public
34 services before it was struck down as unconstitutional in 1997.
35 With Proposition 209, California became the first state to pass a
36 formal ban on affirmative action. Proposition 227, which Governor
37 Wilson also embraced, essentially required English-only education.

38 (10) California's prison and jail incarceration rates have grown
39 exponentially since the 1970s. BIPOC Californians are
40 overrepresented in the state's prison system and jails, due to

1 discriminatory state policies and practices, including in policing,
2 convicting, and sentencing. One such policy that exacerbated the
3 racial inequities in the prison system is the Three Strikes sentencing
4 law, which was enacted in 1994, and was considered one of the
5 harshest sentencing laws in the country. Under the law, thousands
6 of Californians, and in particular Black Californians, have been
7 sentenced to life in prison for only minor ~~crimes such as~~ *crimes,*
8 *including petty theft theft,* due to their prior felony record.

9 (c) Government policies and institutional practices have
10 marginalized, disenfranchised, stripped resources and power from,
11 targeted, and otherwise brought violence on BIPOC Californians.
12 To the present day, government actions have created, failed to
13 address, or exacerbated racial inequities and disparities in terms
14 of housing, public health, economic, educational, employment,
15 carceral, and environmental conditions. These disparities are
16 manifest in, though not limited to, the ~~following,~~ *following*
17 ongoing, harmful social practices and disparate outcomes:

18 (1) The persistent legacy of discrimination in housing, through
19 practices such as redlining, which have prevented BIPOC
20 communities from building intergenerational wealth or accessing
21 living standards available to White communities. In September
22 2020, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve found that,
23 while White families have a median wealth of \$188,200, Black
24 and Hispanic families have a median wealth of only \$24,100 and
25 \$36,100, respectively.

26 (2) The development of highways in California which have
27 repeatedly divided and destroyed communities and housing in
28 BIPOC communities.

29 (3) The concentration of polluting facilities in BIPOC
30 communities, which constitute a public health threat to BIPOC
31 communities by threatening air quality and water ~~quality,~~ *quality*
32 and ~~contributing~~ *contribute* to chronic respiratory disease,
33 cardiovascular disease, deteriorated brain health, including *in*
34 children, and increased hospital visits, missed school days, and
35 premature deaths. BIPOC Californians are therefore more likely
36 to live near sources of pollution, breathe polluted air, and be
37 impacted disproportionately by the effects of air pollution and
38 climate change. In California, Black and Native American
39 individuals have a significantly higher prevalence of asthma and

1 are more likely to experience an avoidable hospitalization due to
2 asthma.

3 (4) The concentration of poverty in BIPOC communities, which
4 is the single largest social determination of public health and a
5 significant contributing factor to the development of coincident
6 socioeconomic burdens such as unemployment, social exclusion,
7 lack of education, and low income, and thereby linked to chronic
8 physical, mental, and public health challenges such as stress,
9 anxiety, depression, heart disease, obesity, diabetes, and cancer.
10 Children who grow up in poverty, and especially those who are
11 BIPOC, are more likely to experience food insecurity and
12 malnutrition, face health-harming environmental exposures,
13 including elevated blood lead levels, and increased adverse
14 childhood experiences.

15 (5) The lack of access to quality health care in BIPOC
16 communities, which is apparent in alarming disparities such as the
17 experience of Black mothers, who are three to four times more
18 likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than White women.
19 These disparities persist in spite of income differences and result
20 from health care providers dismissing symptoms raised by Black
21 women or perpetuating racist assumptions about pain thresholds
22 experienced by Black people, as well as the lived experiences of
23 racism and discrimination in all other facets of society.

24 (6) Black transwomen suffer from employment, housing, and
25 educational discrimination and police brutality that result in the
26 most acute health disparities. In recent years, the federal
27 government took action to encourage homeless shelters, social
28 services, educational institutions, and health care providers to
29 discriminate against transgender people and overlook the
30 deleterious impacts of racism. These and other government policies,
31 among other oppressive systems targeting Black ~~transwomen~~
32 *transwomen*, have actively prevented Black transwomen from
33 accessing services critical to achieving optimal health.

34 (7) On an individual physiological level, studies show that
35 chronic stress from individual and systemic acts of racism and
36 discrimination trigger high blood pressure, heart disease,
37 immunodeficiency, and result in accelerated aging. The lived
38 experiences of racism and discrimination, both explicitly and
39 implicitly expressed, and across all facets of society, and not only
40 those discussed in the aforementioned examples, contribute to

1 alarmingly disparate health and ~~qualities~~ *quality* of life outcomes
2 in BIPOC communities, including for maternal care.

3 *(8) Disparities exist in California's system of mental health*
4 *care, and the identification and incorporation of culturally and*
5 *linguistically appropriate practices and data in public mental*
6 *health is lagging.*

7 (d) The COVID-19 pandemic, the ensuing economic crisis, and
8 recent protests against institutional violence committed against
9 Black communities again highlight the racial injustices and health
10 inequities that have long threatened BIPOC communities.

11 (1) BIPOC people tend to work in essential jobs that may lead
12 to a higher likelihood of being exposed to COVID-19, or in jobs
13 that have an inability to work remotely and, therefore, are more
14 severely impacted by the economic crisis. In California, Black and
15 Latino individuals are also more likely to have existing health
16 conditions that make them more susceptible to contracting
17 COVID-19, experience more severe symptoms, and suffer from
18 higher mortality rates.

19 (2) The COVID-19 pandemic has been devastating for working
20 women, with almost 2,100,000 working women leaving the labor
21 force altogether between February and December 2020, and for
22 Black women and Latinas, in particular, with more than 1 in 12
23 Black women and 1 in 11 Latinas 20 years of age and older
24 unemployed as of December 2020.

25 (e) Racism itself harms health. Racism results in government
26 policies that reduce access to education, housing, health care,
27 employment opportunities, and other resources and elements of a
28 healthy community, while spurring overinvesting in
29 disproportionate and inappropriate policing by law enforcement.
30 On an individual, physiological level, studies show that chronic
31 stress from individual and systematic acts of racism and
32 discrimination trigger high blood pressure, heart disease,
33 immunodeficiency, and result in accelerated aging. Racism
34 endangers the health of individuals, the community, and public
35 health and in doing this threatens the well-being of the whole
36 society, and threatens to perpetuate a dangerously widening
37 opportunity gap between the state's BIPOC and White communities
38 that is detrimental to the overall public good.

39 (f) Racism itself also harms the economy. Research shows that
40 closing the racial wealth gap, which is the result of discriminatory

1 policies, including in housing and education, is not only the right
2 thing to do for BIPOC Americans, but it is the smart thing to do
3 for the country. A 2019 report found that eliminating the racial
4 wealth gap could raise the United States Gross Domestic Product
5 by 4 to 6 percent by 2028.

6 (g) Accordingly, California, joining a growing list of cities and
7 counties across the state and country to acknowledge the
8 long-standing impacts of systemic racism, declares racism as a
9 public health crisis. In order to advance and improve public health
10 for all Californians, the state must approach laws and regulations
11 with an antiracist, Health and Equity in All Policies focus that
12 interrogates whether policies play a role in creating, maintaining,
13 or dismantling racist systems, and it must secure adequate resources
14 to address the crisis. *This new policy framework and leadership*
15 *will also help our state, local governments, and community-based*
16 *agencies craft strategies for reducing mental health disparities in*
17 *BIPOC communities that will become an estimated 62 percent of*
18 *the state’s population by 2030.*

19 (h) It is the intent of the Legislature to institute a new policy
20 framework for racial equity that would ~~prove~~ *provide* an instructive
21 model for local governments seeking to establish offices and
22 infrastructure designed to remedy racial ~~inequity~~, *inequity* and to
23 facilitate further dialogue, exchange, and collaboration between
24 the state and local governments that have already begun such
25 efforts.

26 (i) Section 31 of Article I of the California Constitution shall
27 not be interpreted as prohibiting action that must be taken to
28 establish or maintain eligibility for any federal program, if
29 ineligibility would result in a loss of federal funds to the state.
30 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) provides under
31 Section 2000(d) that, “No person in the United States shall, on the
32 ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
33 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to
34 discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal
35 financial assistance.” It is therefore the intent of the Legislature
36 to enact legislation affirming California’s commitment to achieving
37 and maintaining compliance with Title VI, including in matters
38 that may conflict with the California Constitution.

39 SEC. 2. Chapter 4.6 (commencing with Section 8303) is added
40 to Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 4.6. THE OFFICE OF RACIAL EQUITY

8303. As used in this ~~article~~, the following terms have the following meanings: *chapter*:

(a) “Council” means the Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 8303.1.

(b) “Institutional racism” means the ways in which policies and practices perpetuated by institutions, including governments and private groups, produce different outcomes for different racial groups in a manner that benefits the dominant group.

(c) “Office” means the Office of Racial Equity established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 8303.1.

(d) “Racial Equity Action Plan” means a strategic plan for each state agency to address institutional racism as it impacts the agency’s operations, practices, and programs described in Section 8303.5.

(e) “Racial Equity” means the condition achieved when race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes and conditions for all groups are improved. Racial equity includes transforming the behaviors, institutions, and systems that disproportionately harm marginalized communities, including increasing access to power, redistributing and providing additional resources, and eliminating barriers to opportunity, in order to empower low-income communities of color to thrive and reach their full potential.

(f) “Racial Equity Framework” means a single administrationwide document outlining the state’s vision, goals, and overarching strategies to address structural racism and racial inequities, and to advance racial equity in the state, with a focus on the work of the state government described in Section 8303.3.

(g) “Structural racism” means the macrolevel systems, social forces, institutions, ideologies, and processes that interact with one another to generate and reinforce inequities among racial and ethnic groups.

8303.1. (a) There is in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, that shall be governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council.

(b) The Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council shall consist of nine members who are residents of California. Of

1 the members of the council, three members shall be appointed by
2 the Governor, three shall be appointed by the Senate Committee
3 on Rules, and three shall be appointed by the Speaker of the
4 Assembly.

5 (c) Members of the council shall be appointed for a term of two
6 years. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner provided for
7 the original appointment.

8 (d) (1) A person appointed to the council shall have
9 demonstrated, acknowledged expertise and meet criteria in at least
10 one of the following areas:

11 (A) Analyzing, reporting on, or proposing policies in the areas
12 of, but not limited to, racial equity as it relates to at least one of
13 the following areas: education, housing, land use, employment,
14 environment, economic security, public health, health care, wealth,
15 policing, criminal justice, transportation, youth leadership,
16 agriculture, the wealth gap, entrepreneurship, arts and culture, and
17 public safety that may have an impact on racial equity or racial
18 disparities.

19 (B) Developing or using budget equity assessment tools.

20 (C) Providing technical assistance for government or nonprofit
21 organizations in developing and implementing strategies for racial
22 equity, including, but not limited to, employee training and support,
23 development of racial equity programming, and assistance to
24 departments to change departmental policies and practices to
25 improve racial equity outcomes.

26 (D) Be a member of, or represent an equity-focused organization
27 who works with, an impacted community whose lived experience
28 will support the work of the office, including, but not limited to,
29 members of the disability community and LGBTQ community.

