



# SOLANO COUNTY

## Legislative Committee Meeting

### Committee

Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)  
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

### Staff

Michelle Heppner  
Nancy L. Huston  
Matthew A. Davis

June 7, 2021  
1:30 p.m.

### VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

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Call (323) 457-3408 / Conference ID: 743-425-829#

## 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*)
  - President Biden Releases full FY 2022 Budget Request
  - Update on Infrastructure
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
  - Latest Budget Update
  - House of Origin Update
  - Resumption of Policy Committee Hearings
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
  - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend Division 2 of the Labor Code, relating to employment, that would, among other things, require a covered employer, as defined, to pay hazard pay retention bonuses in the prescribed amounts on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, 2022, to each covered health care worker, that it employs. [AB 650 \(Muratsuchi - D\)](#) Employer provided benefits: healthcare workers: COVID-19: hazard pay and retention bonuses.
  - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend sections of the Business and Professions Code and amend sections of the Education and Public Contract Codes relating to school accountability, that would, among other things, prescribe new rules relating to the requirements established in the bill, impacting independent study programs offered to student by traditional school districts and charter schools. [AB 1316 \(O'Donnell - D\)](#) School accountability: financial and performance audits: charter schools: contracts.



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

### ix. Future Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, June 21, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, July 19, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, August 2, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.

### x. Adjourn

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 24, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 12, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 25, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 650**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Muratsuchi  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Kalra and Rodriguez)**

February 12, 2021

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An act to add Part 4.6 (commencing with Section 1490) to Division 2 of the Labor Code, relating to employment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 650, as amended, Muratsuchi. Employer-provided benefits: health care workers: COVID-19: hazard pay retention bonuses.

Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, requires employers to provide an employee, who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with paid sick days for prescribed purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. Existing law authorizes an employer to limit an employee's use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. Existing law charges the Labor Commissioner, who is the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcement of various labor laws.

This bill, the Health Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act, would require a covered employer, as defined, to pay hazard pay retention bonuses in the prescribed amounts on January 1, 2022, April

1, 2022, July 1, 2022, and October 1, 2022, to each covered health care worker, as defined, that it employs. ~~The bill would make the act inoperative on December 31, 2023.~~

The bill would provide that hazard pay retention bonuses are in addition to all other compensation due and are not part of the health care worker's regular rate of pay or compensation. The bill would make it a violation of these provisions for a covered employer to discharge, layoff, or reduce a covered health care worker's compensation or hours so as to prevent that worker from receiving hazard pay retention bonuses, as specified. The bill would authorize a covered employer to reduce the total sum of the hazard pay retention bonuses by an amount equal to qualifying hazard pay and qualifying monetary bonuses already paid to a covered health care worker during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as provided.

The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the provisions regarding the discharge, layoff, or reduction in a covered health care worker's compensation or hours in order to avoid paying the bonuses as being a violation of these provisions be retroactively applied to March 1, 2021. ~~The bill would make these provisions inoperative when the state of emergency relating to the COVID-19 pandemic terminates, as specified.~~

The bill would make a covered employer who violates these provisions liable for wages, civil penalties, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as specified. The bill would also authorize the commissioner to issue a citation against a covered employer or other person acting on behalf of the health care provider who violates this part, in accordance with certain procedures. ~~The bill would include related legislative findings.~~

*The bill would authorize a covered employer to seek a complete or partial exemption from the hazard pay retention bonus requirements based on an inability to pay. The bill would require the commissioner, for a private employer, to make a determination of whether to grant the exemption based on an affidavit from the covered private employer, submitted under penalty of perjury, in which the covered private employer would be required to declare that specified conditions are true and accurate. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

*The bill would also require the commissioner to require the covered employer to pay an amount, not to exceed the reasonable administrative costs, of determining whether the employer is entitled to the exemption.*

*The bill would provide that a covered health care provider that obtains an exemption from the commissioner pursuant to this provision may be eligible to receive grant moneys from a Health Care Worker Recognition and Retention Fund or other fund created by the Legislature for the purpose of providing hazard pay or bonuses to health care workers, upon meeting the requirements for disbursements from that fund. The bill would include related legislative findings.*

*The bill would make the act inoperative on December 31, 2023.*

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

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

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Part 4.6 (commencing with Section 1490) is  
2 added to Division 2 of the Labor Code, to read:

3  
4 PART 4.6. HEALTH CARE WORKERS RECOGNITION AND  
5 RETENTION ACT

6  
7 1490. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Health  
8 Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act.

9 1491. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:  
10 (a) On March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a  
11 State of Emergency in California as a result of the threat of  
12 COVID-19.

13 (b) Health care workers put themselves, their families, and their  
14 communities at risk every day to care for patients with COVID-19.

15 (c) Health care workers in California have been traumatized by  
16 an inundation of hospitalizations and deaths from COVID-19.

17 (d) Caring for COVID-19 patients has taken an emotional toll  
18 on workers who often serve as family surrogates for dying patients.

19 (e) Studies show that health care workers are at increased risk  
20 for exposure and infection relative to the general population, and,

1 among health care workers, people of color face particularly high  
2 risks.

3 (f) California's health care workforce is facing burnout from  
4 record hospitalizations, declining caregiver/patient ratios, longer  
5 work shifts, deferred time off, and the mental and emotional toll  
6 of the pandemic.

7 (g) Studies show that high health care workforce turnover is  
8 associated with decreases in quality of care, and that instability in  
9 the health care workforce has an adverse impact on continuity and  
10 quality of patient care.

11 (h) Retention bonuses paid to health care workers in recognition  
12 of their extraordinary service during the COVID-19 pandemic  
13 justly compensate them for the unique risks, efforts, and expenses  
14 they have borne and help to retain an essential and overextended  
15 workforce.

16 (i) Paying hazard pay retention bonuses to the health care  
17 workforce will help foster the public health by ensuring that health  
18 care workers are better able to care for themselves and their  
19 families, resulting in a more experienced, well-trained workforce  
20 capable of delivering safe, high-quality health care for the public  
21 as a whole.

22 (j) For these reasons, the Legislature has determined that public  
23 health, safety, and welfare are well served by requiring that health  
24 care workers are paid hazard pay retention bonuses.

25 1492. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

26 (a) "Covered employer" means both of the following: (1) any  
27 person who directly or indirectly, or through an agent or any other  
28 person, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours, or  
29 working conditions of any person, consistent with the definition  
30 of employer in Wage Order 5 and (2) is a covered health care  
31 provider or provides contracted services such as janitorial, laundry,  
32 security, or dietary services on the site of a covered health care  
33 provider.

34 (b) "Covered health care provider" includes a health care  
35 provider as defined in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section  
36 ~~131021 the Health and Safety Code subdivision (b) of Section~~  
37 ~~6403.1~~ that employs 100 or more employees in the state state,  
38 whether directly or through any parent company or affiliated entity.

39 (c) "Covered health care worker" means a worker that fulfills  
40 the following criteria:

1       (1) Provides direct patient care or services directly supporting  
2 patient care at or for any covered employer, and includes, but is  
3 not limited to, pharmacists, clinicians, nurses, aides, technicians,  
4 janitorial and housekeeping staff, security guards, food services  
5 workers, laundry workers, nonmanagerial administrative staff, and  
6 physicians if they are employees of a health care provider.

7       (2) Is or was employed by any covered employer as a health  
8 care worker at all of the following times:

- 9           (A) At any time in the 2020 calendar year.  
10          (B) For at least 500 hours in the 2021 calendar year.  
11          (C) At any time during the 2022 calendar year.

12       (3) A covered health care worker may aggregate employment  
13 across multiple covered employers to satisfy the minimum  
14 employment requirements in this subdivision.

15       (d) “Employ” means to engage, suffer, or permit to work.

16       (e) “Employee” means any person employed by an employer,  
17 consistent with the definition of employee in Wage Order 5.

18       (f) “Full-time” employment means to be employed as a covered  
19 health care worker by a covered employer an average of 32 hours  
20 per week from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

21       (g) “Less than part-time” employment means to be employed  
22 as a covered health care worker by a covered employer an average  
23 of less than 20 hours per week from January 1, 2021, to December  
24 31, 2021.

25       (h) “Part-time” employment means to be employed as a covered  
26 health care worker by a covered employer an average of 20 hours  
27 per week from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

28       (i) “Wage Order 5” means the Order Regulating Wages, Hours,  
29 and Working Conditions in the Public Housekeeping Industry  
30 (Section 11050 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations).

31       1493. (a) The intent of the Legislature is that this part cover  
32 all health care workers who work at covered health care providers  
33 whether they are employed directly by that health care provider  
34 or are contracted to work at that health care provider through  
35 another covered employer.

36       (b) On January 1, 2022, April 1, 2022, July 1, 2022, and October  
37 1, 2022, a covered employer shall pay hazard pay retention bonuses  
38 to each covered health care worker it employs as of that date, as  
39 follows:

1       (1) Two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) to each covered  
2 health care worker employed full-time.

3       (2) One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) to each covered  
4 health care worker employed part-time.

5       (3) One thousand dollars (\$1,000) to each covered health care  
6 worker employed less than part-time.

7       (c) In calculating eligibility for the retention bonus and whether  
8 a covered health care worker is employed full-time, part-time, or  
9 less than part-time, hours employed shall be calculated based on  
10 the number of hours paid to a covered health care worker by a  
11 covered employer, including hours paid during any leave of  
12 absence as well as hours worked.

13      (d) The hazard pay retention bonuses shall be paid in addition  
14 to all other compensation due, including, but not limited to, salaries,  
15 wages, overtime, commissions, piece rates, rest breaks, meal  
16 breaks, paid leave, and reimbursement for employer expenses.

17      (e) The hazard pay retention bonuses shall not be considered  
18 part of the covered health care worker's regular rate of pay or  
19 compensation.

20     (f) It shall be a violation of this part for any covered employer  
21 to discharge, lay off, or reduce any covered health care worker's  
22 compensation or hours so as to prevent, in whole or in part, that  
23 worker from receiving hazard pay retention bonuses as provided  
24 in subdivision (b) in addition to all other compensation. If this part  
25 was a motivating factor in the covered employer's decision to  
26 discharge, lay off, or reduce any covered health care worker's  
27 compensation or hours, a violation has occurred.

28     (g) The covered health care worker's current covered employer  
29 is responsible for paying the hazard pay retention bonuses pursuant  
30 to subdivision (b).

31     (h) A covered health care provider that awards service contracts,  
32 such as for janitorial, laundry, security, or dietary services, shall  
33 be responsible for reimbursing its contracted covered employers  
34 for the hazard pay retention bonuses paid pursuant to subdivision  
35 (b).

36     (i) (1) A covered employer may reduce the total sum of the  
37 hazard pay retention bonuses to be paid to a covered health care  
38 worker by an amount equal to any qualifying hazard pay and  
39 qualifying monetary bonus paid to the covered health care worker

1 during the announced state of emergency relating to the COVID-19  
2 pandemic.

3       (2) For the purposes of this subdivision, “qualifying hazard pay”  
4 or “qualifying monetary bonus” means compensation paid to a  
5 covered health care worker that meets all of the following criteria:

6       (A) The compensation was paid in addition to all other  
7 compensation due to the covered health care worker, including,  
8 but not limited to, salaries, wages, overtime, commissions, annual  
9 bonuses based on performance or financial targets, piece rates,  
10 rest breaks, meal breaks, paid leave, payouts resulting from  
11 performance sharing programs designed to provide employees  
12 with a share in performance gains, and reimbursement for employer  
13 expenses, as well as any other compensation that forms part of the  
14 covered health care worker’s regular rate of pay.

15       (B) The compensation did not result in any reduction,  
16 substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the covered health  
17 care worker’s current and prospective compensation.

18       (C) The compensation was not paid pursuant to law or to a  
19 collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract  
20 entered into prior to the start of the announced state of emergency  
21 relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.

22       (D) The compensation was not paid in response to operational  
23 needs of the employer, including, but not limited to, staffing  
24 shortages, recruitment needs, or overtime.

25       (E) The compensation was paid as COVID-19 specific hazard  
26 or bonus pay.

27       1494. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that subdivision (f)  
28 of Section 1493 shall apply retroactively to March 1, 2021, because  
29 that retroactivity is necessary to serve the purpose of this part to  
30 retain experienced, well-trained health care workers.

31       (b) Other than subdivision (f) of Section 1493, this part is  
32 effective January 1, 2022.

33       1495. (a) Any covered employer who violates, or causes to  
34 be violated, the provisions of this part shall be liable in a court  
35 action for all wages owed under this part, and for a civil penalty  
36 in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each initial violation, and  
37 one hundred dollars (\$100) for each subsequent violation.

38       (b) Any covered health care worker receiving less than the  
39 legally required wages required by this part may recover in a civil  
40 action the unpaid balance of the full amount of these wages,

1 including reasonable attorney's fees, costs of suit, and interest.  
2 Interest shall be calculated beginning with the effective date of  
3 this part, and not before that date.