30 (2) Appointing authorities shall consider the expertise of the
31 other members of the council and make appointments that reflect
32 the cultural, ethnic, racial, linguistic, sexual orientation, gender,
33 immigration status, socioeconomic, and geographical diversity of
34 the state so that the council reflects the communities of California.

35 (3) Council members shall serve without compensation, but
36 they may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in connection
37 with their duties.

38 (e) The council shall hire an executive director to organize,
39 administer, and manage the operations of the office. The executive

1 director shall be exempt from civil service and shall serve at the
2 pleasure of the council.

3 (f) The council shall meet at least quarterly to fulfill its duties
4 and to receive updates from the executive director on progress,
5 accomplishments, and barriers to achieving the duties and
6 responsibilities outlined in this chapter.

7 (g) The council may require specific updates from the executive
8 director as deemed necessary.

9 8303.3. (a) The office shall coordinate, analyze, develop,
10 evaluate, and recommend strategies for advancing racial equity
11 across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor.
12 The office shall, at a minimum, do all of the following:

13 (1) In consultation with state agencies and departments, develop
14 a statewide Racial Equity Framework that shall be submitted to
15 the Governor and the Legislature no later than January 1, 2023.
16 The Racial Equity Framework shall set forth a vision for racial
17 equity in the state by providing guidelines for inclusive policies
18 and practices that reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity,
19 address individual, institutional, and structural racism, and establish
20 goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural
21 racism and racial inequities. The Racial Equity Framework shall
22 also describe the historical legacy and impacts of institutional
23 racism in California, including its impacts across the social
24 determinants of health.

25 (A) The Governor shall direct the secretary of each state agency
26 to adopt and implement the Racial Equity Framework through
27 each agencies' Racial Equity Action Plan, pursuant to Section
28 8303.5.

29 (B) The Racial Equity Framework shall be updated at least every
30 three years.

31 (2) In consultation with state agencies and departments, establish
32 methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for
33 assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute
34 to, uphold, or exacerbate racial disparities. This shall include, but
35 is not limited to, the following:

36 (A) Creating and implementing budget equity assessment tools
37 to determine whether budget requests and annual allocations benefit
38 or burden communities of color. The office shall submit a racial
39 equity impact analysis of the proposed budget to the Governor and
40 the ~~Legislature~~ *Legislature, pursuant to Section 9795*, annually,

1 no later than 60 days after the release of the Governor’s proposed
2 budget.

3 (B) Establishing a process for ensuring that data collected
4 pursuant to this paragraph are managed effectively and provide
5 meaningful information, including disaggregation by race,
6 ethnicity, gender, disability, income, veteran status, or other key
7 demographic variables.

8 (3) Review and identify existing policies, regulations, and
9 practices in state government that contribute to, uphold, or
10 exacerbate racial disparities in areas including, but not limited to,
11 education, housing, land use, employment, environment, economic
12 security, public health, health care, the wealth gap, policing,
13 criminal justice, transportation, and public safety. The findings of
14 the review described in this subdivision shall be published on the
15 website of the office, and reported to the Governor and to the
16 Governor’s cabinet.

17 (4) Review and approve each agency’s Racial Equity Action
18 Plan as described in Section 8303.5. The office shall also provide
19 technical assistance to agencies during development of the Racial
20 Equity Action Plan and to agencies implementing strategies for
21 racial equity consistent with the Racial Equity Action Plan.

22 (5) Coordinate research activities of state government directed
23 at advancing racial equity.

24 (6) Engage stakeholders and community members to address
25 the root causes of racial inequities and ensure that the Racial Equity
26 Framework, Racial Equity Action Plans, and any other racial equity
27 proposals repair historical harm done by government-sanctioned
28 actions.

29 (7) Engage, collaborate, and consult with policy experts in order
30 to conduct ~~analysis~~ *analyses* and develop policy recommendations,
31 including building on and collaborating with existing offices,
32 departments, agencies, and working groups as appropriate.

33 (8) Promote the ongoing, equitable delivery of government
34 benefits and opportunities, including, but not limited to:

35 (A) Coordinate and provide technical assistance to local
36 government entities engaging in racial equity programming.

37 (B) Encourage the formation and implementation of racial equity
38 initiatives in local government entities, including cities and
39 counties.

1 (b) (1) The office shall prepare an annual report that evaluates
2 and reports on progress in meeting statewide goals and policies
3 established under the Racial Equity Framework. The report shall
4 be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature, and be posted
5 publicly on the internet website of the office.

6 (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be
7 submitted in compliance with Section 9795.

8 8303.5. (a) Each state agency shall develop and implement a
9 Racial Equity Action Plan, in alignment with the Racial Equity
10 Framework described in Section 8303.3, and integrate the Racial
11 Equity Action Plan into the agency's strategic plan. By July 1,
12 2023, each state agency shall submit its Racial Equity Action Plan
13 to the office for review and approval. The office shall hold a public
14 meeting to review the plan prior to approval. Approved plans shall
15 be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature, and posted
16 publicly on each agency's internet website. The Racial Equity
17 Action Plans shall be reviewed and updated, as necessary, every
18 three years thereafter.

19 (b) The Racial Equity Action Plan shall describe how a state
20 agency will address racial inequities within the agency and in
21 programs of the agency and its departments. The Racial Equity
22 Action Plan shall include all of the following:

23 (1) A description of the historical legacy and impacts of
24 institutional racism as it pertains to that particular agency and
25 policy sector.

26 (2) Goals, strategies, and plans to achieve equity within the
27 agency and for services provided to the public, including, but not
28 limited to, employee training and support, development of racial
29 equity programming, and assistance to departments to change
30 policies and practices to improve racial equity outcomes.

31 (3) Metrics to measure current conditions and outcomes resulting
32 from program and policy changes, which may include ways of
33 measuring equity outcomes in hiring, promotional opportunities,
34 and contracts.

35 (4) A description of how the agency will integrate the Racial
36 Equity Action Plan into its agency strategic plan.

37 (c) (1) Each agency shall prepare an annual report on the
38 agency's progress towards goals set forth in the Racial Equity
39 Action Plan. The annual report shall include relevant data on the
40 status of racial equity in the agency's workforce and its provision

1 of services to the public, including both direct services as well as
2 services provided through grants and contracts.

3 (2) Each agency shall submit its annual report to the office, the
4 Governor, and the Legislature by February 15 for the preceding
5 calendar year. The Governor shall consider the annual reports in
6 connection with the budget process.

7 (3) A report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be
8 submitted in compliance with Section 9795.

9 8303.7. The provisions of this chapter are severable. If any
10 provision of this chapter or its application is held invalid, that
11 invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can
12 be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

13 This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2029,
14 and as of that date is repealed.

Solano County Bill Summary

Oppose

AB 339 (Lee D) Local government: open and public meetings.

Current Text: Amended: 5/4/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/27/2021 [Assembly Local Government \(text 4/15/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 1/28/2021

Last Amended: 5/4/2021

Status: 5/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Would, until December 31, 2023, require all open and public meetings of a city council or a county board of supervisors that governs a jurisdiction containing least 250,000 people to include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a telephonic option or an internet-based service option. The bill would require all open and public meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity, except in specified circumstances during a declared state or local emergency. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation in person and remotely via a telephonic or an internet-based service option, as provided.

Text History:

A-05/04/2021

A-04/15/2021

I-01/28/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 4/15/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Removed mandatory requirements on a State government legislature to provide Public meeting services for certain call in options or internet-based services regarding multiple languages -Added language that all members of the public shall be entitled to participate in meetings regardless of language ability -Added language that public meetings shall provide opportunity for public comment on proposed legislation telephonically, in person or other internet-based service option and adds specification on registration requirements on public comments -Added language for persons registering for public comment made available to all non-English speaking person and should be published in the most common two spoken languages other than English within boundaries of territory or agency jurisdiction -Removed language for person addressing legislative body remotely be provided time to address the body, and removed language that someone addressing in person shall not be prioritized -Removed language on requiring employment of certain amount of qualified bilingual persons -Added language that local agencies shall have system in place for requesting and receiving interpretation services and have to publicize this information -Added language for no reimbursement required
Amended 5/4/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Added language for city or county with over 250K population to provide internet or telephonic based services -Added these provisions only stay in effect until December 31, 2021 -Removed entire section related to requirements placed on jurisdictions for providing brief descriptions, instructions for telephonic/ internet options, online posting of agendas, electronic downloads and index, available to public free of charge, requirements on city, county or special district regarding agenda management on website of platform, requirements on legislative body and discussing items not on agendas -Added specifications for legislative bodies holding open and public

meetings and using teleconferencing and posting agendas with locations
-Added section that no legislative body shall take action by secret ballot, and orally reporting actions taken
-Added language that these sections shall become operable on December 31, 2023

Vote Events:

04/28/2021 ASM. L. GOV. (Y:7 N:0 A:1) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Oppose

County Action: 3/22/2021 Submitted Oppose Letter

3/10/2021 I-1/28/2021 to: Oppose

2/2/2021 I-1/28/2021 to:

2/2/2021 I-1/28/2021 to: Watch

3/22/2021 Submitted Support Letter

Support

#youtoomovement

Abundant Housing LA

ACCE Action

ACLU California Action

ACT for Women and Girls

Alianza Coachella Valley

Alliance for Children's Rights

Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment

American Civil Liberties Union of California

Arts for Healing and Justice Network

Asian Americans Advancing Justice - California

Asian Law Alliance

Bet Tzedek Legal Services

Business for Good San Diego

California Association of Nonprofits

California Children's Trust

California Common Cause

California Domestic Worker Coalition

California Environmental Justice Alliance

California Institute For Rural Studies

California League of Conservation Voters

California News Publishers Association

California Safe Schools

California Teachers Association

California Work & Family Coalition

California YIMBY

Californians Aware: The Center for Public Forum Rights

Californians for Justice

Californians for Pesticide Reform

CEJA Action

Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment

Central California Asthma Collaborative

Central California Environmental Justice Network

Central Valley Air Quality Coalition

Child Care Law Center

Citizens for Choice Nevada County

Clean Water Action

Climate Action Campaign

ClimatePlan

Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)

Congregations Organized for Prophetic Engagement (COPE)

Council Member Zach Hilton, City of Gilroy

Councilmember Katie Valenzuela, City of Sacramento

Courage California

Courage Campaign

Cultiva La Salud

Culver City for More Homes

Dignity and Power Now

Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund

Disability Rights Legal Center

Dolores Heurta Foundation

Drug Policy Alliance

Ella Baker Center for Human Rights

Oppose

Association of California HealthCare Districts

Association of California School Administrators

Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency

California Acupuncture Board

California Association of Public Authorities for In-Home Supportive Services

California Downtown Association

California In-Home Supportive Services Consumer Alliance

California Municipal Utilities Association

California School Boards Association

California Special Districts Association

California State Association of Counties

California Travel Association (CALTIA)

City of Chino Hills

Community College League of California

Dental Hygiene Board of California

Huntington Beach

League of California Cities

Los Altos, Town of

Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission

Orange County Sanitation District

Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management

Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)

Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors

Solano County Board of Supervisors

Urban Counties of California

Fairmead Community & Friends
Faith in the Valley
First Amendment Coalition
Fresno Barrios Unidos
Fresno Building Healthy Communities
Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce
Friends of CalTrain
Generation Up
Gente Organizada
Greenbelt Alliance
Hammond Climate Solutions
Hmong Innovating Politics
Housing California
Housing Is a Human Right - Orange County
Housing Leadership Council of San Mateo County
Indivisible CA StateStrong
Indivisible District 46
Inland Congregations United for Change
Inland Equity Partnership
Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity
Jakara Movement
Jewish Family & Community Services East Bay
Justice LA
La Defensa
Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability
League of Women Voters of California
LGBTQ Center Orange County
Life Eldercare
Los Angeles Sunshine Coalition
Mental Health Advocacy Services, Inc.
Mi Familia Vota
Mid-City Community Advocacy Network
NAACP Riverside
Nami Greater Los Angeles County
National Association of Social Workers, California
Chapter (NASW-CA)
NextGen California
Nolympics LA
Nourish California
Nuestra Casa
Nuestra Casa de East Palo Alto
Office of Los Angeles County Supervisor Hilda L.
Solis
Orange County Emergency Response Coalition
Orange County Equality Coalition
Orange County LGBT Center
People For Housing - Orange County
People's Budget Orange County
People's Collective for Environmental Justice
People's Homeless Task Force Orange County
Pesticide Action Network
Planning and Conservation League
PolicyLink
Pomona Economic Opportunity Center
Public Advocates, Inc.
Pueblo Unido CDC
Riverside NAACP
Root & Rebound
San Bernardino County Board of Education, Area B
San Diego Schools
San Francisco Senior and Disability Action
Seamless Bay Area
Senior & Disability Action
Silicon Valley Community Foundation
South County Homeless Task Force
The California Children's Trust
Time for Change Foundation
TODEC Inland Empire
TODEC Legal Center
Unite Here HERE Local 11
United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Western
States Council
Voices for Progress
Western Center on Law and Poverty
White People 4 Black Lives
Women For Orange County

Support

AB 32 (Aguiar-Curry D) Telehealth.

Current Text: Amended: 4/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 05/11/2021 [Assembly Appropriations \(text 4/22/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 4/22/2021

Status: 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to specify that coverage is provided for health care services appropriately delivered through telehealth on the same basis and to the same extent as in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Current law exempts Medi-Cal managed care plans that contract with the State Department of Health Care Services under the Medi-Cal program from these provisions, and generally exempts county organized health systems that provide services under the Medi-Cal program from Knox-Keene. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth.

Text History:

A-04/22/2021

A-02/12/2021

I-12/07/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 2/12/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Removed section of to be added to government code related to the purpose of enrolling patients in programs administered through Medi-cal. -Added Code section to enroll individuals in Medi-Cal programs that permit onsite enrollment by provider or an eligible county worker -Added section to be added to the Welfare and Institutions Code; expands on enrollment of individuals in Medi-Cal program, specifically naming multiple programs (Family PACT, Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women etc.), - Added the department may develop program policies and systems to support implementation of remote eligibility determination -Added new section of code enrolled clinics will be reimbursed by Medi-Cal similarly to services in person -Added clarification that the department shall not restrict ability of an enrolled clinic to provide or be reimbursed for telehealth services and lists prohibits restrictions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Added coauthors -Added that the department shall not restrict enrolled clinic reimbursed for telehealth services and not prohibit all clinical elements of service met as condition of reimbursement -Added healthcare services furnished through audio only telehealth by federal health qualified health center and rural health clinic (other than mental health services offered by county mental health plans under waiver) will be reimbursed -Added Medi-Cal managed care plans shall not be required to pay federally qualified health centers and rural clinics the same amount

4/22/21	<p>for audio only telehealth services as equivalent in-person visits on or after January 1, 2025</p> <p>-Removed December 2024 Department evaluation of telehealth in Medi-Cal; added in the date of July 2024 for this requirement</p> <p>-Removed July 2025 requirement to report findings to the Legislature; added a new date of October 31, 2024</p> <p>-Added the department and stakeholders shall develop a federally acceptable alternative payment method models that federally qualified health clinics and rural health clinics can participate in; added requirements of alternative payment models</p> <p>-Added the department shall submit to seek federal approval on the state plan amendment of this implementation</p>
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Vote Events:

04/27/2021 ASM. HEALTH (Y:13 N:0 A:2) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 4/20/2021 Submitted Support Letter

4/20/2021 A-2/12/2021 to: Support

12/18/2020 I-12/7/2020 to: Watch

Support

- AARP
- Alameda Health Consortium
- Alameda Health Systems
- All Inclusive Community Health Center
- Alliance Medical Center
- Altamed Health Services Corporation
- American College of Emergency Physicians, California Chapter
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists District IX
- Ampla Health
- APLA Health
- Arroyo Vista Family Health Center
- Asian Health Services
- Asian Pacific Health Care Venture
- Association for Clinical Oncology
- Association of California Healthcare Districts; the
- Bartz-altadonna Community Health Centers
- Behavioral Health Services, Inc.
- Borrego Health
- Ca Behavioral Health Planning Council
- California Academy of Family Physicians
- California Association of Health Facilities
- California Association of Social Rehabilitation Agencies
- California Board of Psychology
- California Chronic Care Coalition
- California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls
- California Consortium for Urban Indian Health
- California Dialysis Council
- California Hospital Association/California Association Of Hospitals And Health Systems
- California Medical Association
- California Podiatric Medical Association
- California Psychological Association
- California School-Based Health Alliance
- California Solar & Storage Association
- California State Association of Psychiatrists
- California Telehealth Policy Coalition
- CaliforniaHealth+ Advocates
- Center for Family Health & Education
- Central California Partnership for Health
- Central Valley Health Network
- Chapcare Medical and Dental Health Center
- Che Behavioral Health Services
- Children Now
- Children's Specialty Care Coalition
- Chinatown Service Center
- Citizens for Choice

Oppose

None

City and County of San Francisco
Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County
Community Health Partnership
Community Medical Wellness Centers, USA
Contra Costa County
County Health Executives Association of California
County of Santa Barbara
County of Santa Clara
Eisner Health
El Proyecto del Barrio, Inc.
Essential Access Health
Father Joe's Villages
Golden Valley Health Centers
Governmental Advocates, Inc.
Health Alliance of Northern California
Health Care LA IPA
Health Center Partners of Southern California
Health Improvement Partnership of Santa Cruz
Kheir Clinic
La Clinica de la Raza, Inc
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
Los Angeles LGBT Center
Mission City Community Network
Morongo Basin Healthcare District
Mpact Fijate Bien Program
NARAL Pro-Choice California
National Association of Social Workers, California
Chapter (NASW-CA)
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
Natividad Medical Center - County of Monterey
Neighborhood Healthcare
North Coast Clinics Network
North East Medical Services
Northeast Valley Health Corporation
Occupational Therapy Association of California
Ochin, Inc.
OLE Health
Parktree Community Health Centers
Petaluma Health Center
Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California
QueensCare Health Centers
Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
Saban Community Clinic
Salud Para La Gente
San Fernando Community Health Center
San Francisco Department of Public Health
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
San Ysidro Health
Santa Barbara; County of
Santa Cruz Community Health Centers
Santa Rosa Community Health
Solano County Board of Supervisors
South Bay Family Health Center
St. John's Well Child and Family Center
St. Johns Well Child & Family Health Center
Steinberg Institute
Sutter Health
TCC Family Health
Tenet Healthcare Corporation
The Achievable Foundation
The California Association of Local Behavioral Health
Boards and Commissions
The Los Angeles Trust for Children's Health
Triple P America INC.
TrueCare
UMMA Community Clinic
Unicare Community Health Center
Universal Community Health Center
Urban Counties of California
Venice Family Clinic
WellSpace Health
Westside Family Health Center

AB 98 (Frazier D) Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.
Current Text: Amended: 4/29/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 05/10/2021 [Assembly Appropriations \(text 4/29/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 12/9/2020

Last Amended: 4/29/2021

Status: 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Would require the California Department of Aging, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies.

Text History:

A-04/29/2021

I-12/09/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Vote Events:

04/27/2021 ASM. HEALTH (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/20/2021 ASM. AGING & L.T.C. (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 12/11/2020 I-12/9/2020 to: Watch

4/27/2021 I-12/9/2020 to: Support

5/3/2021 Submitted Support Letter

Support

Advisory Council to The Napa/Solano Area Agency on Aging

California Alliance for Retired Americans

California Assisted Living Association

California Commission on Aging

California Senior Legislature

Napa County Commission on Aging

Oppose

None

AB 225 (Gray D) Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.

Current Text: Amended: 4/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 05/11/2021 [Assembly Appropriations \(text 4/20/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 1/11/2021

Last Amended: 4/20/2021

Status: 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires specified boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. Current law requires these temporary licenses to expire 12 months after issuance. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. This bill would require the temporary licenses described above to expire 30 months after issuance.

Text History:

A-04/20/2021

I-01/11/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
4/20/21	<p>-Added to the section to supply evidence to the board; married with specifications, a veteran of armed forces within 6 months of separation from active duty, active duty member of armed forces with official orders for separation within 90 days, both must be under "other-than-dishonorable" conditions</p> <p>-Removed temporary license issued for 30 months and added 18 months</p> <p>-Removed entire section related to "after appropriate investigation to issue license if requirements are met" all requirements removed for this section.</p>

Vote Events:

04/28/2021 ASM. V. A. (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/06/2021 ASM. B.&P. (Y:18 N:0 A:1) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 3/10/2021 I-1/11/2021 to: Support

3/22/2021 Submitted Support Letter

Support

Beale Military Liaison Council, Inc.
 California Board of Accountancy
 California Defense Community Alliance
 China Lake Alliance
 City of Camarillo
 County of Ventura
 San Diego Military Advisory Council
 Solano County Board of Supervisors
 South Bay Aerospace Alliance
 Travis Community Consortium
 U.S. Department of Defense

Oppose

None

AB 1555 (Cooper D) Weights and measures: inspection: fees.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/11/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.

Text History:

I-02/19/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Organization: Solano
Position: Support
County Action: 3/10/2021 I-2/19/2021 to: Support

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

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Introduced: 12/7/2020
Status: 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.
Is Urgency:
Is Fiscal: N

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	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. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

Text History:

I-12/07/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Organization: Solano
Position: Support
County Action: 3/3/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Support
 1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to:
 1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Watch
 1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Support

SB 281 (Dodd D) Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.

Current Text: Amended: 3/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Current Analysis: 05/05/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses \(text 3/18/2021\)](#)
Introduced: 2/1/2021
Last Amended: 3/18/2021
Status: 5/10/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.
Is Urgency: Y
Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to provide services consistent with the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration for transitioning eligible individuals out of an inpatient facility who have not resided in the facility for at least 90 days, and to cease providing those services on January 1, 2024. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030.