4 (c) In addition to recovery of penalties under this part in a court  
5 action or proceedings pursuant to Section 98, the commissioner  
6 may issue a citation against a covered employer or other person  
7 acting on behalf of the covered employer who violates this part  
8 for any amount to be determined to be due to a covered health care  
9 worker. The procedures for issuing, contesting, and enforcing  
10 judgments for citations or civil penalties issued by the  
11 commissioner shall be the same as those set forth in Section 1197.1.  
12 Amounts recovered pursuant to this part shall be paid to the  
13 affected employee.

14 (d) In any action brought by an employee to enforce rights  
15 provided in this part, the court shall award reasonable attorney's  
16 fees and costs to a prevailing employee as set forth in Section  
17 218.5.

18 (e) In any action brought by an employee to enforce rights  
19 provided in this part, the court shall award interest due on unpaid  
20 wages as set forth in Section 218.6.

21 1496. (a) The hazard pay retention bonuses required by this  
22 part shall be provided in addition to, and notwithstanding, any  
23 other wages, penalties, or other payments required by any other  
24 applicable law or contract.

25 (b) The rights and remedies of this part are cumulative,  
26 nonexclusive, and in addition to any other rights and remedies  
27 afforded by contract or other provisions of law.

28 1496.1. (a) *A covered employer may seek an exemption in  
29 whole or in part from the requirements of Section 1493 based on  
30 an inability to pay. This request for an exemption shall declare  
31 that the covered employer cannot afford to provide the retention  
32 bonus and shall propose whether the employer will pay some or  
33 all of the required amount.*

34 (b) *For a private employer, the commissioner shall make a  
35 determination of whether to grant the exemption based on an  
36 affidavit from the covered private employer, submitted under  
37 penalty of perjury, in which the covered private employer declares  
38 that all the following are true and accurate:*

39 (1) *Neither the covered health care provider nor any parent  
40 company have paid shareholder dividends or engaged in the*

1 repurchase of its own stock in the two years prior to the  
2 application.

3 (2) The ultimate parent company of the covered health care  
4 provider had a negative total margin in each of the ultimate parent  
5 company's two fiscal years preceding the implementation date of  
6 this part.

7 (3) Neither the covered health care provider nor any parent  
8 company had operating revenues of more than one billion dollars  
9 (\$1,000,000,000) in the fiscal year preceding the implementation  
10 date of this part.

11 (c) The affidavit and the commissioner's determination shall  
12 be considered public records that may be disclosed pursuant to  
13 the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with  
14 Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

15 (d) The commissioner shall require the covered employer to  
16 pay an amount, not to exceed the reasonable administrative costs  
17 determined by the commissioner, of making a determination on  
18 behalf of the covered employer pursuant to this section.

19 (e) A covered health care provider that obtains an exemption  
20 from the commissioner pursuant to this section may be eligible to  
21 receive grant moneys from a Health Care Worker Recognition and  
22 Retention Fund or other fund created by the Legislature with the  
23 intent of providing hazard pay or bonuses to health care workers,  
24 upon meeting the requirements for disbursements from that fund,  
25 as described in Section 1496.2.

26 1496.2. Upon creation of a Health Care Worker Recognition  
27 and Retention Fund or other fund created by the Legislature for  
28 the purpose of providing hazard pay or bonuses to health care  
29 workers, a health care provider, such as a community health  
30 center, that is not considered a covered health care provider for  
31 purposes of Section 1493, may be eligible to apply for and receive  
32 grant moneys from the fund, so long as that health care provider  
33 meets the other requirements for disbursements from that fund.  
34 Those grants shall be used to pay bonuses to health care workers.

35 1497. This part shall become inoperative on December 31,  
36 2023.

37 SEC. 2. The provisions of this act are severable. If any  
38 provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity  
39 shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given  
40 effect without the invalid provision or application.

1       *SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to*  
2       *Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because*  
3       *the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school*  
4       *district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or*  
5       *infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty*  
6       *for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of*  
7       *the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within*  
8       *the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California*  
9       *Constitution.*

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 24, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 4, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 1316**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members O'Donnell, Cristina Garcia, and McCarty  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Kalra and Lee)**

February 19, 2021

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An act to amend Sections 5027 and 5029 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 14500, 14502.1, 17604, 17605, 37670, 41020.5, ~~46100, 46110, 46112, 46113, 46114, 46117, 46141, 46142, 46307, 44258.9, 47604.32, 47605, 47605.6, 47612, 47612.5, 47613, 47634.2, 51745, 51745.6, 51747, 51747.3, 51747.5, and 51748~~ of, to add Sections 33309.5, 37670.1, 41020.4, 41020.6, 41020.7, 46101, 47604.2, 47604.35, 47605.8, 47605.10, 47609, 47613.3, and 51747.6 to, to amend and repeal Sections 51749.5 and 51749.6 of, and to add and repeal Section 46306 of, the Education Code, and to amend Section 20110 of the Public Contract Code, relating to school accountability.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1316, as amended, O'Donnell. School accountability: financial and performance audits: charter schools: contracts.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law establishes the California Board of Accountancy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the board to license and regulate accountants in this state.

This bill would require the board to prescribe rules relating to the requirements established in this bill for all auditors of licensees who plan, direct, or approve any financial or compliance audit report on school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools, as described in (6) below.

(2) Existing law requires the Controller, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the State Department of Education, to develop a plan to review and report on financial and compliance audits, and with representatives of other entities, to recommend the statements and other information to be included in the audit reports filed with the state by local educational agencies, and to propose the content of an audit guide.

This bill would require the Education Audits Appeal Panel to include in the audit guide, Standards and Procedures for Audits of California K–12 Local Educational Agencies, certain requirements on school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and auditors certified public accountants and public accountants who audit local educational agencies relating to attendance accounting documentation for independent study, including requiring auditors these certified public accountants and public accountants to analyze enrollment at a charter school classified as a nonclassroom-based charter school each fiscal year, and to report to the State Department of Education any instance where enrollment increases or decreases by more than 5% at the charter school during any month over the prior month. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law, whenever in the Education Code the power to contract is invested in the governing board of a school district or any member thereof, authorizes that power, by a majority vote of the governing board, to be delegated to its district superintendent, or to any persons the district superintendent may designate, or if there is no district superintendent, to any other officer or employee of the district that the governing board may designate, as specified. Existing law similarly authorizes the designation of school district officers or employees to exercise the authority to purchase supplies, materials, apparatus, equipment, and services on behalf of the district. In the event of malfeasance in office, existing law requires the school district officer or employee invested by the governing board with the power to contract to be personally liable for any and all moneys of the school district paid out as a result of the malfeasance.

This bill would add to existing law similar provisions relating to charter school governing bodies and charter school officials that may be designated by those governing bodies in these instances.

(4) Existing law establishes the State Department of Education, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and assigns to it numerous duties relating to the governance and financing of the public elementary and secondary schools of this state.

This bill would establish the Office of Inspector General in the department. The bill would provide for the appointment of the Inspector General by the Governor, subject to confirmation by a vote of the majority of the membership of the Senate. The bill would require the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the department, to provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in programs and operations of the department, and to provide a means for keeping the Superintendent and the Legislature fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of the programs and operations of the department and the necessity for and progress of corrective actions that the Inspector General deems to be appropriate.

(5) Existing law, with specified exceptions, authorizes school districts to operate programs of multitrack year-round scheduling at one or more schools within the district.

This bill, beginning in the 2022–23 school year, would prohibit a school-district, county office of education, *district* or charter school from operating a program of multitrack year-round scheduling unless a multitrack calendar is authorized by the State Board of Education due to impacted facilities, as specified.

(6) Existing law requires county superintendents of schools to provide for an audit of all funds under their jurisdiction and control, and requires the governing boards of each local educational agency to either provide for an audit of the books and accounts of the agency or make arrangements with county superintendents of schools to provide for that auditing.

This bill, commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide for Annual Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, would require the Controller to include instructions requiring specified supplemental information and schedules in audit report components for charter school audits. *The bill would require the instructions to ensure that all school districts, county offices of*

*education, and charter schools are audited annually.* The bill would also require specified training to be provided, pursuant to regulations adopted, on or before January 1, 2023, by the California Board of Accountancy, in consultation with other entities as prescribed, to certified public accountants *and public accountants* who audit local educational agencies, including charter schools. The bill would also require the board, in consultation with the prescribed entities, to adopt regulations, on or before January 1, 2023, providing for peer review of auditors, certified public accountants *and public accountants*, as specified.

(7) Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, among other duties, to establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law requires a county superintendent of schools to monitor and review school district certificated employee assignment practices, as provided. Existing law requires a county superintendent of schools to submit an annual report to the commission and the State Department of Education summarizing the results of all assignment monitoring and reviews.

Existing law requires the commission to administer a State Assignment Accountability System to provide local educational agencies with a data system for assignment monitoring. Existing law requires the commission to annually use data it receives from the department to produce an initial data file of vacant positions and assignments that do not have a clear match of credential to assignment. Existing law requires a monitoring authority to review and determine any potential misassignments, as defined, reported in and identified through the system for local educational agencies within its authority, as provided. Existing law grants the commission the authority to make a final determination for all potential misassignments. Existing law requires, commencing with the 2020-21 school year, the commission to make annual misassignment and vacant position data publicly available on its internet website. Existing law specifies that, for these purposes, in a charter school, “misassignment” applies only to employees in teaching positions.

This bill would delete the provision that limits the application of “misassignment” in charter schools only to employees in teaching positions. To the extent that this provision would create new duties for county superintendents of schools, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would require teachers of certain courses offered by a local educational agency to hold the certificate, permit, or other

*document required by the commission for that assignment and be monitored. The bill would require any person who is employed by a vendor providing direct services to pupils at a local educational agency for which certification qualifications are established to hold the certificate, permit, or other document required by the commission for their assignment, or would require supervision of pupils by an appropriate credentialholder, as specified, during services provided by the vendor. The bill would require direct services to pupils provided by the vendor to be standards-aligned curriculum.*

(7)

(8) Existing law establishes a system of financing public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system includes the apportionment of state funds to local educational agencies based, to a significant degree, on the average daily attendance of pupils as reported to the State Department of Education by those local educational agencies.

This bill would require the department to provide a report, including specified data, to the Legislature relating to the possible integration of the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System and the average daily attendance apportionment data system. The bill would authorize the State Board of Education to adopt regulations as it deems appropriate and consistent with these provisions. The bill would also, upon the ~~enactment of a minimum day requirement for charter schools pursuant to specified provisions of the bill, require operative date of the bill, require, as specified, the state board to adopt regulations specifying that the record of daily engagement is no longer required of a charter school day of nonclassroom-based independent study attendance.~~

(8)

(9) The Charter Schools Act of 1992 authorizes the establishment, operation, and governance of charter schools. Existing law requires a petition to establish a charter school to include reasonably comprehensive descriptions of certain things, including the manner in which annual, independent financial audits shall be conducted, and the manner in which audit exceptions and deficiencies shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the chartering authority.

The bill would require, not later than May 1 of each fiscal year, each chartering authority to provide for an audit of all funds of charter schools authorized by that authority, and would expressly require the governing body of each charter school to either provide for an audit of the books

and accounts of the charter school or to make arrangements with the chartering authority to provide for that audit, as specified.

The bill would require each chartering authority to certify specified data relating to the verification of the reporting of average daily attendance by nonclassroom-based charter schools.

The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Superintendent, to revise regulations to require charter schools to report periodic and annual financial data in the same manner and on the same form prescribed for school districts. The bill would phase in, from the 2023–24 fiscal year to the 2025–26 fiscal year, inclusive, and based on the average daily attendance of the charter school, the requirement that charter schools report this data in the same manner and on the same form prescribed for school districts.

The bill would require the state board to appoint an advisory committee on charter schools that would include representatives from school district superintendents, charter schools, teachers, members of the governing boards of school districts, county superintendents of schools, and the Superintendent.

The bill would limit the size of the totality of nonclassroom-based charter schools that a school district may authorize based on the average daily attendance of the school district.

The bill would establish the Charter Authorizing Support Team program, which would be implemented only upon an appropriation for its purposes in the annual Budget Act or other statute, to be administered by the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team, as an initiative to expand uniform charter school authorizing and oversight practices. The bill would specify the goals and proposed activities of the program, including the appointment of a 12-member advisory board with designated membership and responsibilities. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to submit to the Governor and the appropriate education policy and budget committees, on or before December 1, 2026, an evaluation of the program.

The bill would require charter schools, in addition to complying with existing requirements relating to minimum minutes of instruction, to adhere to designated minimum schoolday requirements in applicable statutes generally relating to school districts. ~~The bill, pursuant to provisions that would become operative on July 1, 2022, would add charter schools to the scope of numerous statutes relating to the minimum length of schooldays.~~

Existing law authorizes a chartering authority to charge for the actual costs of supervisorial oversight of a charter school (A) not to exceed 1% of the revenue of the charter school, or (B) not to exceed 3% of the revenue of the charter school if the charter school is able to obtain substantially rent-free facilities from the chartering authority.

The bill would gradually change the costs a chartering authority can charge such that, on and after July 1, 2023, the chartering authority could charge for the actual costs of supervisorial oversight of a charter school (A) not to exceed 3% of the revenue of the charter school, or (B) not to exceed 2% of the revenue of the charter school if the charter school is able to obtain substantially rent-free facilities from the chartering authority.

On and after July 1, 2022, the bill would require charter schools to comply with specified requirements relating to the expenditure of public funds for the payment of vendors, and would require the extent of the charter school's compliance with these requirements to be reviewed and reported as part of the annual, independent financial audit that the charter school is required to submit.

The bill would revise and recast provisions of the act relating to the reporting of average daily attendance by charter schools, and would distinguish between the reporting of average daily attendance for classroom-based instruction and the reporting of average daily attendance for nonclassroom-based instruction.

To the extent that these additions to the act would impose new duties on local educational agencies, they would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also make various conforming changes to the act.

(9)

(10) Existing law requires community school and independent study average daily attendance to be claimed by school districts, county superintendents of schools, and charter schools only for pupils who are residents of the county in which the apportionment claim is reported, or who are residents of a county immediately adjacent to the county in which the apportionment claim is reported.

This bill would delete the provision allowing community school and independent study average daily attendance to be claimed by *nonclassroom-based charter schools* for residents of a county immediately adjacent to the county in which the apportionment claim is reported.

(10)

(11) Existing law authorizes the governing boards of school districts and county offices of education to offer independent study to meet the educational needs of pupils when certain requirements are met. Existing law prohibits courses that are required for high school graduation from being offered exclusively through independent study.

This bill would recast and revise provisions related to the calculation of average daily attendance for independent study pupils, and extend the scope of those provisions to charter schools. These provisions would become operative on July 1, 2022.

(11)

(12) Existing law prohibits a school district or county office of education from being eligible to receive apportionments for independent study by pupils unless the school district or county office has adopted written policies, and implemented those policies, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Superintendent, as specified.

This bill would extend this prohibition to charter schools, and would add requirements to the independent study policies and procedures. The bill would require that an independent study written agreement, with specified content, be agreed to and signed, under penalty of perjury. This provision would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local educational agencies and by creating a new crime.

The bill would require the course of study, including specific courses, offered through independent study to be annually certified by a school district, county office of education, or charter school governing board or body resolution, to be of the same rigor and educational quality as an equivalent classroom-based course of study, and to be aligned to relevant local and state content standards.

These provisions would become operative on July 1, 2022, and to the extent that they impose new duties on local educational agencies, would constitute a state-mandated local program.

(12)

(13) This bill would make certain provisions relating to independent study, and rendered duplicative by other provisions added by this bill, inoperative on July 1, 2022, and would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2023.

(13)

(14) The Local Agency Public Construction Act regulates, among other things, the letting of contracts by school district governing boards involving an expenditure of more than \$50,000 for specified purposes,

including the purchase of equipment, materials, or supplies to be furnished, sold, or leased to the district, services other than construction services, and repairs, including maintenance, as defined.

This bill would extend to charter schools the provisions of the act that currently apply to school districts. To the extent the bill would impose additional duties on charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(14)

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

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 5027 of the Business and Professions  
2 Code is amended to read:

3 5027. (a) The board shall by regulation prescribe, amend, or  
4 repeal rules including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the  
5 following:

6 (1) A definition of basic requirements for continuing education.  
7 (2) A licensee who plans, directs, or approves any financial or  
8 compliance audit report on any governmental agency shall  
9 complete a minimum of 24 hours of qualifying continuing  
10 education in the area of governmental accounting and auditing or  
11 related subjects during the two-year license renewal period.

12 (3) A licensee who provides audit, review, other attestation  
13 services, or issues compiled financial statement reports shall, during  
14 the two-year license renewal period, complete a minimum of 24  
15 hours of qualifying continuing education in the area of accounting  
16 and auditing related to reporting on financial statements.

17 (4) A licensee with a valid permit to practice public accountancy  
18 shall, within a six-year period, complete a continuing education

1 course on the provisions of this chapter and the rules of  
2 professional conduct.

3 (5) A licensee on inactive status shall complete the continuing  
4 education course required by paragraph (4) before reentering public  
5 practice.

6 (6) A delineation of qualifying programs for maintaining  
7 competency.

8 (7) A system of control and compliance reporting.

9 (8) The requirements prescribed for all ~~auditors of licensees~~  
10 *who plan, direct, or approve any financial or compliance audit*  
11 *report on school districts, county offices of education, or charter*  
12 *schools pursuant to Sections 41020.6 and 41020.7 of the Education*  
13 *Code.*

14 (b) In exercising its power under this section for the interests  
15 of consumer protection, the board shall establish standards that  
16 will assure reasonable currency of knowledge as a basis for a high  
17 standard of practice by licensees. The standards shall be established  
18 in a manner to assure that a variety of alternatives are available to  
19 licensees to comply with the continuing education requirements  
20 for renewal of licenses and taking cognizance of specialized areas  
21 of practice.

22 SEC. 2. Section 5029 of the Business and Professions Code is  
23 amended to read:

24 5029. The board may establish an advisory continuing  
25 education committee of nine members, six of whom shall be  
26 certified public accountants, two of whom shall be board members,  
27 one of whom is a public member of the board, and one of whom  
28 shall be a public accountant, to perform any of the following duties:

29 (a) To evaluate programs and advise the board as to whether  
30 they qualify under the regulations adopted by the board pursuant  
31 to paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 5027. Educational  
32 courses offered by professional accounting societies shall be  
33 accepted by the board as qualifying if the courses are approved by  
34 the committee as meeting the requirements of the board under the  
35 regulations.

36 (b) To consider applications for exceptions as permitted under  
37 Section 5028 and provide a recommendation to the board.

38 (c) To consider other advisory matters relating to the  
39 requirements of this article as the board may assign to the  
40 committee.

1 SEC. 3. Section 14500 of the Education Code is amended to  
2 read:

3 14500. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter  
4 to promote accountability over public educational funding by  
5 establishing a new program to review and report on financial and  
6 compliance audits of school districts, county offices of education,  
7 and charter schools. It is further the intent of the Legislature that  
8 the Controller shall have the primary responsibility for  
9 implementing and overseeing the program.

10 SEC. 4. Section 14502.1 of the Education Code is amended to  
11 read:

12 14502.1. (a) The Controller, in consultation with the  
13 Department of Finance and the State Department of Education,  
14 shall develop a plan to review and report on financial and  
15 compliance audits. The plan shall commence with the 2003–04  
16 fiscal year for audits of school districts, other local educational  
17 agencies, and the offices of county superintendents of schools.  
18 The Controller, in consultation with the Department of Finance,  
19 the State Department of Education, and representatives of the  
20 California School Boards Association, the California Association  
21 of School Business Officials, the California County  
22 Superintendents Educational Service Association, the California  
23 Teachers Association, and the California Society of Certified Public  
24 Accountants, shall recommend the statements and other information  
25 to be included in the audit reports filed with the state, and shall  
26 propose the content of an audit guide to carry out the purposes of  
27 this chapter. A supplement to the audit guide may be suggested in  
28 the audit year, following the above process, to address issues  
29 resulting from new legislation in that year that changes the  
30 conditions of apportionment. The proposed content of the audit  
31 guide and any supplement to the audit guide shall be submitted by  
32 the Controller to the Education Audits Appeal Panel for review  
33 and possible amendment.

34 (b) The audit guide and any supplement shall be adopted by the  
35 Education Audits Appeal Panel pursuant to the rulemaking  
36 procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act as set forth in  
37 Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division  
38 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. It is the intent of the  
39 Legislature that, for the 2003–04 fiscal year, the audit guide be  
40 adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year to be audited. A supplemental

1 audit guide may be adopted to address legislative changes to the  
2 conditions of apportionment. It is the intent of the Legislature that  
3 supplements be adopted before March 1 of the audit year.  
4 Commencing with the 2004–05 fiscal year, and each fiscal year  
5 thereafter, the audit guide shall be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal  
6 year to be audited. The supplements shall be adopted before March  
7 1 of the audit year. To meet these goals and to ensure the accuracy  
8 of the audit guide, the process for adopting emergency regulations  
9 set forth in Section 11346.1 of the Government Code may be  
10 followed to adopt the audit guide and supplemental audit guide.  
11 It is the intent of the Legislature that once the audit guide has been  
12 adopted for a fiscal year, as well as any supplement for that year,  
13 thereafter only suggested changes to the audit guide and any  
14 additional supplements need be adopted pursuant to the rulemaking  
15 procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act. The audit guide  
16 and any supplement shall be issued in booklet form and may be  
17 made available by any means deemed appropriate. The Controller  
18 and consultants in the development of the suggested audit guide  
19 and any supplement shall work cooperatively on a timeline that  
20 will allow the Education Audits Appeal Panel to meet the July 1  
21 and March 1 issuance dates. Consistent with current practices for  
22 development of the audit guide before the 2003–04 fiscal year, the  
23 Controller shall provide for the adoption of procedures and  
24 timetables for the development of the suggested audit guide, any  
25 supplement, and the format for additions, deletions, and revisions.

26 (c) For the audit of school districts or county offices of education  
27 electing to take formal action pursuant to Sections 22714 and  
28 44929, the audit guide content proposed by the Controller shall  
29 include, but not be limited to, the following:

30 (1) The number and type of positions vacated.  
31 (2) The age and service credit of the retirees receiving the  
32 additional service credit provided by Sections 22714 and 44929.

33 (3) A comparison of the salary and benefits of each retiree  
34 receiving the additional service credit with the salary and benefits  
35 of the replacement employee, if any.

36 (4) The resulting retirement cost, including interest, if any, and  
37 postretirement health care benefits costs, incurred by the employer.

38 (d) The Controller shall annually prepare a cost analysis, based  
39 on the information included in the audit reports for the prior fiscal  
40 year, to determine the net savings or costs resulting from formal

1 actions taken by school districts and county offices of education  
2 pursuant to Sections 22714 and 44929, and shall report the results  
3 of the cost analysis to the Governor and the Legislature by April  
4 1 of each year.

5 (e) All costs incurred by the Controller to implement subdivision  
6 (c) shall be absorbed by the Controller.

7 (f) On or before January 1, 2015, the Controller, in consultation  
8 with the State Allocation Board, the Department of Finance, and  
9 the State Department of Education, shall submit content to the  
10 Education Audits Appeal Panel to be included in the audit guide,  
11 Standards and Procedures for Audits of California K–12 Local  
12 Educational Agencies beginning in the 2015–16 fiscal year, that  
13 is related to the financial and performance audits required for  
14 school facility projects, as described in Section 15286.

15 (g) Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year, the Education  
16 Audits Appeal Panel shall include both of the following in the  
17 audit guide, Standards and Procedures for Audits of California  
18 K–12 Local Educational Agencies:

19 (1) *Auditors Certified public accountants and public accountants*  
20 *performing the audits* shall receive all attendance accounting  
21 documentation, including master agreements and work samples,  
22 for independent study from school districts, county offices of  
23 education, and charter schools, and shall choose the samples  
24 themselves to audit. *Auditors Certified public accountants and*  
25 *public accountants performing the audits* shall verify pupil  
26 residences with pupil enrollment documentation, using a sample  
27 of pupil addresses, from the master agreements of independent  
28 study programs.

29 (2) *Auditors Certified public accountants and public accountants*  
30 *performing the audits* shall analyze enrollment at a charter school  
31 classified as a nonclassroom-based charter school for each fiscal  
32 year, and shall report to the department any instance where  
33 enrollment increases or decreases at the charter school by more  
34 than 5 percent during any month over the prior month.

35 SEC. 5. Section 17604 of the Education Code is amended to  
36 read:

37 17604. (a) Wherever in this code the power to contract is  
38 invested in the governing board of the school district, the governing  
39 body of a charter school, or any member thereof, the power may,  
40 by a majority vote of the governing board or body, be delegated

1 to its district superintendent or charter school administrator, or to  
2 any persons that the district superintendent or charter school  
3 administrator may designate, or if there is no district superintendent  
4 or charter school administrator, then to any other officer or  
5 employee of the district or charter school that the governing board  
6 or body may designate. The delegation of power may be limited  
7 as to time, money, or subject matter or may be a blanket  
8 authorization in advance of its exercise, all as the governing board  
9 or body may direct. However, no contract made pursuant to the  
10 delegation and authorization shall be valid or constitute an  
11 enforceable obligation against the school district or charter school  
12 unless and until the same shall have been approved or ratified by  
13 the governing board or body, the approval or ratification to be  
14 evidenced by a motion of the governing board or body duly passed  
15 and adopted.

16 (b) In the event of malfeasance in office, the school district or  
17 charter school official invested by the governing board or body  
18 with the power of contract shall be personally liable to the school  
19 district or charter school employing the official for any and all  
20 moneys of the school district or charter school paid out as a result  
21 of the malfeasance.

22 SEC. 6. Section 17605 of the Education Code is amended to  
23 read:

24 17605. (a) The governing board or body, by majority vote,  
25 may adopt a rule, delegating to any officer or employee of the  
26 school district or charter school as the board may designate, the  
27 authority to purchase supplies, materials, apparatus, equipment,  
28 and services. No rule shall authorize any officer or employee to  
29 make any purchases involving an expenditure by the school district  
30 or charter school in excess of the amount specified by Section  
31 20111 of the Public Contract Code. The rule shall prescribe the  
32 limits of the delegation as to time, money, and subject matter. All  
33 transactions entered into by the officer or employee shall be  
34 reviewed by the governing board or governing body every 60 days.