Text History:

A-03/18/2021
 A-03/03/2021
 I-02/01/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Vote Events:

05/10/2021 SEN. Consent Calendar (Y:37 N:0 A:3) (P)
03/17/2021 SEN. HEALTH (Y:10 N:0 A:1) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 4/20/2021 A-3/18/2021 to: Support
4/20/2021 Submitted Support Letter

Support

AARP California
Advisory Council on Aging
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform
California Alliance for Retired Americans
California Hospital Association
California Long-Term Care Ombudsman Association
Disability Rights California
East Bay Innovations
Independent Living Center of Kern County
Western Center on Law and Poverty

Oppose

None

SB 369 (Pan D) Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/07/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses \(text 2/10/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 2/10/2021

Status: 3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly.
Read first time. Held at Desk.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. The bill would define "Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership" to mean the multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016 by a total of 15 participating federal, state, and local agencies. The bill would require the participating state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, to work in collaboration with the participating federal and local agencies to promote the discussion, prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to the successful implementation of projects to advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.

Text History:

I-02/10/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Vote Events:

03/25/2021 SEN. Consent Calendar (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)
03/16/2021 SEN. N.R. & W. (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 5/12/2021 I-2/10/2021 to: Support

Support

Association of California Water Agencies
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Regional Water Authority
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
Solano County Water Agency
State Water Contractors, Inc.

Oppose

None

SB 395 (Caballero D) Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health

Careers Opportunity Grant Program.

Current Text: Amended: 5/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/26/2021 [Senate Health](#) (text 4/12/2021)

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amended: 5/3/2021

Status: 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Calendar:

5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary:

Would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state's public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program.

Text History:

A-05/03/2021

A-04/12/2021

A-03/25/2021

I-02/11/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 4/12/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adding a definition for "gross receipts" by using the definition in the sales and use tax law, thereby ensuring that discounts and rebates do not reduce the amount subject to tax. - Moving the tax from being a part of the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law into a new nearby part to avoid conflicts from collecting a new retail level tax when the existing tax is paid by distributors. - Moving the imposition of the tax from the retailer as is currently in the bill to the consumer, with collection required by the retailer. - Specifying return and payment due dates as the last day of the month following the close of the calendar quarter. - Allowing CDTFA to deduct its administrative costs before distributing funds and allow for a General Fund loan for startup costs. - Adding provisions allowing CDTFA to suspend or revoke a tobacco products retail or distributor license for failing to pay SB 395's tax, similar to current law for tobacco products taxes. - Moving the effective date back to July 1, 2022. - Creating a stand-alone fund so that tax proceeds can be deposited in one location before being allocated pursuant to the bill's formula. - Adding regulation authority, including emergency regulations, for CDTFA
Amended 5/3/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Changed the Health Care Opportunity Program to the Health careers Opportunity Grant Program -Added definition to allied health from previous code -Added nursing programs to list of grant recipients -Added language to allow the foundation to enter into contracts with nonprofits -Removed entire section related to money collected and dispersed for the purposes related to the Research and Prevention Tobacco Tax Act of 2016 fund -Added language to lower percentage from 26% to 23% to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund -Added language to lower percentage from 15% to 13% of the

moneys into the California Children and Families Trust Fund
-Added language for Fifty-two percent of the moneys to fund the Proposition 56 Medi-Cal Physicians and Dentists Loan Repayment Act
-Added language for twelve percent of the moneys into the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund

Vote Events:

04/28/2021 SEN. HEALTH (Y:8 N:2 A:1) (P)
 04/08/2021 SEN. GOV. & F. (Y:4 N:0 A:1) (P)

Organization: Solano
Position: Support
County Action: 3/31/2021 A-3/25/2021 to: Support
 3/31/2021 Submitted Support Letter

Support	Oppose
California Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance	None
CaliforniaHealth+ Advocates	
Ceres Unified School District	
City of Gonzales	
City of King	
City of Salinas	
City of Soledad	
County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California	
County of Monterey	
First 5 Association of California	
First 5 Fresno County	
First 5 Sacramento	
First 5 San Benito	
First 5 Stanislaus	
First 5 Ventura County	
MTC Distributing	
National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter (NASW-CA)	
Solano County Board of Supervisors	

Watch

AB 602 (Grayson D) Development fees: impact fee nexus study.

Current Text: Amended: 5/4/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Current Analysis: 05/10/2021 [Assembly Appropriations \(text 5/4/2021\)](#)
Introduced: 2/11/2021
Last Amended: 5/4/2021
Status: 5/12/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a city, county, or special district that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees.

Text History:
 A-05/04/2021
 A-04/19/2021
 A-04/06/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 4/6/21	<p>-Added a city, county or special district not responsible for accuracy of information received and they may include disclaimer regarding accuracy of information</p> <p>-In definition of exaction, removed "construction excise tax," and removed "special tax levied on new housing units"</p> <p>-Added clarification to nexus study language and the requirements</p> <p>-Added section that members of the public may submit evidence that the city, county or special district determinations was insufficient or that agency failed to comply with the government code chapter</p> <p>-Added the city, county, or special district legislative body shall consider the evidence and may make a determination of the fee</p> <p>-Removed requirement of department on January 1, 2024 to consider incentives for grant applications to utilize template for the nexus study</p>
Amended 4/19/21	<p>-Removed special district from the archive of impact fee nexus study, on posting information on the internet, and removed special district not being responsible for accuracy of information received</p> <p>-Added specification to the exaction definition, construction tax, added special tax levied on new housing units pursuant to the Mello Roos Community Facilities Act</p> <p>-Removed language to "comply with one of the following" requirement language related to a nexus study adopted after July 1, 2022</p> <p>-Added and removed requirements for these nexus studies adopted after the July 2022 date</p>

Vote Events:

04/29/2021 ASM. H. & C.D. (Y:7 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/14/2021 ASM. L. GOV. (Y:8 N:0 A:0) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Watch

County Action: 4/7/2021 A-4/6/2021 to: Watch

Support

- Bay Area Council
- California Association of Realtors
- California Building Industry Association
- California YIMBY
- Casita Coalition
- Council of Infill Builders
- Desert Valley Builders Association
- East Bay Leadership Council
- Greenbelt Alliance
- Habitat for Humanity California
- Hello Housing
- Housing Action Coalition
- LISC San Diego
- San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Association
- SV@Home
- Terner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley
- The Two Hundred
- TMG Partners

Oppose

- City of Fountain Valley

SB 50 (Limón D) Early learning and care.

Current Text: Amended: 3/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/16/2021 [Senate Appropriations \(text 3/16/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 3/16/2021

Status: 4/20/2021-April 19 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

The Child Care and Development Services Act requires, upon establishing eligibility for services under the act, a family to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services and to receive those services without being required to report income or other changes for at least 12 months, except as specified. The act also requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates for childcare services, as provided. Commencing July 1, 2021, current law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would extend eligibility to a family in which a member of that family has been certified as eligible to receive benefits from certain means-tested government programs, including Medi-Cal and CalFresh, as specified.

Text History:

A-03/16/2021

I-12/07/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Vote Events:

- 04/19/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 04/06/2021 SEN. HUM. S. (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 03/24/2021 SEN. ED. (Y:5 N:1 A:1) (P)

Organization: Solano

Position: Watch

County Action: 5/12/2021 A-3/16/2021 to: Watch

Support

- Catalyst Family INC.
- Community Child Care Council of Sonoma County
- Council for A Strong America/ ReadyNation/ Fight Crime: Invest in Kids/ Mission: Readiness
- Early Edge California
- Everychild California
- Friends Committee on Legislation of California
- Kidango
- Mendocino County Office of Education
- San Diego Unified School District
- Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee
- ZERO TO THREE, California

Oppose

None

Total Measures: 11

Total Tracking Forms: 11

Solano County Legislation of Interest Thursday, May 13, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	Assembly Local Government 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
SB 281 Dodd D Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.	Assembly Desk 5/10/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days.This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 369 Pan D</p> <p>Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas. This bill would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. The bill would define “Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership” to mean the multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016 by a total of 15 participating federal, state, and local agencies. The bill would require the participating state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, to work in collaboration with the participating federal and local agencies to promote the discussion, prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to the successful implementation of projects to advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 395 Caballero D</p> <p>Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i></p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes a nonprofit public benefit corporation, known as the Health Professions Education Foundation, for the purpose of administering various programs related to health education, including the California Registered Nurse Education Program. This bill would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state’s public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2021</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>OPPOSE</p>			

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 339 Lee D</p> <p>Local government: open and public meetings.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>5/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would, until December 31, 2023, require all open and public meetings of a city council or a county board of supervisors that governs a jurisdiction containing least 250,000 people to include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a telephonic option or an internet-based service option. The bill would require all open and public meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity, except in specified circumstances during a declared state or local emergency. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation in person and remotely via a telephonic or an internet-based service option, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</p>			
<p>AB 120 Salas D</p> <p>Gambling Control Act.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>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. Existing law requires every person who, either as owner, lessee, or employee, deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game, or who receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game, to apply for and obtain from the commission a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit. Existing law requires the commission to hold a meeting that is conducted in accordance with specified evidentiary rules, similar to a hearing, in order to deny an application or grant a gambling license to an applicant. This bill would instead allow the commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 237 Gray D</p> <p>Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/29/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #71 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government for the purpose of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee's participation in the authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in their position for the duration of the strike. The bill would also make it an unfair practice for a covered employer to fail to collect and remit the employee's contributions, if any, to this coverage, or to maintain any policy purporting to authorize an action prohibited by this provision or otherwise threaten an employee or their dependents' continued access to health or medical care during or as a result of the employee's participation in a strike. The bill would require the restoration of health or other medical care premiums, contributions, or out-of-pocket expenses actually paid by the employee or their dependents as a result of the employer's violation of this provision, or because the employer failed to ensure continued coverage during a strike, and would require other equitable adjustments to ensure that the employee and their dependents are made whole, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/1/2021</p>	
<p>AB 239 Villapudua D</p> <p>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law authorizes licensed winegrowers and brandy manufacturers to exercise their license privileges away from their licensed premises at, or from, branch offices or warehouses or United States bonded wine cellars located away from the place of production or manufacture, subject to specified exceptions. One of the exceptions to this authorization is the sale or delivery of wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer. This bill would delete the exception to the authorization applicable to winemakers, as described above, and would thus allow them to sell and deliver wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer away from their licensed premises.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 279 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/29/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #72 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Existing law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities.This bill would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant quality-of-care changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another ICF or SNF, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition. Besides the exception of a bankruptcy petition, the bill would authorize a resident transfer during the state of emergency only if the transfer is deemed medically necessary by an attending physician, as specified, or the impacted resident or their representative provides written consent, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 309 Gabriel D</p> <p>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12).</p> <p>5/13/2021 #3 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided.This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers and administrators. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 377 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Water quality: impaired waters.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 3.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require, by January 1, 2023, the state board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan. The bill would require penalties obtained pursuant to the above-described prioritized enforcement of water quality standards to be deposited into the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require, by January 1, 2026, and subject to a future legislative act, 50% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to be annually transferred to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend 5% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund a specified state board program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	
<p>AB 389 Grayson D</p> <p>Ambulance services.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/15/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #56 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, among other things, authorizes a county to develop an emergency medical services program, and requires a county developing such a program to designate a local EMS agency that is required to be the county health department, an agency established and operated by the county, an entity with which the county contracts for the purposes of local emergency medical services administration, or a particular type of joint powers agency. The act authorizes a local EMS agency to create one or more exclusive operating areas in the development of a local plan, if a competitive process is utilized to select the provider of the services pursuant to the plan, except as specified. This bill would authorize a county to contract for emergency ambulance services with a fire protection district that is governed by the county's board of supervisors and provides those services, in whole or in part, through a written subcontract with a private ambulance service. The bill would authorize a fire protection district to enter into a written subcontract with a private ambulance service for these purposes.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 414 Maienschein D</p> <p>Local government: county regional justice facilities.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and GOV. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law, the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Act, establishes the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Agency; specifies members of a board of directors of the agency; provides that the agency may adopt a seal, may sue or be sued, may enter into contracts, as provided, and may do all necessary things to carry out the purposes of the Act; provides that the county is required to provide all reasonable staff for the agency; provides the powers of the agency, as specified; and authorizes the agency to approve a retail transactions and use tax ordinance of 0.5% and to call an election at the initial or a subsequent meeting called by the board of supervisors for that purpose, as specified. The Act specifies the procedure for adoption of the retail and use tax ordinance, specifies language of the ordinance, outlines the election procedure for adoption of the tax ordinance, specifies when the ordinance becomes operative, and provides that all local sales or transactions and use taxes shall not exceed 2.25%. The Act authorizes the agency to seek authorization to issue bonds, as specified, payable from the proceeds of the tax and establish the appropriations limit of the agency, as provided. The Act provides for the maximum bonded indebtedness which may be outstanding. The Act provides the procedure by which the validity of the adoption of the ordinance or the issuance of any bonds must be contested. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	
<p>AB 420 Quirk-Silva D</p> <p>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</p>	<p>Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media</p> <p>3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property, including epidemics. Pursuant to this authority, on March 4, 2020, the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On August 28, 2020, the executive branch implemented a 4-tier “Blueprint for a Safer Economy,” which identifies a county’s COVID-19 risk level for business operations on a scale from widespread risk to minimal risk. On October 20, 2020, the State Department of Public Health and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issued a guidance document, “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks,” which authorizes a small amusement park to operate at limited capacity when its county is in the moderate tier, and authorizes any other amusement park to operate at 25% capacity when its county is in the minimal tier. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the executive branch adjust the “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks” document and place all amusement parks, regardless of size, within the moderate risk tier, rather than the minimal risk tier. If the executive branch takes those actions, the bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to administer a competitive grant for amusement parks to be used by amusement parks to purchase personal protective equipment for their employees. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund for the grant program. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 2/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 442 Mayes I</p> <p>Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.</p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>5/5/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended. To Consent Calendar. (PASS)</p>	<p>(1)The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control.This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 455 Bonta D</p> <p>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 2.) (May 12).</p> <p>5/13/2021 #32 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 503 Stone D</p> <p>Wards: probation.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time in which a court may place a ward of the court on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing and would require that the ward's attorney be given the opportunity to examine witnesses and present evidence. The bill would additionally require that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 506 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Youth service organizations: mandated reporters.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12).</p> <p>5/13/2021 #33 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law requires a mandated reporter to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law includes an administrator or employee of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization as a mandated reporter. This bill would add to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters a volunteer of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization that is over 18 years of age and whose duties include direct contact with or supervision of children and who volunteers more than 16 hours per month or 32 hours per year with the organization. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/29/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 537 Quirk D Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.	Assembly Appropriations 4/29/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. The bill would require where a traffic control plan or other submission related to safety is required by construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant to comply with that requirement and the city or county would be authorized to condition approval of the application on compliance with that requirement, and the city or county would be required to issue approval for any submission related to that requirement without delay. The bill would require that a city or county not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2021	Concerns
AB 591 Villapudua D Vessels: arrests.	Senate Transportation 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law provides that whenever any person is arrested for certain offenses, including, among other things, an infraction involving vehicle equipment, the arresting officer is required to permit the arrested person to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the arresting officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill would additionally require an arresting officer to permit a person arrested for various offenses, including, among others, the failure to paint on or attach to each side of the forward half of the vessel the identification number, as specified, to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill contains other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 611 Quirk-Silva D</p> <p>Safe at Home program: homeowners' associations.</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. The act authorizes the association of a common interest development to withhold or redact information from association records in specified instances, including, but not limited to, when the release of the information is reasonably likely to compromise the privacy of an individual member of the association. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, and designates the Secretary of State as the agent for service of process and receipt of mail. Under existing law, when the Secretary of State certifies the person as a program participant, the person's actual address is confidential. This bill would, upon request of a participant in the Safe at Home program, require the association of a common interest development to accept and use the address designated by the Secretary of State as the Safe at Home participant's substitute address for association communications and to withhold or redact information that would reveal the name and address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 674 Bennett D</p> <p>Dependent children: documents.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge children who have suffered abuse or neglect to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law requires the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain information, documents, and services to the child or nonminor. This bill would also require the county welfare department to document in the report submitted at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age that the minor or nonminor has been provided written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits and where they can apply for CalFresh benefits. By increasing the duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

<p>AB 694 Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection</p> <p>Privacy and Consumer Protection: omnibus bill.</p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>5/6/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #135 ASSEM BLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county’s total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above and for other specified duties, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund.This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.(2)Existing law requires a person who engages in the business of repairing commercial weighing and measuring devices to be registered as a service agency by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. Before the issuance of its registration or in order to maintain its current registration, existing law requires a service agency to possess, or have available for use, standards and testing equipment necessary to meet specified minimum testing requirements for each type of device for which the service agency is providing service. When applicable, existing law requires those standards and testing equipment to meet the specifications and tolerances published in the most current National Institute of Standards and Technology 105 Series Handbooks for Field Standard Weights (NIST Class F), Field Standard Measuring Flasks, and Graduated Neck Type Volumetric Field Standards.This bill would update the reference to the National Institute of Standards and Technology 105 Series Handbooks and would make another related change.(3)Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer, as defined, various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer that is held by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business that collects personal information about the consumer disclose the categories of personal information it has collected about that consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA, and established the California Privacy Protection Agency (CPPA), which is vested with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA.Existing law requires the CPPA to exercise its authority to adopt regulations beginning the later of July 1, 2021, or six months after the agency provides notice to the Attorney General that it is</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>prepared to begin rulemaking under the CCPA and CPRA. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to provisions added or affected by the CPRA. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature, as specified. This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020. Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	