35 (b) In the event of malfeasance in office, the school district or  
36 charter school officer or employee invested by the governing board  
37 or governing body with the power to contract shall be personally  
38 liable for any and all moneys of the school district or charter school  
39 paid out as a result of the malfeasance.

1 SEC. 7. Section 33309.5 is added to the Education Code, to  
2 read:

3 33309.5. (a) The Office of the Inspector General is hereby  
4 established in the department. The Inspector General shall be  
5 appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by a majority  
6 of the membership of the Senate, without regard to political  
7 affiliation, and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated  
8 ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management  
9 analysis, public administration, or investigations. The Inspector  
10 General shall report to, and be under the general supervision of,  
11 the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall not prevent or  
12 prohibit the Inspector General from initiating, carrying out, or  
13 completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena  
14 during the course of any audit or investigation.

15 (b) The Office of the Inspector General shall be responsible for  
16 all of the following:

17 (1) Conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating  
18 to the programs and operations of the department.

19 (2) Providing leadership and coordination relating to, and  
20 recommending policies for, the prevention and detection of fraud  
21 and abuse in the programs and operations of the department.

22 (3) Providing a means for keeping the Superintendent and the  
23 Legislature fully and currently informed about problems and  
24 deficiencies relating to the administration of the programs and  
25 operations of the department, and the necessity for and progress  
26 of corrective actions that the Inspector General deems to be  
27 appropriate.

28 SEC. 8. Section 37670 of the Education Code is amended to  
29 read:

30 37670. (a) Beginning in the 2022–23 school year, a school  
31 ~~district, county office of education, or charter school district~~ shall  
32 not operate a program of multitrack year-round scheduling. A  
33 ~~school district, county office of education, or charter school district~~  
34 may be authorized to operate a multitrack calendar by the state  
35 board, pursuant to Section 37670.1, due to impacted facilities.

36 (b) Except as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section  
37 37680), a school district may operate a program of multitrack  
38 year-round scheduling at one or more schools within the district  
39 with state board approval pursuant to Section 37670.1. A program  
40 of multitrack year-round scheduling may operate at a schoolsite

1 for as few as 163 days in each fiscal year if the governing board  
2 of the school district adopts a resolution at a regularly scheduled  
3 board meeting certifying that both of the following criteria are met  
4 at the schoolsite:

5 (1) The number of annual instructional minutes is not less than  
6 that of schools of the same grade levels using the traditional school  
7 calendar.

8 (2) It is not possible for the school to maintain a multitrack  
9 schedule containing the same number of instructional days as are  
10 provided in schools of the district using the traditional school  
11 calendar given the facilities, program, class sizes, and projected  
12 number of pupils enrolled at the schoolsite.

13 (c) A certificated employee working under a program described  
14 in this section, except one serving under an administrative or  
15 supervisorial credential who is assigned full time to a school in a  
16 position requiring qualifications for certification, shall work the  
17 same number of days and shall increase the number of minutes  
18 worked daily on a uniform basis.

19 (d) A program conducted pursuant to this section is eligible for  
20 apportionment from the State School Fund.

21 SEC. 9. Section 37670.1 is added to the Education Code, to  
22 read:

23 37670.1. The state board may waive the requirements of  
24 subdivision (a) of Section 37670 and subdivision (e) of Section  
25 47612 if a school ~~district, county office of education, district~~ or a  
26 classroom-based charter school demonstrates that it is unable to  
27 serve all of the pupils in a school without operating with facilities  
28 at maximum capacity year round, as determined by basic loading  
29 standards.

30 SEC. 10. Section 41020.4 is added to the Education Code, to  
31 read:

32 41020.4. (a) Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide  
33 for Annual Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State  
34 Compliance Reporting, the Controller shall include, but is not  
35 necessarily limited to, instructions necessary to require, at a  
36 minimum, all of the following supplemental information and  
37 schedules in audit report components for an audit of a charter  
38 school:

39 (1) Schedule of pupil enrollment: schedule of pupil enrollment  
40 by month, including beginning enrollment, additions, subtractions,

1 and transfers, reconciled to ending enrollment and categorized by  
2 classroom based, independent study, summer schedule, enrichment,  
3 and other.

4 (2) Schedule of pupil attendance: schedule of pupil attendance  
5 by month, including beginning attendance, additions, subtractions,  
6 and transfers, reconciled to ending attendance and categorized by  
7 classroom based, independent study, summer schedule, enrichment,  
8 and other.

9 (3) Schedule of payments or transfers: schedule of the largest  
10 25 payments or transfers of assets to organizations, determined by  
11 value accumulated over the fiscal year, including to individuals,  
12 corporations, partnerships, nonprofit organizations, and other  
13 organizations, but excluding governmental entities.

14 (4) Related parties: determining if a related entity, such as an  
15 entity managing a charter school, as defined by Section 47604.1,  
16 or similar third party with financial, economic, or controlling  
17 membership interest, exists with the charter school.

18 (A) If such a relationship exists, evaluate the level of the  
19 relationship to determine if it is material. For purposes of  
20 materiality, determine if the related party has a material financial,  
21 economic, or controlling interest in the charter school or can  
22 exercise material control, such as common management or board,  
23 majority voting interest, or sole corporate or statutory member or  
24 other arrangement.

25 (B) If such a relationship is material, ensure that the financial  
26 statements of the related entity are reviewed through a separate  
27 independent audit and consolidated into the charter school's audit  
28 report pursuant to the related party disclosure rules of the Financial  
29 Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification  
30 and pronouncements, and other generally accepted accounting  
31 principles and constraints regarding when financial statement  
32 consolidation is required, permitted, and prohibited.

33 (C) If such a relationship is material and consolidation of  
34 financial reporting is required, then prepare a side-by-side  
35 comparison of board members and executive management.

36 (b) Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide for Annual  
37 Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance  
38 Reporting, the Controller shall include, but is not necessarily  
39 limited to, instructions necessary to require, at a minimum, that

- 1 all of the following compliance procedures are performed in an  
2 audit of a charter school:
- 3     (1) Sample selection: where representative samples of pupils,  
4 pupil work product, financial transactions, or other sampling is  
5 required to be performed and selected, the ~~auditor~~ *certified public*  
6 *accountant or public accountant performing the audit* shall identify  
7 and make that selection personally.
- 8     (2) Enrollment: for nonclassroom-based instruction and  
9 independent study, verify enrollment of pupils.
- 10    (A) Using appropriate sampling techniques, verify pupil  
11 enrollment, including obtaining a written confirmation from the  
12 parent or guardian of an enrolled pupil. The sampling shall include  
13 at least one sample from each attendance month.
- 14    (B) If any inappropriately reported enrollment is identified, state  
15 that in a finding.
- 16    (3) Attendance: determine whether P2 and annual reports of  
17 attendance submitted to the department include any days of  
18 attendance dedicated solely to enrichment activities and exclusive  
19 of instruction in core curricular areas.
- 20    (A) Verify the number of days of attendance.
- 21    (B) Verify that each day of each pupil's attendance was recorded  
22 for any calendar day on which school was in session.
- 23    (C) Verify if the charter petition included a description of such  
24 enrichment activities.
- 25    (D) Report the number of days of attendance of such enrichment  
26 activities in the schedule of pupil attendance by month pursuant  
27 to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).
- 28    (4) Teacher certification and misassignments: verify that each  
29 teacher possesses a valid certification document and is an employee  
30 of the charter school pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 47605.
- 31    (5) Independent study.
- 32    (A) Verify that the frequency—that of the interaction between  
33 certificated employees of the charter school and each pupil  
34 generating average daily attendance through nonclassroom-based  
35 instruction complies with Section 51747.6.
- 36    (B) Verify that, if the charter school offers nonclassroom-based  
37 instruction, the charter school also provides classroom-based  
38 instruction for those pupils who the charter school determines shall  
39 return to another program in the charter school for which the pupil  
40 is enrolled, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 51747.

1       (c) Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide for Annual  
2 Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance  
3 Reporting, the Controller shall include, but is not necessarily  
4 limited to, instructions that ensure all of the following:

5       (1) ~~All charter schools are audited, irrespective of the type of  
6 organizational entity.~~

7       *(1) All school districts, county offices of education, and charter  
8 schools are audited annually.*

9       *(2) All charter schools are audited, irrespective of the type of  
10 organizational entity.*

11      (A) *Financial statements.* For materiality purposes, charter  
12 schools that are a component entity of a school district or county  
13 office of education and who report financial data in the general  
14 fund as opposed to other funds of the school district or county  
15 superintendent of schools, the ~~auditor certified public accountant~~  
16 *or public accountant performing the audit* shall sample transactions  
17 of the charter school as if the financial data of the charter school  
18 represented a major fund of the school district or county  
19 superintendent of schools.

20      (2) ~~Auditor transaction~~

21      (B) *(i) Compliance requirements. For school districts and  
22 county superintendent of schools that operate both noncharter  
23 schools and charter schools, it is the intent of the Legislature that  
24 the certified public accountant or public accountant performing  
25 the audit shall sample activity from both charter schools and  
26 noncharter schools in conducting required compliance procedures.*

27      *(ii) Certified public accountants and public accountants  
28 performing audits of school districts and county offices of  
29 education shall develop a multiyear rotational schedule to ensure  
30 that charter schools that are a component entity of a school district  
31 or county office of education are sampled in conducting required  
32 compliance procedures no less than every three years.*

33      *(3) Certified public accountant and public accountant  
34 transaction sampling includes sample size and materiality levels  
35 appropriate for charter schools.*

36      ~~(3)~~

37      *(4) All school districts, county offices of education, and charter  
38 schools shall follow the staffing ratios for independent study  
39 pursuant to Section 51745.6.*

40      ~~(4)~~

1       (5) All school districts, county offices of education, and charter  
2 schools are audited to verify the certification of methodology for  
3 time value assigned to pupil work pursuant to Section 51747.5.

4       51747.5.

5       (5)

6       (6) All school districts, county offices of education, and charter  
7 schools are audited to verify minimum instructional minutes,  
8 pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 46100) of Part  
9 26 of Division 4.

10     (d) ~~Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide for Annual~~  
11 ~~Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance~~  
12 ~~Reporting, the Controller shall incorporate, but is not necessarily~~  
13 ~~limited to, all of the requirements and instructions contained in~~  
14 ~~the Controller’s Desk Review Checklist for K–12 local educational~~  
15 ~~agencies.~~

16     (d) *Commencing with the 2022–23 fiscal year Guide for Annual*  
17 *Audits of K–12 Local Educational Agencies and State Compliance*  
18 *Reporting, the Controller shall incorporate, but is not necessarily*  
19 *limited to, the following:*

20     (1) *Requirements and instructions requiring certified public*  
21 *accountants and public accountants performing the audits to*  
22 *disclose the name, county-district-school code, and charter school*  
23 *number, if applicable, of schools that were selected for compliance*  
24 *sampling.*

25     (2) *The Controller’s Desk Review Checklist for K–12 local*  
26 *educational agencies.*

27     SEC. 11. Section 41020.5 of the Education Code is amended  
28 to read:

29     41020.5. (a) (1) If the Controller determines by two  
30 consecutive quality control reviews pursuant to Section 14504.2,  
31 or if a county superintendent of schools determines, that audits  
32 performed by a certified public accountant or public accountant  
33 under Sections 41020 and 47604.2 were not performed in  
34 substantial conformity with provisions of the audit guide, or that  
35 the audit reports, including amended reports, submitted by February  
36 15 following the close of the fiscal year audited, for two  
37 consecutive years do not conform to provisions of the audit guide  
38 as required by Section 14504, the Controller or the county  
39 superintendent of schools, as appropriate, shall notify in writing

1 the certified public accountant or public accountant and the  
2 California Board of Accountancy.

3 (2) If the certified public accountant or public accountant does  
4 not file an appeal in writing with the California Board of  
5 Accountancy within 30 calendar days after receipt of the  
6 notification from the Controller or county superintendent of  
7 schools, the determination of the Controller or county  
8 superintendent of schools pursuant to this section shall be final.

9 (b) If an appeal is filed with the California Board of  
10 Accountancy, the board shall complete an investigation of the  
11 appeal within 90 days of the filing date. On the basis of the  
12 investigation, the board may do either of the following:

13 (1) Find that the determination of the Controller or county  
14 superintendent of schools should not be upheld and has no effect.

15 (2) Schedule the appeal for a hearing, in which case, the final  
16 action on the appeal shall be completed by the board within one  
17 year from the date of filing the appeal.

18 (c) If the determination of the Controller or county  
19 superintendent of schools under subdivision (a) becomes final, the  
20 certified public accountant or public accountant shall be ineligible  
21 to conduct audits under Sections 41020 and 47604.2 for a period  
22 of three years, or, in the event of an appeal, for any period, and  
23 subject to the conditions, that may be ordered by the California  
24 Board of Accountancy. Not later than the first day of March of  
25 each year, the Controller shall notify each school district, charter  
26 school, and county office of education of those certified public  
27 accountants or public accountants determined to be ineligible under  
28 this section. School districts, charter schools, and county offices  
29 of education shall not use the audit services of a certified public  
30 accountant or public accountant ineligible under this section.