<p>AB 822 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: psychiatric emergency medical conditions.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, which are delivered through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with mental health plans. Under existing law, mental health plans are responsible for providing specialty mental health services to enrollees, and Medi-Cal managed care plans deliver nonspecialty mental health services to enrollees. Under existing law, emergency services and care, mental health benefits, substance use disorder benefits, and specialty mental health services are covered under the Medi-Cal program. This bill would specify that observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition, as defined, are covered under the Medi-Cal program, consistent with coverage under the above provisions and any other applicable law. Under the bill, the scope of coverage of those services would include facility services for observation services provided within the emergency department, or an onsite or offsite observation unit, as defined, of a general acute care hospital to a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a confirmed or suspected psychiatric emergency medical condition. Existing law imposes certain requirements on mental health plans and Medi-Cal managed care plans, including network adequacy standards and a requirement to enter into a memorandum of understanding if the 2 plans serve some of the same Medi-Cal recipients. This bill would require the applicable mental health plan and Medi-Cal managed care plan to notify each other within 24 hours from notification by a general acute care hospital of a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a condition as described above. The bill would require the memorandum of understanding to include a process to coordinate the provision of the above services, as specified. The bill would require disputes between a mental health plan and a Medi-Cal managed care plan, or between mental health plans, regarding the responsibility to pay for the charges for those services to be resolved pursuant to certain processes under existing law. The bill would require that the mental health plan be responsible for observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition. If those services are provided to a Medi-Cal fee-for-service beneficiary, the bill would require the department to reimburse the hospital using a specified formula. The bill would also exempt from the observation services billing requirements for emergency psychiatric services a hospital campus with a psychiatric observation unit that has been designated as a crisis stabilization unit by a mental health plan. The bill would, for purposes of meeting certain network adequacy standards under existing law, require agreements between a mental health plan and a general acute care hospital that is not licensed to provide inpatient psychiatric care to include provisions governing the coordination between the hospital and the plan for the provision of the above-described services. The bill would authorize the plan and the hospital to agree to rates of reimbursement other than the above-described fee-for-service rate. The bill would condition implementation of these provisions on any necessary federal approvals being</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		obtained and the availability of federal financial participation. The bill would require the department to seek any necessary federal approvals for implementation of these provisions. Last Amended: 4/19/2021	
AB 841 Cunningham R Dependant children.	Senate Judiciary 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	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 illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders seeking custody of the child. Last Amended: 3/23/2021	
AB 844 Grayson D Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.	Senate Rules 5/11/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes procedures for the formation of infrastructure financing districts, enhanced infrastructure financing districts, infrastructure and revitalization financing districts, community revitalization and investment authorities, and public-private partnerships, as specified, to undertake various economic development projects, including financing public facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. This bill, until January 1, 2028, would authorize establishment of a Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano. The bill would authorize the Green Empowerment Zone to be composed of specified cities and counties, upon adoption of a resolution by the city or county, and would provide for the Green Empowerment Zone to be governed by a board of directors. The bill would task the Green Empowerment Zone with various duties, including, among other things, identification of projects and programs that will best utilize public dollars and improve the economic vitality of the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano in a coordinated effort to address the just transition to a clean energy economy. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/4/2021	
AB 849 Reyes D Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: liability.	Senate Judiciary 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law authorizes a current or former resident or patient of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as defined, to bring a civil action against the licensee of a facility who violates any of specified rights of the resident or patient or any other right provided for by federal or state law or regulation. Existing law makes the licensee liable for up to \$500. This bill would make the licensee liable for up to \$500 per violation.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 865 Quirk-Silva D Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.	Assembly Appropriations 4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the State Department of Education to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for childcare services to be provided throughout the state. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including alternative payment programs, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules, and provides that the childcare providers are not required to track absences.This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented, and would provide that those contractors are not required to document nonoperational days.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 873 Ramos D Child welfare services: Indian tribes.	Assembly Consent Calendar 5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12). <i>5/13/2021 #8 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	Existing law authorizes the State Department of Social Services to enter into an agreement with a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization regarding the care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over Indian child custody proceedings, under specified circumstances. Existing law requires an agreement entered into under these provisions, when the agreement is concerning the provision of child welfare services, to ensure that a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization meets current service delivery standards and provides for a specified tribal matching share of costs.This bill would prohibit an agreement that is entered into pursuant to those provisions, when the agreement is concerning the administrative costs for legal representation in all stages of dependency-related legal proceedings for children in foster care, from requiring a matching share of administrative costs if legal representation is provided by tribal, tribal consortium, or tribal organization attorneys.	
AB 875 Wood D Medi-Cal: demonstration project.	Assembly Appropriations 5/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined, consistent with federal requirements.This bill would allow those designated hospitals, if restructured or reorganized, to continue to participate in the GPP. Commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would authorize the continuation of the GPP, as modified, and as a component of the CalAIM initiative.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 979 Frazier D Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: projects: sea level rise analysis report.	Assembly Appropriations 4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 5.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, provides that it is the policy of the state to, among other things, reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require any individual or entity that undertakes a project, as defined, within the Delta to complete a report analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the project. The bill would require the report to include a specified sea level rise analysis, and would require the report to be submitted to the Delta Stewardship Council, the Delta Protection Commission, and the Legislature. The bill would require the report to be posted on the internet websites of the Delta Stewardship Council and the Delta Protection Commission. Last Amended: 4/13/2021	
AB 981 Frazier D Forestry: California Fire Safe Council.	Assembly Appropriations 4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires the local assistance grant program to establish a robust year-round fire prevention effort in and near fire threatened communities. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law permits the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, not exceeding 25% of the total grant award, from a grant awarded pursuant to the local assistance grant program. Existing law requires the grantee to expend these funds from the advance payment within 6 months of receipt, as provided. This bill would establish the California Fire Safe Council in the Natural Resources Agency consisting of 11 members, as specified. The bill would require the council to identify programs administered by public agencies to address and minimize the risks of wildfire and to coordinate the implementation of those programs, to identify public and private programs that may be leveraged to facilitate structure-hardening and community resilience to minimize the impacts of wildfire to habitable structures, to conduct public outreach effects to regional and local wildfire mitigation groups, and to make recommendations to the Legislature on how the programs identified by the council can be coordinated to increase the effectiveness of those programs. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to post on its internet website the membership of the council and recommendations made by the council. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/19/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 983 Garcia, Eduardo D Public contracts: construction projects: community workforce agreements: battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology.	Assembly Third Reading 5/6/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/13/2021 #103 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law, the State Contract Act, governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Existing law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, project labor agreements for construction projects if the agreement meets specified requirements. Existing law additionally authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, to complete contracts or projects. This bill would authorize a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a community workforce agreement, as defined, for construction projects related to battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
AB 1004 Calderon D CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.	Senate Human Services 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	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. This bill would delete the conditions that the income or stipend be related to participation improvement and be earned during those years. The bill would instead exempt the income or stipend if the temporary work is related to the decennial census and would make this provision retroactive and applicable to income or a stipend paid by any of the above entities for temporary work related to the most recent decennial census. By expanding the scope of CalWORKs eligibility, and thereby increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1058 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Water corporations: bill payment options.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, and water 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 an electrical, gas, or water corporation to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, if approved by the commission, and, upon approval, authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to recover, through an individual customer transaction fee, reasonable transaction costs incurred by the electrical, gas, or water corporation from those customers that choose those methods of payment. Existing law includes statements of legislative intent relative to electrical, gas, and water corporations offering customers the option to pay by credit card or debit card. This bill would delete water corporations from the above-described authorization to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, the associated cost recovery provisions, and the related statements of legislative intent, thereby limiting those provisions to electrical and gas corporations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1096 Rivas, Luz D</p> <p>Alien: change of terms.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/8/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #48 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing federal law, for purposes of various provisions related to immigration, defines “alien” to mean a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. This bill would revise those state law provisions to refer instead to those persons using other terms that do not contain the word “alien,” including a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The bill would make other related nonsubstantive changes. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to make only nonsubstantive changes, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/7/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1126 Bloom D</p> <p>Commission on the State of Hate.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/29/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, specifies that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state are free and equal. Existing law entitles people regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind. This bill would establish the Commission on the State of Hate in the state government. The bill would provide for the appointment of 11 members, appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, as provided. The bill would prescribe the goals of the commission, which would include, among other things, providing resources to various state agencies and the public to inform them on the state of hate and advising the Legislature, the Governor, and state agencies on policy recommendations to promote intersocial education designed to foster mutual respect and understanding among California's diverse population. The bill would require the commission to host and coordinate a minimum of 4 in-person or virtual community forums, open to the public, on the state of hate per year. Starting July 1, 2023, the bill would require the commission to make publically available and issue to the Governor and the Legislature an Annual State of Hate Commission Report that describes its activities for the previous year and its recommendations for the following year. The bill would require this report, among other things, to provide a comprehensive accounting of hate crime activity statewide and report on relevant national hate crime trends and statistics. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature through the Joint Committee on Rules annually, as provided. The bill would require the commission to seek to protect civil liberties in accordance with applicable law. Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1140 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Foster care: rights.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including foster family homes and group homes, by the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to ensure that licensed or certified foster care facilities and providers accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. Existing law establishes the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to, among other things, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children placed in foster care, related to their care, placement, or services. This bill would specify that these duties of the department and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson include children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 146 354 219">AB 1174 Grayson D</p> <p data-bbox="96 251 354 503">Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications, approvals, and subsequent permits.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 146 663 219">Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p data-bbox="359 251 663 397">5/12/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 12).</p> <p data-bbox="359 430 663 544"><i>5/13/2021 #19 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</i></p>	<p data-bbox="667 146 1875 860">The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development and the site on which it is located satisfy specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law provides that a development approved pursuant to the streamlined, ministerial approval process is valid indefinitely if specified requirements are met, and otherwise is valid, except as provided, for 3 years from the date of the final action establishing that approval and remains valid thereafter for a project so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. This bill would clarify the requirements that must be met for an approved development to be valid indefinitely. The bill would also provide that, alternatively, approval for an approved development is valid for 3 years from the date of the final judgment upholding the development’s approval if litigation is filed challenging that approval. The bill would define “in progress.” The bill would provide that if the development proponent requests a modification, then the time during which the approval is valid is extended, as specified. The bill would specify that these changes also apply retroactively to developments approved prior to January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1194 Low D</p> <p>Conservatorship.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>5/10/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Existing law, the Professional Fiduciaries Act, establishes the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the bureau to license and regulate professional fiduciaries. The act defines a “professional fiduciary” as, among other things, a person who acts as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, for 2 or more individuals at the same time who are not related to the professional fiduciary or to each other. Existing law requires the court to be guided by what appears to be the best interests of the proposed conservatee in selecting a conservator, and sets forth an order of preference for appointment if there are multiple persons equally qualified to be the conservator. This bill would require a professional fiduciary with an internet website to post a schedule of fees on their internet website. The bill would require the bureau to revoke a professional fiduciary’s license if the licensee is found by the court to have either abused, or breached a fiduciary duty to, a ward or conservatee under their care. If the court finds that a professional conservator has abused a conservatee, the bill would make the conservator liable for a civil penalty of up to \$5,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. The bill would make a nonprofessional conservator who abuses a conservatee liable for civil penalties of up to \$1,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/28/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1243 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>5/5/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #88 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Existing law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult’s residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent’s past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party. The bill would authorize the order to specify the actions to be enjoined, including enjoining the respondent from preventing an interested party from in-person or remote online visits, including telephone and online contact, with the elder or dependent adult. The bill would also include within the definition of protective order after notice and a hearing, a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of financial abuse of the elder or dependent adult, as specified. Last Amended: 4/28/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1255 Bloom D Fire prevention: fire risk reduction guidance: local assistance grants.	Assembly Appropriations 4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities. Existing law defines “fire prevention activities” for these purposes to mean those lawful activities that reduce the risk of wildfire in California, as provided. Existing law allows the department to consider whether a proposed project is complementary to other fire prevention or forest health activities when awarding local assistance grants. Existing law authorizes counties, by an ordinance from the board of supervisors and a contract with the department, to assume responsibility for the prevention and suppression of fires on land in the county, including lands within state responsibility areas, as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, allows the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, as specified, from grants. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, on or before July 1, 2023, and in collaboration with specified state agencies and in consultation with certain other state agencies, to develop a guidance document that describes goals, approaches, opportunities, and best practices in each region of the state for ecologically appropriate, habitat-specific fire risk reduction. The bill would require the guidance document to be developed through a public process, including region-specific public workshops hosted by the agency, and would require the agency to post the document on its internet website. The bill would require state entities to incorporate guidance from the document into their funding programs and would require the department to implement the guidance document by establishing interagency agreements. The bill would prohibit funding for programs described in the guidance document approved by the state before July 1, 2022, from being delayed or contingent upon the development of the guidance document. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/19/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1283 Stone D</p> <p>Resource families: hearings.</p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>5/6/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.</p> <p><i>5/13/2021 #142 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS</i></p>	<p>Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, 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 the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under existing law, a county's action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time. The bill would also make the county's action final, and the appeal before the State Hearings Division subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission withdraws the appeal or fails to appear at the hearing without good cause. Under the bill, good cause for failure to appear at the hearing would be as defined by the department in specified written directives or regulation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1318 Stone D</p> <p>Changes of name or gender: minors.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all applications for change of names to be made to the superior court of the person's county of residence, except for minors with a court-appointed guardian. Existing law requires the court in which a petition for a change of name has been filed to issue an order to show cause inviting interested persons to file written objections to the proposed change of name, as specified. Existing law authorizes a person to file a petition with the superior court seeking a judgment recognizing their change of gender. Existing law requires all petitions to recognize a change of gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian to be filed with the court that appointed the guardian. This bill would require a petition for a change of name or gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian or a minor who is a ward of the juvenile court to be made in the court having jurisdiction over the minor. The bill would exempt an action for a change of name of a minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court from the requirement that the court issue an order to show cause. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1322 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Land use: local measures: conflicts.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/11/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that do certain things related to land use, including, but not limited to, regulating the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, including agriculture, recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, use of natural resources, and other purposes, regulating the size and use of lots, yards, courts, and other open spaces, and the intensity of land use. This bill, among other things, would authorize a governing body, defined as a city council or board of supervisors, to commence proceedings pursuant to specified provisions, to determine whether a local measure, defined as any provision of the charter, general plan, or ordinances of the city, county, or city and county that has been approved by the electorate, is in conflict with any of the specified state laws regarding housing. The bill would provide that the governing body cannot be compelled to undertake those proceedings. The bill would also specify what procedures apply if the governing body elects to determine whether there is a conflict between a local measure and the specified housing provisions, including adopting a resolution declaring that the local measure conflicts with state law, and therefore, the city, county, or city and county does not have a duty to defend or enforce the local measure in whole or in part. The bill would provide the parameters under which an interested party could bring an action or proceeding challenging the resolution, and would provide that in that action or proceeding, neither a governing body nor its officers or employees would be required to defend, enforce, or otherwise assert the validity of the local measure. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1358 Bonta D</p> <p>Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/29/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires any state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for specified Asian groups and Pacific Islander groups, and requires a state agency, board, or commission to include data on specified collection categories and tabulations in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of California residents that it publishes or releases. Existing law requires specified agencies to use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for major Asian groups and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups. This bill would require those specified agencies to also use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for specified Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish groups, Caribbean groups, and Black or African American groups. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1367 Low D Political Reform Act of 1974: committee accounts and campaign funds.	Assembly Third Reading 5/10/2021-From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading. <i>5/13/2021 #117 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	(1)The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees.This bill would make a person who uses campaign funds in a manner that violates these provisions and results in an egregious personal benefit liable in an administrative or civil action brought by the commission for an amount of up to 3 times the amount of the unlawful expenditure. The bill would define “egregious personal benefit” to mean a direct personal benefit with a total value of \$10,000 or more to a candidate, elected officer, or any individual or individuals with authority to approve the expenditure of campaign funds held by a committee.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2021	