31 (d) For purposes of this section, “certified public accountant or  
32 public accountant” includes any person or firm entering into a  
33 contract to conduct an audit under Sections 41020 and 47604.2.

34 (e) This section shall not preclude the California Board of  
35 Accountancy from taking any disciplinary action it deems  
36 appropriate under other laws.

37 SEC. 12. Section 41020.6 is added to the Education Code, to  
38 read:

39 41020.6. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
40 following:

1       (1) High quality audits of local educational agencies are  
2 necessary for consistent financial and compliance transparency  
3 and to produce essential accountability measures.

4       (2) The quality of audits of local educational agencies is directly  
5 influenced by the quality of certified public accountants *and public*  
6 *accountants* who serve as auditors.

7       (3) The quality of individual—*auditors*<sup>2</sup> *certified public*  
8 *accountant's and public accountant's* work product is correlated  
9 to training and experience.

10     (b) On or before January 1, 2023, the California Board of  
11 Accountancy, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of  
12 the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team,  
13 shall adopt regulations, as a condition of licensure renewal, for  
14 specific continuing education requirements for certified public  
15 accountants *and public accountants* who audit local educational  
16 agencies. The state board shall address in those regulations, at a  
17 minimum, all of the following:

18     (1) Within the existing 80 hours in a two-year period preceding  
19 license expiration, a requirement that 12 of the 80 hours shall be  
20 in the areas of accounting, auditing, or related subjects pertaining  
21 to California local educational agencies ~~for auditors~~ *certified public*  
22 *accountants and public accountants* who are engaged in financial  
23 and compliance audits of a local educational agency.

24     (2) Among other training referenced in paragraph (1), the  
25 training shall include both of the following:

26       (A) Training on the specific requirements included in the Guide  
27 for Annual Audits of K–12 Local Education Agencies and State  
28 Compliance Reporting.

29       (B) Training on compliance topics such as attendance,  
30 independent study, charter schools, nonclassroom-based instruction,  
31 school calendars, and instructional minutes.

32       (3) That such requirements shall apply to audits of local  
33 educational agencies, irrespective if the local educational agency  
34 is a governmental agency or a nonprofit organization.

35       (c) For purposes of this section, a “local educational agency”  
36 means a school district, county office of education, or charter  
37 school.

38     SEC. 13. Section 41020.7 is added to the Education Code, to  
39 read:

1        41020.7. (a) The Legislature finds and declares both of the  
2 following:

3            (1) High quality audits of local educational agencies, including  
4 traditional and charter public schools, are necessary for consistent  
5 financial and compliance transparency and to produce essential  
6 accountability measures.

7            (2) The quality of audits of local educational agencies is  
8 influenced and enhanced by a peer review process.

9            (b) On or before January 1, 2023, the California Board of  
10 Accountancy, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of  
11 the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team,  
12 shall adopt regulations, for peer review, as a condition of an audit  
13 firm's ability to perform audits of local educational agencies. The  
14 state board shall address in those regulations, at a minimum, all  
15 of the following:

16            (1) Definitions shall include a reference to local educational  
17 agencies as distinct from governmental agencies.

18            (2) Minimum requirements for a peer review program that shall  
19 include all of the following:

20            (A) A reference to local educational agencies as distinct from  
21 governmental agencies.

22            (B) A requirement, for those firms undergoing a peer review  
23 that conduct financial and compliance audits of local educational  
24 agencies, that the cross-section of a firm's engagement includes  
25 (i) at least one audit of a local educational agency, and (ii) if the  
26 firm conducts financial or compliance audits of charter schools,  
27 at least one audit of a charter school.

28            (C) A requirement that firms engaged in peer reviews of firms  
29 performing financial and compliance audits for local educational  
30 agencies have current knowledge of the professional standards  
31 related to accounting and auditing of local educational agencies,  
32 including where applicable, charter schools.

33            (c) For purposes of this section, a "local educational agency"  
34 means a school district, county office of education, or charter  
35 school.

36        *SEC. 14. Section 44258.9 of the Education Code is amended  
37 to read:*

38        44258.9. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that  
39 continued monitoring of teacher assignments by county  
40 superintendents of schools will help ensure that local educational

1 agencies meet the reporting requirements of the federal Every  
2 Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114-95), or any other federal  
3 law that effectively replaces that act, and will ensure that the rate  
4 of teacher misassignments remains low. To the extent possible,  
5 and with the funds provided for that purpose, each county office  
6 of education shall perform its duties as a monitoring authority, as  
7 specified in subdivision (e).

8 (2) The commission and the department shall perform the duties  
9 specified in this section.

10 (3) Teacher assignment monitoring and the requirements of this  
11 section shall be executed in a manner consistent with the statewide  
12 system of support and the school accountability system established  
13 pursuant to Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 52059.5) of  
14 Chapter 6.1 of Part 28 of Division 4, and the state plan approved  
15 by the state board that is required for compliance with the federal  
16 Every Student Succeeds Act, or any other federal law that  
17 effectively replaces that act.

18 (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

19 (1) “Local educational agency” means a school district, county  
20 office of education, charter school, or state special school.

21 (2) “Misassignment” has the same meaning as defined in Section  
22 33126. For purposes of this section, “employee,” as used in the  
23 definition of “misassignment” in Section 33126, includes an  
24 individual hired on a contract. ~~For purposes of this section, in a~~  
~~charter school, “misassignment” shall apply only to employees in~~  
25 ~~teaching positions.~~

26 (3) “Monitoring authority” means:

27 (A) The county office of education for school districts in the  
28 county and programs operated by the county office of education.

29 (B) The commission for a school district or county office of  
30 education that operates within a city or county in which there is a  
31 single school district, including the Counties of Alpine, Amador,  
32 Del Norte, Mariposa, Plumas, and Sierra, and the City and County  
33 of San Francisco, and the state special schools.

34 (C) The chartering authority for a charter school.

35 (4) “System,” unless the context requires otherwise, means the  
36 State Assignment Accountability System, which is an electronic  
37 data system administered by the commission for monitoring teacher  
38 assignments and vacant positions.

1       (5) “Vacant position” means a position to which a  
2 single-designated certificated employee has not been assigned at  
3 the beginning of the year or, if the position is for a one-semester  
4 course, a position to which a single-designated certificated  
5 employee has not been assigned at the beginning of a semester.

6       (c) The commission and the department shall enter into a data  
7 sharing agreement to provide the commission with employee  
8 assignment data necessary to annually identify misassignments  
9 and vacant positions at local educational agencies. The data sharing  
10 agreement shall also require the commission to make credential,  
11 misassignment, and other relevant data available to the department  
12 to support reporting consistent with the state plan approved by the  
13 state board that is required for compliance with the federal Every  
14 Student Succeeds Act, or any other federal law that effectively  
15 replaces that act.

16      (d) The commission may engage in a variety of activities  
17 designed to inform school administrators, teachers, and personnel  
18 within the county offices of education of the regulations and  
19 statutes affecting the assignment of employees. These activities  
20 may include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the preparation  
21 of instructive brochures and the holding of regional workshops.

22      (e) (1) The commission shall annually use the data provided  
23 by the department pursuant to subdivision (c) to produce an initial  
24 data file of vacant positions and certificated employee assignments  
25 that do not have a clear match of credential to assignment. The  
26 commission shall notify local educational agencies and monitoring  
27 authorities of the opportunity to access the system and review the  
28 initial data file of potential misassignments and vacant positions.

29      (2) A local educational agency may do any of the following  
30 within 60 days of the commission’s notification pursuant to  
31 paragraph (1):

32       (A) Access and review the initial data file in the system to  
33 determine if each employee included in the initial data file is  
34 otherwise legally authorized for the assignment.

35       (B) Submit documentation or additional assignment information  
36 to the commission and monitoring authority showing that the  
37 employee is otherwise legally authorized for the assignment. This  
38 information may include the use of local assignment options  
39 outlined in any statute or regulation.

1       (C) Submit documentation to the commission and monitoring  
2 authority showing that a position identified in the initial data file  
3 as vacant was miscoded and that a legally authorized employee  
4 was assigned to the position.

5       (3) Information submitted to the commission and monitoring  
6 authority pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be submitted electronically  
7 through the system.

8       (4) A monitoring authority shall access the system to review  
9 the initial data file and any documentation or additional information  
10 submitted by a local educational agency for which it is a monitoring  
11 authority and make a determination of potential misassignments  
12 and vacant positions within 90 days of the commission's  
13 notification pursuant to paragraph (1).

14      (5) After the 90-day review period pursuant to paragraph (4),  
15 the commission shall report the misassignments and vacant  
16 positions for that year.

17      (6) The commission shall have the authority to make a final  
18 determination for all potential misassignments.

19      (7) Notwithstanding any other law, the commission, when  
20 identifying misassignments using the system, shall identify an  
21 employee in a teaching position, including an employee of a charter  
22 school, as correctly assigned only when the employee holds the  
23 certificate or credential required by the commission for that  
24 assignment in a noncharter public school, taking into account local  
25 assignment options.

26      (8) Commencing in the 2020–21 school year, a chartering  
27 authority, as provided in this section, may request technical  
28 assistance to assist in its determination of potential misassignments  
29 and vacant positions from the county office of education in the  
30 county in which the chartering authority is located.

31      (9) For a school district, the county superintendent of schools  
32 shall notify, through the office of the school district superintendent,  
33 a certificated school administrator responsible for the assignment  
34 of a certificated person to a position for which the person has no  
35 legal authorization of the ~~misassignment~~ *misassignment*, and shall  
36 advise the school administrator to correct the assignment within  
37 30 calendar days. For a charter school, the monitoring authority  
38 shall notify the charter school administrator responsible for the  
39 assignment of a certificated person to a position for which the  
40 person has no legal authorization of the ~~misassignment~~

1   *misassignment*, and shall advise the charter school administrator  
2   to correct the assignment within 30 calendar days.

3   (f) The system and the data reported from the system shall not  
4   be used by a local educational agency for purposes of evaluating  
5   certificated employees, certificated employee performance  
6   determinations, or employment decisions.

7   (g) If an employee, including an employee who is employed by  
8   a charter school, is required by a local educational agency to accept  
9   an assignment in a teaching or services position for which the  
10   employee has no legal authorization, all of the following shall  
11   occur:

12   (1) (A) After exhausting existing local remedies, an employee  
13   of a school district shall notify the superintendent of the school  
14   district, and an employee of a charter school shall notify the  
15   administrator of the charter school, in writing, of the illegal  
16   assignment.

17   (B) If no action is taken after the notice required pursuant to  
18   subparagraph (A), an employee of a school district shall notify the  
19   county superintendent of schools, and an employee of a charter  
20   school shall notify the chartering authority, in writing, of the illegal  
21   assignment.

22   (2) In the case of an assignment by a school district for which  
23   the employee has filed a notice that the employee has no legal  
24   authorization, the school district or county superintendent of  
25   schools shall advise the employee about the legality of the  
26   assignment within 15 working days. In the case of an assignment  
27   by a charter school for which the employee has filed a notice that  
28   the employee has no legal authorization, the administrator of the  
29   charter school or the chartering authority shall advise the employee  
30   about the legality of the assignment within 15 working days.

31   (3) A local educational agency shall not take adverse action  
32   against an employee who files a notice of misassignment pursuant  
33   to paragraph (1).

34   (4) Notwithstanding any other law, for purposes of a charter  
35   school authorized by the state board, the employee shall file the  
36   written notices regarding misassignment described in paragraph  
37   (1) with the commission.

38   (5) During the period of a misassignment, the certificated  
39   employee who files a written notice pursuant to subparagraph (B)  
40   of paragraph (1) shall be exempt from Section 45034.

1       (6) If it is determined that a misassignment has occurred, a  
2 performance evaluation pursuant to Article 11 (commencing with  
3 Section 44660) of Chapter 3 of the certificated employee in the  
4 misassignment shall be nullified.

5       (7) A certificated employee who has not attained permanent  
6 status is subject to the protections described in this subdivision  
7 and subdivision (f) even if the certificated employee does not  
8 provide notice pursuant to paragraph (1).

9       (h) For the 2019–20 school year, the final data file generated  
10 by the system to identify misassignments and vacant positions  
11 shall be nonconsequential and shall be provided to the department,  
12 local educational agencies, and monitoring authorities by the  
13 commission for informational purposes only.

14      (i) Commencing with the 2020–21 school year, and each school  
15 year thereafter, following the 90-day review period provided for  
16 monitoring authorities pursuant to subdivision (e), the commission  
17 shall do all of the following:

18       (1) Make annual employee misassignment and vacant position  
19 data generated by the system publicly available in a searchable  
20 format on its internet website.

21       (2) Ensure that data for charter schools is distinguishable from  
22 data for noncharter public schools when made publicly available  
23 in a searchable format.

24       (3) Maintain each year's data for no less than five years.

25       (4) Provide the department with annual data on the total number  
26 of misassignments at the schoolsite, school district, and county  
27 level.

28       (5) Ensure that the publicly available misassignment data  
29 reported from the system~~shall~~ does not include any personally  
30 identifiable information, including names, social security numbers,  
31 home addresses, telephone numbers, or email addresses of  
32 individual employees.

33       (j) The commission may promulgate regulations that define  
34 standards for a local educational agency, including a charter school,  
35 that consistently misassigns employees and what sanctions, if any,  
36 to impose on that local educational agency.

37       (k) (1) On or before December 1, 2022, the commission shall  
38 report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the  
39 Legislature on the development of the system, including, but not  
40 limited to, all of the following:

- 1       (A) The development and current status of the system.  
2       (B) The ability of the system to efficiently produce accurate  
3 annual data on teacher misassignments.  
4       (C) Statewide information regarding misassignments, delineated  
5 by credential type, assignment, and type of school.  
6       (D) Use of local assignment options, delineated by local  
7 assignment option and type of school.  
8       (E) Any recommendations to improve the system and the local  
9 assignment monitoring process required by this section.  
10      (F) Identification of any need for further technical assistance  
11 for local educational agencies, including chartering authorities, to  
12 improve assignment monitoring and reduce the overall rate of  
13 misassignment.
- 14      (2) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the  
15 reporting requirement described in paragraph (1) shall be  
16 inoperative on December 1, 2026.
- 17       (l) This section shall not relieve a local educational agency from  
18 compliance with state and federal law regarding teachers of English  
19 learners or be construed to alter the definition of “misassignment”  
20 for purposes of Section 33126.
- 21       (m) (1) *A teacher of a course offered by a local educational  
22 agency in which pupils receive course credit or that count towards  
23 instructional minutes, or both, shall hold the certificate, permit,  
24 or other document required by the commission for that assignment  
25 and shall be monitored.*
- 26       (2) *A person who is employed by a vendor providing direct  
27 services to pupils at a local educational agency for which  
28 certification qualifications are established pursuant to Section  
29 44065 and this chapter, except Sections 44266, 44267, 44267.5,  
30 44268, and 44269, shall hold the certificate, permit, or other  
31 document required by the commission for their assignment, or an  
32 appropriately credentialed teacher shall be in immediate  
33 supervision and control of the pupils during direct services  
34 provided by the vendor. Direct services to pupils provided by the  
35 vendor shall be standards-aligned curriculum.*
- 36       (3) *A person who is employed by a vendor providing direct  
37 services to pupils at a local educational agency for which  
38 certification qualifications are established pursuant to Sections  
39 44266, 44267, 44267.5, 44268, and 44269 shall hold the certificate,  
40 permit, or other document required by the commission for their*

1 assignment, or a pupil personnel services credentialholder shall  
2 supervise pupil personnel services provided by the vendor. Direct  
3 services to pupils provided by the vendor shall be  
4 standards-aligned curriculum.

5 (4) Courses in which pupils receive course credit or that count  
6 towards instructional minutes, or both, shall be reported in the  
7 California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System pursuant  
8 to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 60900) of Part 33 of  
9 Division 4.

10 (n) Notwithstanding subdivision (m), direct services to pupils  
11 provided pursuant to an individualized educational program may  
12 be conducted by a person employed by a vendor if that person is  
13 appropriately licensed or credentialed for that assignment.

14 SEC. 14. Section 46100 of the Education Code is amended to  
15 read:

16 46100. The governing board of each school district and the  
17 governing body of each charter school shall, subject to the  
18 provisions of this chapter, fix the length of the schoolday for the  
19 several grades and classes of the schools maintained by the district  
20 or charter school.

21 SEC. 15. Section 46101 is added to the Education Code,  
22 immediately following Section 46100, to read:

23 46101. The state board may adopt regulations as it deems  
24 appropriate and consistent with this part. Upon the ~~enactment of~~  
25 ~~a minimum day requirement for charter schools, operative date of~~  
26 ~~the act that added this section, pursuant to Sections 46100, 46110,~~  
27 ~~46112, 46113, 46114, 46117, 46141, and 46142, paragraph (4)~~  
28 ~~of subdivision (a) of Section 47612.5, the state board shall adopt~~  
29 ~~regulations specifying that the record of daily engagement is no~~  
30 ~~longer required of a charter school day of nonclassroom-based~~  
31 ~~independent study attendance.~~

32 SEC. 16. Section 46110 of the Education Code is amended to  
33 read:

34 46110. No pupil in a kindergarten or in any grade of an  
35 elementary school operated by a school district or charter school  
36 shall be credited with more than one day of attendance in any  
37 calendar day and nothing in this article shall be construed to the  
38 contrary.

39 SEC. 17. Section 46112 of the Education Code is amended to  
40 read:

1     46112. The minimum schoolday in grades 1, 2, and 3 in  
2 elementary schools operated by a school district or charter school,  
3 except in opportunity schools, classes, or programs, is 230 minutes,  
4 except where the governing board of a school district or governing  
5 body of a charter school has prescribed a shorter length for the  
6 schoolday because of lack of school facilities which requires double  
7 sessions, in which case the minimum schoolday in such grades  
8 shall be 200 minutes.

9     SEC. 18. Section 46113 of the Education Code is amended to  
10 read:

11     46113. The minimum schoolday in grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in  
12 elementary schools operated by a school district or charter school,  
13 and in special day and evening classes of an elementary school  
14 district, except in opportunity schools, classes, or programs, is 240  
15 minutes.

16     SEC. 19. Section 46114 of the Education Code is amended to  
17 read:

18     46114. (a) The minimum schoolday in grades 1, 2, and 3 in  
19 elementary schools operated by a school district or charter school  
20 may be computed by determining the number of minutes of  
21 attendance in any 10 consecutive schooldays and dividing that  
22 number by 10. If the resulting quotient is 230 or more, the pupils  
23 shall be deemed to have complied with Section 46112, even if the  
24 number of minutes attended in any one schoolday is less than 230,  
25 but not less than 170.

26     (b) The minimum schoolday in grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in  
27 elementary schools operated by a school district or charter school  
28 may be computed by determining the number of minutes of  
29 attendance in any 10 consecutive schooldays and dividing that  
30 number by 10. If the resulting quotient is 240 or more, the pupils  
31 shall be deemed to have complied with Section 46113, even if the  
32 number of minutes attended in any one schoolday is less than 240,  
33 but not less than 180.

34     (c) The minimum schoolday in kindergarten in elementary  
35 schools operated by a school district or charter school may be  
36 computed by determining the number of minutes of attendance in  
37 any 10 consecutive schooldays and dividing that number by 10.  
38 If the resulting quotient is 180 or more, pupils shall be deemed to  
39 have complied with Section 46117, even if the number of minutes

1 attended in any one schoolday is less than 180, but not less than  
2 60.

3 (d) No computation authorized by this section shall result in  
4 any increase in state apportionments.

5 SEC. 20. Section 46117 of the Education Code is amended to  
6 read:

7 46117. The minimum schoolday for pupils in kindergartens  
8 operated by a school district or charter school is 180 minutes  
9 inclusive of recesses, and no units of average daily attendance  
10 shall be credited for attendance in kindergarten classes if the  
11 minimum schoolday of those classes is less than 180 minutes.

12 SEC. 21. Section 46141 of the Education Code is amended to  
13 read:

14 46141. The minimum schoolday in a high school operated by  
15 a school district or charter school is 240 minutes, except in an  
16 evening high school, an early college high school, a middle college  
17 high school, a regional occupational center, an opportunity school  
18 and in opportunity classes, a continuation high school, in  
19 continuation education classes, in late afternoon or Saturday  
20 occupationally organized vocational training programs conducted  
21 under a federally approved plan for vocational education, and for  
22 pupils enrolled in a work experience education program approved  
23 under Article 7 (commencing with Section 51760) of Chapter 5  
24 of Part 28.

25 SEC. 22. Section 46142 of the Education Code is amended to  
26 read:

27 46142. (a) The minimum schoolday in any junior high school  
28 or high school operated by a school district or charter school  
29 described in Section 46141 may be computed by determining the  
30 number of minutes of attendance in any two consecutive  
31 schooldays and dividing that number by two. If the resulting  
32 quotient is 240 or more, the pupils shall be deemed to have  
33 complied with Section 46141, even if the number of minutes  
34 attended in any one schoolday is less than 240, but not less than  
35 180.

36 (b) No computation authorized by this section shall result in  
37 any increase in state apportionments.

38 SEC. 23.

39 SEC. 16. Section 46306 is added to the Education Code, to  
40 read:

1        46306. (a) The department, in consultation with the County  
2 Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team, shall  
3 provide a report to the Legislature detailing the business and  
4 alternatives analysis of integrating the California Longitudinal  
5 Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) and the average  
6 daily attendance apportionment data system for purposes of  
7 monitoring statewide average daily attendance by unique pupil  
8 identifier.

9        (b) The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to,  
10 all of the following:

11        (1) A procurement and cost analysis to integrate CALPADS  
12 and the average daily attendance apportionment data system.

13        (2) The necessary timeline to complete an integration of  
14 CALPADS and the average daily attendance apportionment data  
15 system.

16        (3) The logistical and state- and end-user requirements for  
17 integrating CALPADS and the average daily attendance  
18 apportionment data system.

19        (4) A recommendation regarding the most efficient state  
20 department or entity to house an integrated CALPADS and the  
21 average daily attendance apportionment data system.

22        (5) A recommendation for a reasonable frequency for local  
23 educational agencies to report attendance information to the state.

24        (c) The report with recommendations shall be completed by  
25 January 1, 2024, and be presented to the appropriate policy and  
26 fiscal committees in the Legislature in compliance with Section  
27 9795 of the Government Code.

28        (d) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, this  
29 section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025, and as of  
30 that date is repealed.

31        SEC. 24. Section 46307 of the Education Code is amended to  
32 read:

33        46307. Attendance of individuals with exceptional needs in a  
34 school district or charter school, identified pursuant to Chapter 4  
35 (commencing with Section 56300) of Part 30, enrolled in a special  
36 day class or given instruction individually or in a home, hospital,  
37 or licensed children's institution who attend school for either the  
38 same number of minutes that constitutes a minimum schoolday  
39 pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 46100), or for  
40 the number of minutes of attendance specified in that pupil's

1 individualized education program developed pursuant to Article  
2 3 (commencing with Section 56340) of Chapter 4 of Part 30,  
3 whichever is less, shall constitute a day of attendance.

4 SEC. 25.

5 SEC. 17. Section 47604.2 is added to the Education Code, to  
6 read:

7 47604.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
8 following:

9 (1) Accountability within public educational funding is the  
10 expressed interest of the Legislature.

11 (2) High quality audits of local educational agencies, including  
12 traditional and charter public schools, are necessary for financial  
13 and compliance transparency and to produce essential  
14 accountability measures.

15 (3) Consistent audit standards and reporting formats across local  
16 educational agencies is essential.

17 (b) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage sound  
18 fiscal management practices among charter schools for the most  
19 efficient and effective use of public funds for the education of  
20 pupils by strengthening fiscal accountability at the charter schools.

21 (2) Furthermore, it is the intent of the Legislature that all charter  
22 schools shall be audited, including those charter schools that are  
23 component entities of school districts, county offices of education,  
24 or nonprofit corporations.

25 (c) (1) No later than May 1 of each fiscal year, each chartering  
26 authority shall provide for an audit of all funds of charter schools  
27 authorized by that chartering authority, and the governing body  
28 of each charter school shall either provide for an audit of the books  
29 and accounts of the charter school, including an audit of income  
30 and expenditures by source of funds, or make arrangements with  
31 the chartering authority to provide for that auditing.

32 (2) If the governing body of a charter school has not provided  
33 for an audit of the books and accounts of the charter school by  
34 April 1, the chartering authority shall provide for the audit of the  
35 charter school.

36 (3) An audit conducted pursuant to this section shall comply  
37 with the applicable professional financial reporting and auditing  
38 standards promulgated in this nation.

39 (d) Each audit conducted in accordance with this section shall  
40 include all funds of the charter school, including the student body

1 funds and accounts and any other funds under the control or  
2 jurisdiction of the charter school. Each audit shall also include an  
3 audit of pupil attendance procedures. Each audit shall include a  
4 determination of whether funds were expended pursuant to a local  
5 control and accountability plan or an approved annual update to a  
6 local control and accountability plan pursuant to Section 47606.5.

7 (e) All audit reports for each fiscal year shall be developed and  
8 reported using a format established by the Controller after  
9 consultation with the Superintendent and the Director of Finance.

10 (f) (1) The cost of the audits provided for by the chartering  
11 authority shall be paid from the revenue of the charter school.

12 (2) The cost of the audit provided for by a governing body of a  
13 charter school shall be paid from the revenue of the charter school.

14 (g) (1) The audits shall be conducted by a certified public  
15 accountant or a public accountant, licensed by the California Board  
16 of Accountancy, and selected by the charter school or chartering  
17 authority, as applicable, from a directory of certified public  
18 accountants and public accountants deemed by the Controller as  
19 qualified to conduct audits of local educational agencies, which  
20 shall be published by the Controller not later than December 31  
21 of each year.

22 (2) It is unlawful for a public accounting firm to provide audit  
23 services to a charter school if the lead audit partner, or coordinating  
24 audit partner, having primary responsibility for the audit, or the  
25 audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit, has performed  
26 audit services for that charter school in each of the six previous  
27 fiscal years. The Education Audits Appeal Panel may waive this  
28 requirement if the panel finds that no otherwise eligible auditor  
29 *certified public accountant or public accountant* is available to  
30 perform the audit.