AB 1388 Low D COVID-19: death data.	Assembly Appropriations 5/4/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report.This bill would require the department to report COVID-19 death data by ZIP Code on its COVID-19 dashboard and to create a uniform dashboard for county health departments to use for the purposes of reporting COVID-19 death data on their public internet websites. The bill would require the data reported to comply with federal and state privacy standards, including the deidentification of protected health information in accordance with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Last Amended: 4/22/2021	
AB 1407 Burke D Nurses: implicit bias courses.	Assembly Appropriations 5/4/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, requires the Board of Registered Nursing to prepare and maintain a list of approved schools of nursing in this state whose graduates are eligible to apply for a license to practice nursing. Existing law specifies that an approved school of nursing, or an approved nursing program, is one that has been approved by the board, gives the course of instruction approved by the board, covering not less than 2 academic years, is affiliated or conducted in connection with one or more hospitals, and is an institution of higher education.This bill would require an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program to include implicit bias coursework, as specified, in its curriculum. The bill would require the board to update regulations concerning prelicensure nursing program curriculum requirements in accordance with those provisions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 151 354 224">AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p data-bbox="96 261 354 578">Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 151 663 186">Assembly Appropriations</p> <p data-bbox="359 224 663 293">5/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 151 1871 646">The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1503 Santiago D</p> <p>Digital driver's licenses and identification cards.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>5/10/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue to a person a driver's license as applied for when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law requires the license to state specified information, including the true name, age, and mailing address of the licensee and a brief description and engraved picture or photograph of the licensee for the purpose of identification. This bill would authorize the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of optional mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards if specified requirements are met, including that the Department of the California Highway Patrol approve alternative licenses, that the pilot program be completed no later than January 1, 2028, and that all participants receive both a physical and digital driver's license or identification card. The bill would require the department, in developing and implementing the use of digital driver's licenses and identification cards, to ensure the protection of personal information and include security features that protect against unauthorized access to information, as specified. The bill would require that the department limit data exchanged between the department and any electronic device, between the department and the provider of any electronic device, and between any electronic device and the provider of that electronic device, as specified. The bill would prohibit an entity that contracts with the department from using, sharing, selling, or disclosing information obtained as part of the contract except as necessary to satisfy the terms of the contract, as specified. The bill would state that the holder of a digital driver's license or identification card is not required to turn over their electronic device to any other person or entity in order to use the digital driver's license or identification card for identity verification and that turning over an electronic device for the purpose of identity verification does not constitute consent to a search or access to any information other than that which is immediately available on the driver's license or identification card, as specified. The bill would provide that a request for remote access to a digital driver's license or identification card requires the express consent of the holder of the digital driver's license or identification card and shall be limited to the information requested, as specified, and that consent to remote access does not constitute consent to a search, as specified. The bill would state that a participant in the pilot program is not required to use a digital driver's license or identification card rather than the physical version, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from providing preferential service based on a person's use of a digital driver's license or identification card. The bill would authorize the department to evaluate the use of private industry partners in the conduct of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to include the issuance of Real ID driver's licenses and identification cards in the pilot program upon authorization of the United States Secretary of Homeland Security. The bill would require the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1532 Committee on Business and Professions Nursing.	Assembly Appropriations 5/3/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires the board to appoint an executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board. Under existing law, the repeal of the provision establishing the board renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to make nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/29/2021	
AB 1579 Committee on Judiciary Family law omnibus.	Senate Judiciary 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law governs the determination of child custody and visitation in contested proceedings. Existing law provides that custody should be granted according to the best interest of the child. Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that, if a party seeking custody of a child has perpetrated domestic violence within the previous 5 years against the other party seeking custody of the child, the child, or specified other parties, that an award of sole or joint physical or legal custody to the perpetrator of the domestic violence is detrimental to the best interest of the child. This bill would correct erroneous cross references in these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 5 Atkins D Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.	Senate Housing 3/18/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. & F.	Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to determine the allocation of those funds to specific programs. This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election in accordance with specified law. Last Amended: 3/10/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 18 Skinner D</p> <p>Green electrolytic hydrogen.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>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 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 board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state’s goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of hydrogen, including a specific plan to accelerate production and use of green hydrogen in California and an analysis of how curtailed electrical generation could be better utilized to help meet the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategic plan, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2021</p>	
<p>SB 28 Caballero D</p> <p>Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes in state government the Department of Technology and makes it responsible for approval and oversight of information technology projects. Existing law requires the Director of General Services to compile and maintain an inventory of state-owned real property that may be available for lease to providers of wireless telecommunications services for location of wireless telecommunications facilities. This bill, the Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021, would similarly require the Department of Technology, in collaboration with other state agencies, to compile an inventory of state-owned resources, as defined, that may be available for use in the deployment of broadband networks in rural, unserved, and underserved communities, except as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate on the development of a standardized agreement to enable those state-owned resources to be leased or licensed for that purpose. The bill would require the department to post the inventory and agreement on the department’s internet website, update them as necessary, and provide technical assistance related to them to state departments and agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 52 Dodd D State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.	Assembly Desk 4/29/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage.This bill would define a “deenergization event” as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
SB 65 Skinner D Maternal care and services.	Senate Appropriations 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17. 5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	(1)Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing, and requires the board to issue a certificate to practice nurse-midwifery to a person who, among other qualifications, meets educational standards established by the board or the equivalent of those educational standards. Existing law, the Licensed Midwifery Practice Act of 1993, provides for the licensure of midwives by the Medical Board of California.This bill would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, and would require the office to contract only with programs that include a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/15/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 83 Allen D Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	Senate Appropriations 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17. <i>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state’s coastal areas. This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt criteria and guidelines for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/29/2021	
SB 106 Umberg D Mental Health Services Act: innovative programs.	Senate Appropriations 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17. <i>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. As part of the MHSA, existing law requires counties to engage in specified planning activities, including creating and updating a 3-year program and expenditure plan through a stakeholder process. Existing law authorizes counties to spend 5% of MHSA money on innovative programs, upon approval of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. This bill would amend the MHSA by authorizing counties, until January 1, 2025, to expend unencumbered innovative program funds to expand a program implementing the full-service partnership model, including those that prioritize unserved or underserved populations that typically receive services through innovative programs. The bill would require, prior to expending the funds, that the county mental health program seek approval from the commission and that the county board of supervisors adopt specified findings. The bill would require that the commission approve or deny the request to use funds within 45 days of receiving it. The bill would require a county mental health program using funds pursuant to these provisions to report annually to the commission, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 107 Wiener D</p> <p>CalFresh.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>3/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #8 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 2/18/2021</p>	
<p>SB 110 Wiener D</p> <p>Substance use disorder services: contingency management services.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. To the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act, this bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services, as specified, subject to utilization controls, and would require contingency management services to be provided as one of the evidence-based practices within covered substance use disorder services. The bill would require the department to issue guidance and training to providers on their use of contingency management services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who access substance use disorder services under any Medi-Cal delivery system, including the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The bill would provide that contingency management services are not a rebate, refund, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount, or any other gratuitous consideration. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent permitted by federal law, the availability of federal financial participation, and the department securing federal approval. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/15/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 274 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Local government meetings: agenda and documents.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	
<p>SB 279 Pan D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: delivery systems: services.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i></p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, either through a fee-for-service or managed care delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require, subject to federal approval, the department to implement the State Plan Dental Improvement Program, with the goal of further improving accessibility of Medi-Cal dental services and oral health outcomes for targeted populations, as a successor program to the Dental Transformation Initiative. Commencing no sooner than January 1, 2021, the bill would expand the Medi-Cal schedule of benefits for certain populations, such as Caries Risk Assessment bundle for eligible children who are 0 to 6 years of age, and would require the department to make supplemental payments to qualified dental providers for increased utilization of certain preventive dental services and for the establishment or maintenance of beneficiary continuity of care through a dental home. The bill would require the department to develop the methodology for making these supplemental payments to qualified dental providers, including safety net clinics. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/19/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 378 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, governs the approval process that a city or county is required to follow when approving, among other things, a permit for construction or reconstruction for a development project for a wireless telecommunications facility and a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility. This bill would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	
<p>SB 383 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>5/5/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #14 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Existing law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in which the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. The Legislature may directly amend Proposition 21 by a statute passed in each house by a 2/3 vote, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance and minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age. By deleting the prohibition on including minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, this bill would amend Proposition 21. The bill would also prohibit a minor's inability to pay restitution due to the minor's indigence from being grounds for finding a minor ineligible for that program of supervision or a finding that the minor has failed to comply with the terms of the program of supervision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 384 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child’s parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child’s adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would specify that the required due diligence of the social worker or probation officer shall include family finding, which the bill defines as conducting an investigation to identify relatives and kin and to connect a child or youth, who may be disconnected from their parents, with those relatives and kin in an effort to provide family support and possible placement. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 427 Eggman D Water theft: enhanced penalties.	Assembly Desk 5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
SB 455 Leyva D California Health Benefit Exchange.	Assembly Desk 5/6/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, governed by an executive board, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law specifies the powers of the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations until January 1, 2022, with the exception of regulations implementing prescribed provisions relating to criminal background history checks for persons with access to confidential, personal, or financial information. Existing law authorizes the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2027. Existing law provides that these extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2019. This bill would instead extend the authority of the board to adopt those necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations to January 1, 2027, and would extend the authority of the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2032. The bill would provide that these prescribed time extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2022, as specified. Last Amended: 2/25/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 505 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Wages: withholdings: written authorizations.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Under existing law, it is not unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert a portion of an employee's wages when the employer is required or empowered to do so by state or federal law or in other specified cases. Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement is charged with investigating and enforcing violations of the wage laws. This bill would require, except as provided, a public employer, as defined, absent fraud, misrepresentation, or theft, to make a good faith effort to consult with an employee to obtain a written authorization to resolve a monetary obligation before utilizing third-party collection services or commencing a civil action. The bill would require the written authorization to include a mutual agreement between the public employer and employee and, to the extent possible, would prohibit that written authorization from placing an undue financial burden upon the employee. The bill would provide that if the written authorization involves a withholding or diversion of an employee's wages over a designated period of months, the amount withheld or diverted shall not exceed 5% of the employee's monthly gross wages unless this requirement is expressly waived by the employee or it would be inconsistent with a wage agreement, collective bargaining agreement, judgment, or other legal agreement or legal requirement. The bill would provide that the period of time in which the public employer and employee are engaging in consultation is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of a civil action, which the bill would prohibit from exceeding one year from the date the consultation commenced. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>SB 533 Stern D</p> <p>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the PUC for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the PUC is required to oversee an electrical corporation's compliance with the plans. This bill would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan identify circuits that have frequently been deenergized to mitigate the risk of wildfire and the measures taken, or planned to be taken, by the electrical corporation to reduce the need for future deenergization of those circuits, including replacing, hardening, or undergrounding any portion of the circuit or of upstream transmission or distribution lines, or the installation of microgrids. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/29/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 549 Jones R</p> <p>Social workers: essential workers.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>4/29/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the duties of social workers in a variety of areas, including foster care, health care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment. This bill would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the top tier of essential workers who are eligible to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 556 Dodd D</p> <p>Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities attachments.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #43 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility to make appropriate space and capacity on and in its utility poles, as defined, and support structures available for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations. Existing law requires fees adopted to cover the costs to provide this use, and terms and conditions of access, to meet specified requirements, and specifies the manner in which these fees and terms and conditions of access could be challenged. This bill would prohibit a local government or local publicly owned electric utility from unreasonably denying the leasing or licensing of its street light poles or traffic signal poles to communications service providers for the purpose of placing small wireless facilities on those poles. The bill would require that street light poles and traffic signal poles be made available for the placement of small wireless facilities under fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory fees, as provided. The bill would authorize a local government or local publicly owned electric utility to condition access to its street light poles or traffic signal poles on reasonable terms and conditions, including reasonable aesthetic and safety standards. The bill would specify time periods for various actions relative to requests for placement of a small wireless facility by a communications service provider on a street light pole or traffic signal pole. The bill would authorize a local publicly owned electric utility or local government to deny an application for use of a street light pole or traffic signal pole, as applicable, because of insufficient capacity or safety, reliability, or engineering concerns subject to certain conditions. By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	Concerns