31 (3) In determining certified public accountants and public  
32 accountants to include in the directory, the Controller shall use the  
33 same criteria as provided for in paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of  
34 Section 41020.

35 (h) (1) The auditor's *certified public accountant's or public*  
36 *accountant's* report shall include all of the following:

37 (A) A statement that the audit was conducted pursuant to  
38 standards and procedures developed in accordance with Chapter  
39 3 (commencing with Section 14500) of Part 9 of Division 1 of  
40 Title 1.

1       (B) A summary of audit exceptions and management  
2 improvement recommendations.

3       (C) An evaluation by the auditor *certified public accountant or*  
4 *public accountant performing the audit* on whether there is  
5 substantial doubt about the ability of the charter school to continue  
6 as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. This evaluation  
7 shall be based on the Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No.  
8 59, as issued by the American Institute of Certified Public  
9 Accountants regarding disclosure requirements relating to the  
10 ability of the entity to continue as a going concern.

11     (2) To the extent possible, a description of correction or plan  
12 of correction shall be incorporated in the audit report, describing  
13 the specific actions that are planned to be taken, or that have been  
14 taken, to correct the problem identified by the auditor: *certified*  
15 *public accountant or public accountant performing the audit*. The  
16 descriptions of specific actions to be taken or that have been taken  
17 shall not solely consist of general comments such as “will  
18 implement,” “accepted the recommendation,” or “will discuss at  
19 a later date.”

20     (i) No later than December 15, a report of each charter school  
21 audit for the preceding fiscal year shall be filed with the chartering  
22 authority, county superintendent of schools of the county in which  
23 the charter school is located, the department, and the Controller.  
24 The Superintendent shall make any adjustments necessary in future  
25 apportionments of all state funds, to correct any audit exceptions  
26 revealed by those audit reports.

27     (j) (1) Each chartering authority shall be responsible for  
28 reviewing the audit exceptions contained in an audit of a charter  
29 school under its jurisdiction and determining whether the  
30 exceptions have been either corrected or an acceptable plan of  
31 correction has been developed.

32     (2) If a description of the correction or plan of correction has  
33 not been provided as part of the audit required by this section, the  
34 chartering authority shall notify the charter school and request the  
35 governing body of the charter school to provide to the chartering  
36 authority a description of the corrections or plan of correction by  
37 March 15.

38     (3) The chartering authority shall review the description of  
39 correction or plan of correction and determine its adequacy. If the  
40 description of the correction or plan of correction is not adequate,

1 the chartering authority shall require the charter school to resubmit  
2 that portion of its response that is inadequate.

3 (k) A chartering authority shall certify to the county  
4 superintendent of schools, the Superintendent, and the Controller,  
5 no later than May 15, that the staff of the chartering authority has  
6 reviewed all audits of charter schools under its jurisdiction for the  
7 prior fiscal year, that all exceptions that the charter schools were  
8 required to review were reviewed, and that all of those exceptions,  
9 except as otherwise noted in the certification, have been corrected  
10 by the charter schools or that an acceptable plan of correction has  
11 been submitted to the chartering authority. In addition, the  
12 chartering authority shall identify any attendance-related audit  
13 exception or exceptions involving state funds, and require the  
14 charter school to which the audit exceptions were directed to submit  
15 appropriate reporting forms for processing by the Superintendent.

16 (l) If the exceptions have not been corrected, in the audit of a  
17 charter school for a subsequent year, the ~~auditor~~ certified public  
18 accountant or public accountant performing the audit shall review  
19 the correction or plan or plans of correction submitted by the  
20 charter school to determine if the exceptions have been resolved.  
21 If not, the ~~auditor~~ certified public accountant or public accountant  
22 performing the audit shall immediately notify the appropriate  
23 chartering authority, county superintendent of schools, and the  
24 Superintendent, and restate the exception in the audit report. After  
25 receiving that notification, the Superintendent shall either consult  
26 with the charter school to resolve the exception or require the  
27 chartering authority to follow up with the charter school.

28 (m) (1) The Superintendent is responsible for ensuring that  
29 charter schools have either corrected or developed plans of  
30 correction for any one or more of the following:

31 (A) All federal and state compliance audit exceptions identified  
32 in the audit.

33 (B) Exceptions that the chartering authority certifies as of May  
34 15 have not been corrected.

35 (C) Repeat audit exceptions that are not assigned to the  
36 chartering authority to correct.

37 (2) The Superintendent shall report annually to the Controller  
38 on the Superintendent's actions to ensure that charter schools have  
39 either corrected or developed plans of correction for any of the  
40 exceptions described in paragraph (1).

1       (n) To facilitate correction of the exceptions identified by the  
2 audits issued pursuant to this section, the Controller shall require  
3 ~~auditors~~ *certified public accountants and public accountants*  
4 *performing the audits* to categorize audit exceptions in each audit  
5 report in a manner that will make it clear to the chartering authority,  
6 the county superintendent of schools, and the Superintendent which  
7 exceptions they are responsible for ensuring the correction of by  
8 a charter school. In addition, the Controller annually shall select  
9 a sampling of chartering authorities and perform a followup of the  
10 audit resolution process of those chartering authorities and report  
11 the results of that followup to the applicable chartering authority,  
12 county superintendent of schools, and the Superintendent.

13     (o) If the governing board of a charter school or the chartering  
14 authority fails or is unable to make satisfactory arrangements for  
15 the audit pursuant to this section, the Controller shall make  
16 arrangements for the audit and the cost of the audit shall be paid  
17 from the revenue of the charter school.

18     (p) By January 31 of each year, the governing body of a charter  
19 school shall review, at a public meeting, the annual audit of the  
20 charter school for the prior fiscal year, any audit exceptions  
21 identified in that audit, the recommendations or findings of any  
22 management letter issued by the ~~auditor~~, *certified public accountant*  
23 *or public accountant performing the audit*, and any description of  
24 correction or plans to correct any exceptions or management letter  
25 issue. The review shall be placed on the agenda of the meeting  
26 pursuant to Sections 35145 and 47604.

27     (q) The Controller shall ensure that all charter schools are  
28 audited, and that the Controller reviews and monitors audits of  
29 charter schools pursuant to Section 14504.

30     **SEC. 26.**

31     **SEC. 18.** Section 47604.32 of the Education Code is amended  
32 to read:

33     47604.32. (a) Each chartering authority, in addition to any  
34 other duties imposed by this part, shall do all of the following with  
35 respect to each charter school under its authority:

36     (1) Identify at least one staff member as a contact person for  
37 the charter school.

38     (2) Visit each charter school at least annually.

39     (3) Ensure that each charter school under its authority complies  
40 with all reports required of charter schools by law, including the

1 local control and accountability plan and annual update to the local  
2 control and accountability plan required pursuant to Section  
3 47606.5.

4 (4) Monitor the fiscal condition of each charter school under its  
5 authority.

6 (5) Provide timely notification to the department if any of the  
7 following circumstances occur or will occur with regard to a charter  
8 school for which it is the chartering authority:

9 (A) A renewal of the charter is granted or denied.

10 (B) The charter is revoked.

11 (C) The charter school will cease operation for any reason.

12 (6) (A) Verify all of the following for a nonclassroom-based  
13 charter school:

14 (i) Annually verify that an appropriate methodology exists for  
15 teachers to determine the time value of pupil work product used  
16 to compute average daily attendance.

17 (i i) Annually verify the  
18 average-daily-attendance-to-certificated-teacher ratio used by the  
19 charter school pursuant to Section 51745.6, across a teacher's  
20 entire assignment at schools operated by the entity managing the  
21 charter school.

22 (iii) Verify average daily attendance at the first, second, and  
23 annual principal apportionment reporting, including subsequent  
24 corrected reports, after performing reasonable testing of monthly  
25 enrollment and monthly attendance reports to be submitted to the  
26 chartering authority by the charter school to determine enrollment  
27 and attendance trends and averages.

28 (I) Monthly enrollment reports shall reflect sufficient details by  
29 month, including beginning enrollment, additions, subtractions,  
30 and transfers, reconciled to ending enrollment. Attendance reports  
31 shall reflect sufficient details to enable the chartering authority to  
32 determine a reasonable alignment of enrollment to attendance.

33 (II) Types of analysis regarding both enrollment and attendance  
34 trends and averages may include, but are not necessarily limited  
35 to, all of the following:

36 (ia) A comparison of the total first, second, and annual principal  
37 apportionment attendance to the total respective data reported in  
38 the prior year.

1       (ib) A comparison of California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement  
2 Data System (CALPADS) Fall 1 data to first and second period  
3 principal apportionment attendance using historical ratios.

4       (ic) Comparable trending of enrollment and attendance in a  
5 given period.

6       (III) If the enrollment or attendance verification fails to support  
7 the applicable first, second, or annual principal apportionment  
8 reporting, including subsequent corrected reports, submitted to the  
9 chartering authority, the chartering authority shall not certify the  
10 applicable principal apportionment report.

11      (B) A charter school shall provide the chartering authority the  
12 necessary supporting documentation in order for the chartering  
13 authority to perform the verification described in subparagraph  
14 (A).

15      (7) A chartering authority shall notify the ~~auditor certified public~~ *accountant or public accountant performing the audit* of a charter  
16 school if a charter school does not provide the required  
17 documentation pursuant to paragraph (6). Failure of a charter  
18 school to provide the documentation required pursuant to paragraph  
19 (6) shall result in the ~~auditor certified public accountant or public~~ *accountant performing the audit* reporting an attendance  
20 apportionment finding in their annual audit report and a  
21 corresponding reduction in allowable attendance apportionment  
22 by the charter school.

23      (b) The cost of performing the duties required by this section  
24 shall be funded with supervisorial oversight fees collected pursuant  
25 to Section 47613.

26      **SEC. 27.**

27      **SEC. 19.** Section 47604.35 is added to the Education Code,  
28 immediately following Section 47604.33, to read:

29      47604.35. (a) To ensure consistency in financial reporting,  
30 and promote transparency and accountability of all local  
31 educational agencies, the state board, in consultation with the  
32 Superintendent, shall revise regulations to require that charter  
33 schools report periodic and annual financial data in the same  
34 manner and on the same form prescribed for school districts.

35      (b) Commencing with the 2023–24 fiscal year, charter schools  
36 with an average daily attendance of 5,000 or more pupils shall  
37 report periodic and annual financial data in the same manner and  
38 on the same form prescribed for school districts.

1       (c) Commencing with the 2024–25 fiscal year, charter schools  
2 with an average daily attendance of 2,500 or more pupils but fewer  
3 than 5,000 pupils shall report periodic and annual financial data  
4 in the same manner and on the same form prescribed for school  
5 districts.

6       (d) Commencing with the 2025–26 fiscal year, charter schools  
7 with an average daily attendance of 2,499 or fewer pupils shall  
8 report periodic and annual financial data in the same manner and  
9 on the same form prescribed for school districts.

10      **SEC. 28.**

11      *SEC. 20.* Section 47605 of the Education Code is amended to  
12 read:

13      47605. (a) (1) Except as set forth in paragraph (2), a petition  
14 for the establishment of a charter school within a school district  
15 may be circulated by one or more persons seeking to establish the  
16 charter school. A petition for the establishment of a charter school  
17 shall identify a single charter school that will operate within the  
18 geographic boundaries of that school district. A charter school  
19 may propose to operate at multiple sites within the school district  
20 if each location is identified in the charter school petition. The  
21 petition may be submitted to the governing board of the school  
22 district for review after either of the following conditions is met:

23       (A) The petition is signed by a number of parents or legal  
24 guardians of pupils that is equivalent to at least one-half of the  
25 number of pupils that the charter school estimates will enroll in  
26 the charter school for its first year of operation.

27       (B) The petition is signed by a number of teachers that is  
28 equivalent to at least one-half of the number of teachers that the  
29 charter school estimates will be employed at the charter school  
30 during its first year of operation.

31       (2) A petition that proposes to convert an existing public school  
32 to a charter school that would not be eligible for a loan pursuant  
33 to subdivision (c) of Section 41365 may be circulated by one or  
34 more persons seeking to establish the charter school. The petition  
35 may be submitted to the governing board of the school district for  
36 review after the petition is signed by not less than 50 percent of  
37 the permanent status teachers currently employed at the public  
38 school to be converted.

39       (3) A petition shall include a prominent statement that a  
40 signature on the petition means that the parent or legal guardian

1 is meaningfully interested in having their child or ward attend the  
2 charter school, or in the case of a teacher's signature, means that  
3 the teacher is meaningfully interested in teaching at the charter  
4 school. The proposed charter shall be attached to the petition.

5 (4) After receiving approval of its petition, a charter school that  
6 proposes to expand operations to one or more additional sites or  
7 grade levels shall request a material revision to its charter and shall  
8 notify the chartering authority of those additional locations or  
9 grade levels. The chartering authority shall consider whether to  
10 approve those additional locations or grade levels at an open, public  
11 meeting. If the additional locations or grade levels are approved  
12 pursuant to the standards and criteria described in subdivision (c),  
13 they shall be a material revision to the charter school's charter.