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 578 Jones R Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.	Assembly Desk 4/8/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public, but would authorize the individual who is the subject of the proceeding to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. The bill would also authorize a judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing to grant a request by any other party to the proceeding to make the hearing public if the judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing finds that the public interest in an open hearing clearly outweighs the individual’s interest in privacy. The bill would define “hearing” for these purposes to mean any proceeding conducted under the act, as specified. Last Amended: 3/5/2021	
SB 584 Jones R Resource Family Approval Program.	Assembly Desk 5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, 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 defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking. By creating new duties for counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 594 Glazer D Elections: local redistricting.	Senate Third Reading 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. <i>5/13/2021 #67 SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY</i>	Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court’s order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body.This bill would clarify that “adopting” district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court’s order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2021	
SB 596 Becker D Greenhouse gases: cement and concrete production.	Senate Appropriations 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17. <i>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, to develop a comprehensive strategy for California’s cement and concrete sector to reduce the carbon intensity of concrete used in the state by at least 40% from 2019 levels by 2030 and to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategy, among other things, to identify modifications to existing measures and evaluate new measure, including a low-carbon product standard for concrete or cement, to achieve those objectives. Last Amended: 3/4/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 626 Dodd D Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.	Senate Appropriations 5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17. <i>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for no more than 7 projects for elements of State Water Facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law. The bill would specify that the CM/GC method authorized by these provisions does not include the authority to perform construction inspection services for water resources projects, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/28/2021	
SB 629 Roth D Identification cards.	Senate Consent Calendar 5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar. <i>5/13/2021 #70 SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY</i>	(1) Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any eligible inmate released from state prison has a valid identification card. Existing law defines "eligible inmate," in part, as a person who has previously held a California driver's license or identification card, who has a usable photo on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles that is not more than 10 years old, and who meets certain requirements, including that they have provided, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has verified, specified information, such as the inmate's true full name. This bill would delete the requirement that the usable photo on file be no more than 10 years old, would require a new photo to be taken if the photo on file is deemed unusable, and would require the inmate to provide, and the Department of Motor Vehicle to verify, their California residency for purposes of obtaining an identification card. The bill would expand the definition of "eligible inmate" to include a person who has not previously held a California driver's license or identification card, and who meets specified requirements, including that they have signed and verified their application for an identification card. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 648 Hurtado D</p> <p>Care facilities.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/11/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing regulation includes an adult residential facility, as defined, as a community care facility for those purposes. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would create the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program, to be administered by the department. The bill would require the department to distribute up to 4,000 monthly stipends of \$1,000 per resident to facilities that meet specified criteria. The bill would require the department to, among other things, establish guidelines for the distribution of the stipends, as specified. The bill would require facilities that receive the stipend to report to the department specified information, including a brief description of how the stipend was used to benefit residents. The bill would require the department to evaluate the program, as specified, and to report that information to the relevant policy committees. The bill would require the department to implement these provisions in order to maximize federal funding and would authorize the department to implement the provisions through an all-county letter or similar instruction. The bill would provide for the termination of the pilot program on June 30, 2026, as specified. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/11/2021</p>	
<p>SB 654 Min D</p> <p>Child custody.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>5/5/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #19 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law requires the court to consider, and give due weight to, the wishes of the child in making an order granting or modifying custody or visitation if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference as to custody or visitation. This bill would prohibit the court from permitting a child addressing the court regarding custody or visitation to do so in the presence of the parties unless the court determines that doing so is in the best interests of the child and states its reasons for that finding on the record. The bill would require the court to provide an alternative to having the child address the court in the presence of the parties in order to obtain input directly from the child. The bill would also require, if a child informs an attorney, child custody recommending counselor, investigator, evaluator, or other court-connected professional that the child has changed their choice with respect to addressing the court, the professional to indicate to the judge that the child has changed their preference. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 697 Hueso D</p> <p>Cap-and-Trade Program: Green Hydrogen Credit Program.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/12/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2023, the state board to consider developing and implementing a Green Hydrogen Credit Program to accelerate the deployment and production of green hydrogen, as defined, at large industrial facilities and to promote the transition to a carbon-free economy. The bill would require the state board to determine whether a Green Hydrogen Credit Program would be an effective and appropriate approach to using the state’s Cap-and-Trade Program to incentivize green hydrogen production. The bill would require, if the state board determines that a Green Hydrogen Credit Program would be effective and appropriate, the state board to develop a Green Hydrogen Credit Program and review and revise its existing regulations to provide industrial facilities that produce green hydrogen with an additional greenhouse gas allowance of 10 tons for every metric ton of green hydrogen produced during a compliance period, as defined, and develop and adopt any new regulations the state board deems necessary to implement the program. The bill would authorize the state board, in developing a Green Hydrogen Credit Program, to adopt a declining greenhouse gas allowance allocation schedule through December 31, 2030. Last Amended: 5/10/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 712 Hueso D</p> <p>Local government: California tribes: federal fee-to-trust applications to regain ancestral lands.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>5/7/2021-Set for hearing May 17.</p> <p>5/17/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROP RIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing federal law sets forth policies and procedures governing the acquisition of land by the United States in trust status for specified individuals and tribes. Existing federal law requires the Secretary of the Interior to notify the state and local governments having regulatory jurisdiction over the land to be acquired, and authorizes the state or local government to provide written comments as to the acquisition’s potential impacts on regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes, and special assessments. This bill would encourage state and local governments, as defined, to work cooperatively with tribes in their fee-to-trust applications for purposes of regaining ancestral lands, and to support tribes in their nongaming fee-to-trust applications. The bill would prohibit local governments from adopting or enforcing a resolution or ordinance that would prevent the local government from conducting a fair evaluation of a fee-to-trust application by a federally recognized tribe based on the merits of the application. The bill would require a local government that opposes an application to (1) request, by certified mail to the tribe, within 5 days of the notice of the application from the federal government, information on the economic benefits to the county from both the project that is the subject of the application and the tribe’s contribution to the local jurisdiction in the last 5 years, and (2) if the tribe provides the information within 5 days of the local government’s request, to include that information in any opposition letter or other document submitted to the federal government, as specified. By requiring additional duties by local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/4/2021</p>	
<p>SB 732 Bates R</p> <p>Communications: broadband.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and ED.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in the state government a State Department of Education and the department is responsible for various ongoing activities involving the public schools. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program for county offices of education, school districts, and charter schools to issue no-cash value vouchers to be distributed to households with eligible pupils, as defined, to be used during the 2021–22 fiscal year to assist those households with the impacts of distant or remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount to the department for purposes of developing and implementing the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 734 Hueso D</p> <p>Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>5/11/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/13/2021 #46 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>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 dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Existing law requires the successor agency to dispose of all remaining assets and terminate its existence within a specified period after the final debt payment, and requires any passthrough payment obligations to cease at that time. This bill would authorize a successor agency and one or more taxing agencies to enter into an agreement to modify the interest owed by a former redevelopment agency under a passthrough agreement that was entered into before January 1, 1994, or owed under any successive amendment of that passthrough agreement, and which is owed as interest on passthrough payments agreed to be deferred by the taxing entity under the passthrough agreement, subject to specified terms and conditions, including that the interest rate on a passthrough agreement modified under these provisions be 0%. The bill would additionally authorize an agreement to modify a passthrough agreement under this bill's provisions to forgive up to 25% of the principal amount of outstanding deferred passthrough payment owed by the former redevelopment agency to a taxing entity. The bill would require that the computation of the amount of passthrough payments made under the above-described existing provisions take into account any modification of a passthrough agreement made under this bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	
<p>SB 740 Borgeas R</p> <p>Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/26/2021-April 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would continue the date to achieve the goal of the CASF program to no later than December 31, 2032. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 754 Hertzberg D Economic development: low-to moderate-income communities: Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act.	Senate Banking and Financial Institutions 4/21/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.I.	Existing law, the Small Business Financial Assistance Act of 2013, requires the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to administer the Small Business Finance Center, which administers programs that assist businesses seeking new capital resources, including, but not limited to, the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program. Existing law establishes the Small Business Expansion Fund and requires, among other things, that the fund provide guarantees to loans offered by financial institutions and financial companies, as those terms are defined, to small businesses, as provided. This bill would enact the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act to require the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to establish and administer the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program, in accordance with specified requirements, for the purpose of supporting and expanding eligible lender access to lending capital and borrower access to responsible installment loans for low- to moderate-income individuals and communities. The bill would require the program to provide partial loan guarantees and other credit enhancements for eligible lenders, as defined, to access additional capital to expand the availability of eligible loans, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2021	
SB 756 Hueso D Home weatherization for low-income customers.	Senate Third Reading 5/5/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. <i>5/13/2021 #20 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires an electrical or gas corporation to perform home weatherization services for low-income customers if the commission determines that a significant need for those services exists in the corporation's service territory, as specified. This bill would define "low-income customers" for those purposes to mean low-income persons and families whose household income is at or below 250% of the federal poverty level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 768 Glazer D</p> <p>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/4/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes 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 using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law requires that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals that are participating either full time in an educational activity or part time in an educational activity and meeting the hourly participation rates based on the number of academic units, as specified, at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard payment of \$175 to \$500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for the purpose of paying costs associated with attending the postsecondary educational institution. This bill would additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution to receive those standard payments. The bill would include summer session as a quarter for these purposes. The bill would instead base the hourly participation rates described above on instructional hours, as defined. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>SB 782 Glazer D</p> <p>Assisted outpatient treatment programs.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, commencing January 1, 2022, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to those provisions to obtain assisted outpatient treatment if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the facts stated in the petition are true and establish that specified criteria are met, including that the person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for their mental illness, and that there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director’s designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would additionally authorize the filing of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient treatment under the existing petition procedures, for a conservatee or former conservatee, as specified, who would benefit from assisted outpatient treatment to reduce the risk of deteriorating mental health while living independently. Last Amended: 5/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 821 Committee on Natural Resources and Water Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.	Assembly Desk 5/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Existing law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Existing law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would provide that members of the Delta Independent Science Board are not employees of the Delta Stewardship Council and would require the members of the board to exercise their scientific judgment and perform their functions independently from the council. Last Amended: 4/5/2021	