14 (5) (A) A charter school that established one site outside the  
15 boundaries of the school district, but within the county in which  
16 that school district is located before January 1, 2020, may continue  
17 to operate that site until the charter school submits a request for  
18 the renewal of its charter petition. To continue operating the site,  
19 the charter school shall do either of the following:

20 (i) First, before submitting the request for the renewal of the  
21 charter petition, obtain approval in writing from the school district  
22 where the site is operating.

23 (ii) Submit a request for the renewal of the charter petition  
24 pursuant to Section 47607 to the school district in which the charter  
25 school is located.

26 (B) If a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency  
27 is issued in accordance with the federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster  
28 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5121 et  
29 seq.) for an area in which a charter schoolsite is located and  
30 operating, the charter school, for not more than five years, may  
31 relocate that site outside the area subject to the Presidential  
32 declaration if the charter school first obtains the written approval  
33 of the school district where the site is being relocated to.

34 (C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a charter school was  
35 relocated from December 31, 2016, to December 31, 2019,  
36 inclusive, due to a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or  
37 emergency in accordance with the federal Robert T. Stafford  
38 Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. Sec.  
39 5121 et seq.), that charter school shall be allowed to return to its  
40 original campus location in perpetuity.

1       (D) (i) A charter school in operation and providing educational  
2 services to pupils before October 1, 2019, located on a federally  
3 recognized California Indian reservation or rancheria or operated  
4 by a federally recognized California Indian tribe shall be exempt  
5 from the geographic restrictions of paragraph (1) and subparagraph  
6 (A) of this paragraph and the geographic restrictions of subdivision  
7 (a) of Section 47605.1.

8       (ii) The exemption to the geographic restrictions of subdivision  
9 (a) of 47605.1 in clause (i) does not apply to nonclassroom-based  
10 charter schools operating pursuant to Section 47612.5.

11     (E) The department shall regard as a continuing charter school  
12 for all purposes a charter school that was granted approval of its  
13 petition, that was providing educational services to pupils before  
14 October 1, 2019, and is authorized by a different chartering  
15 authority due to changes to this paragraph that took effect January  
16 1, 2020. This paragraph shall be implemented only to the extent  
17 it does not conflict with federal law. In order to prevent any  
18 potential conflict with federal law, this paragraph does not apply  
19 to covered programs as identified in Section 8101(11) of the federal  
20 Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec.  
21 7801) to the extent the affected charter school is the restructured  
22 portion of a divided charter school pursuant to Section 47654.

23     (6) Commencing January 1, 2003, a petition to establish a charter  
24 school shall not be approved to serve pupils in a grade level that  
25 is not served by the school district of the governing board  
26 considering the petition, unless the petition proposes to serve pupils  
27 in all of the grade levels served by that school district.

28     (b) No later than 60 days after receiving a petition, in accordance  
29 with subdivision (a), the governing board of the school district  
30 shall hold a public hearing on the provisions of the charter, at  
31 which time the governing board of the school district shall consider  
32 the level of support for the petition by teachers employed by the  
33 school district, other employees of the school district, and parents.  
34 Following review of the petition and the public hearing, the  
35 governing board of the school district shall either grant or deny  
36 the charter within 90 days of receipt of the petition, provided,  
37 however, that the date may be extended by an additional 30 days  
38 if both parties agree to the extension. A petition is deemed received  
39 by the governing board of the school district for purposes of  
40 commencing the timelines described in this subdivision on the day

1 the petitioner submits a petition to the district office, along with a  
2 signed certification that the petitioner deems the petition to be  
3 complete. The governing board of the school district shall publish  
4 all staff recommendations, including the recommended findings  
5 and, if applicable, the certification from the county superintendent  
6 of schools prepared pursuant to paragraph (8) of subdivision (c),  
7 regarding the petition at least 15 days before the public hearing at  
8 which the governing board of the school district will either grant  
9 or deny the charter. At the public hearing at which the governing  
10 board of the school district will either grant or deny the charter,  
11 petitioners shall have equivalent time and procedures to present  
12 evidence and testimony to respond to the staff recommendations  
13 and findings.

14 (c) In reviewing petitions for the establishment of charter schools  
15 pursuant to this section, the chartering authority shall be guided  
16 by the intent of the Legislature that charter schools are and should  
17 become an integral part of the California educational system and  
18 that the establishment of charter schools should be encouraged.  
19 The governing board of the school district shall grant a charter for  
20 the operation of a school under this part if it is satisfied that  
21 granting the charter is consistent with sound educational practice  
22 and with the interests of the community in which the school is  
23 proposing to locate. The governing board of the school district  
24 shall consider the academic needs of the pupils the school proposes  
25 to serve. The governing board of the school district shall not deny  
26 a petition for the establishment of a charter school unless it makes  
27 written factual findings, specific to the particular petition, setting  
28 forth specific facts to support one or more of the following  
29 findings:

30 (1) The charter school presents an unsound educational program  
31 for the pupils to be enrolled in the charter school.

32 (2) The petitioners are demonstrably unlikely to successfully  
33 implement the program set forth in the petition.

34 (3) The petition does not contain the number of signatures  
35 required by subdivision (a).

36 (4) The petition does not contain an affirmation of each of the  
37 conditions described in subdivision (e).

38 (5) The petition does not contain reasonably comprehensive  
39 descriptions of all of the following:

1       (A) (i) The educational program of the charter school, designed,  
2 among other things, to identify those whom the charter school is  
3 attempting to educate, what it means to be an “educated person”  
4 in the 21st century, and how learning best occurs. The goals  
5 identified in that program shall include the objective of enabling  
6 pupils to become self-motivated, competent, and lifelong learners.

7       (ii) The annual goals for the charter school for all pupils and  
8 for each subgroup of pupils identified pursuant to Section 52052,  
9 to be achieved in the state priorities, as described in subdivision  
10 (d) of Section 52060, that apply for the grade levels served, and  
11 specific annual actions to achieve those goals. A charter petition  
12 may identify additional school priorities, the goals for the school  
13 priorities, and the specific annual actions to achieve those goals.

14       (iii) If the proposed charter school will serve high school pupils,  
15 the manner in which the charter school will inform parents about  
16 the transferability of courses to other public high schools and the  
17 eligibility of courses to meet college entrance requirements.  
18 Courses offered by the charter school that are accredited by the  
19 Western Association of Schools and Colleges may be considered  
20 transferable and courses approved by the University of California  
21 or the California State University as creditable under the “A to G”  
22 admissions criteria may be considered to meet college entrance  
23 requirements.

24       (B) The measurable pupil outcomes identified for use by the  
25 charter school. “Pupil outcomes,” for purposes of this part, means  
26 the extent to which all pupils of the charter school demonstrate  
27 that they have attained the skills, knowledge, and attitudes specified  
28 as goals in the charter school’s educational program. Pupil  
29 outcomes shall include outcomes that address increases in pupil  
30 academic achievement both schoolwide and for all pupil subgroups  
31 served by the charter school, as that term is defined in subdivision  
32 (a) of Section 52052. The pupil outcomes shall align with the state  
33 priorities, as described in subdivision (d) of Section 52060, that  
34 apply for the grade levels served by the charter school.

35       (C) The method by which pupil progress in meeting those pupil  
36 outcomes is to be measured. To the extent practicable, the method  
37 for measuring pupil outcomes for state priorities shall be consistent  
38 with the way information is reported on a school accountability  
39 report card.

1       (D) The governance structure of the charter school, including,  
2 but not limited to, the process to be followed by the charter school  
3 to ensure parental involvement.

4       (E) The qualifications to be met by individuals to be employed  
5 by the charter school.

6       (F) The procedures that the charter school will follow to ensure  
7 the health and safety of pupils and staff. These procedures shall  
8 require all of the following:

9           (i) That each employee of the charter school furnish the charter  
10 school with a criminal record summary as described in Section  
11 44237.

12           (ii) The development of a school safety plan, which shall include  
13 the safety topics listed in subparagraphs (A) to (J), inclusive, of  
14 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 32282.

15           (iii) That the school safety plan be reviewed and updated by  
16 March 1 of every year by the charter school.

17       (G) The means by which the charter school will achieve a  
18 balance of racial and ethnic pupils, special education pupils, and  
19 English learner pupils, including redesignated fluent English  
20 proficient pupils, as defined by the evaluation rubrics in Section  
21 52064.5, that is reflective of the general population residing within  
22 the territorial jurisdiction of the school district to which the charter  
23 petition is submitted. Upon renewal, for a charter school not  
24 deemed to be a local educational agency for purposes of special  
25 education pursuant to Section 47641, the chartering authority may  
26 consider the effect of school placements made by the chartering  
27 authority in providing a free and appropriate public education as  
28 required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act  
29 (Public Law 101-476), on the balance of pupils with disabilities  
30 at the charter school.

31       (H) Admission policies and procedures, consistent with  
32 subdivision (e).

33           (I) The manner in which annual, independent financial audits  
34 shall be conducted pursuant to Section 47604.2, which shall employ  
35 generally accepted accounting principles, and the manner in which  
36 audit exceptions and deficiencies shall be resolved to the  
37 satisfaction of the chartering authority.

38           (J) The procedures by which pupils can be suspended or expelled  
39 from the charter school for disciplinary reasons or otherwise  
40 involuntarily removed from the charter school for any reason.

1 These procedures, at a minimum, shall include an explanation of  
2 how the charter school will comply with federal and state  
3 constitutional procedural and substantive due process requirements  
4 that is consistent with all of the following:

5 (i) For suspensions of fewer than 10 days, provide oral or written  
6 notice of the charges against the pupil and, if the pupil denies the  
7 charges, an explanation of the evidence that supports the charges  
8 and an opportunity for the pupil to present the pupil's side of the  
9 story.

10 (ii) For suspensions of 10 days or more and all other expulsions  
11 for disciplinary reasons, both of the following:

12 (I) Provide timely, written notice of the charges against the pupil  
13 and an explanation of the pupil's basic rights.

14 (II) Provide a hearing adjudicated by a neutral officer within a  
15 reasonable number of days at which the pupil has a fair opportunity  
16 to present testimony, evidence, and witnesses and confront and  
17 cross-examine adverse witnesses, and at which the pupil has the  
18 right to bring legal counsel or an advocate.

19 (iii) Contain a clear statement that no pupil shall be involuntarily  
20 removed by the charter school for any reason unless the parent or  
21 guardian of the pupil has been provided written notice of intent to  
22 remove the pupil no less than five schooldays before the effective  
23 date of the action. The written notice shall be in the native language  
24 of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian or, if the pupil is a  
25 foster child or youth or a homeless child or youth, the pupil's  
26 educational rights holder, and shall inform the pupil, the pupil's  
27 parent or guardian, or the pupil's educational rights holder of the  
28 right to initiate the procedures specified in clause (ii) before the  
29 effective date of the action. If the pupil's parent, guardian, or  
30 educational rights holder initiates the procedures specified in clause  
31 (ii), the pupil shall remain enrolled and shall not be removed until  
32 the charter school issues a final decision. For purposes of this  
33 clause, "involuntarily removed" includes disenrolled, dismissed,  
34 transferred, or terminated, but does not include suspensions  
35 specified in clauses (i) and (ii).

36 (K) The manner by which staff members of the charter schools  
37 will be covered by the State Teachers' Retirement System, the  
38 Public Employees' Retirement System, or federal social security.

39 (L) The public school attendance alternatives for pupils residing  
40 within the school district who choose not to attend charter schools.

1       (M) The rights of an employee of the school district upon  
2 leaving the employment of the school district to work in a charter  
3 school, and of any rights of return to the school district after  
4 employment at a charter school.

5       (N) The procedures to be followed by the charter school and  
6 the chartering authority to resolve disputes relating to provisions  
7 of the charter.

8       (O) The procedures to be used if the charter school closes. The  
9 procedures shall ensure a final audit of the charter school to  
10 determine the disposition of all assets and liabilities of the charter  
11 school, including plans for disposing of any net assets and for the  
12 maintenance and transfer of pupil records.

13      (6) The petition does not contain a declaration of whether or  
14 not the charter school shall be deemed the exclusive public  
15 employer of the employees of the charter school for purposes of  
16 Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of  
17 Title 1 of the Government Code.

18      (7) The charter school is demonstrably unlikely to serve the  
19 interests of the entire community in which the school is proposing  
20 to locate. Analysis of this finding shall include consideration of  
21 the fiscal impact of the proposed charter school. A written factual  
22 finding under this paragraph shall detail specific facts and  
23 circumstances that analyze and consider the following factors:

24       (A) The extent to which the proposed charter school would  
25 substantially undermine existing services, academic offerings, or  
26 programmatic offerings.

27       (B) Whether the proposed charter school would duplicate a  
28 program currently offered within the school district and the existing  
29 program has sufficient capacity for the pupils proposed to be served  
30 within reasonable proximity to where the charter school intends  
31 to locate.

32       (8) The school district is not positioned to absorb the fiscal  
33 impact of the proposed charter school. A school district satisfies  
34 this paragraph if it has a qualified interim certification pursuant to  
35 Section 42131 and the county superintendent of schools, in  
36 consultation with the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management  
37 Assistance Team, certifies that approving the charter school would  
38 result in the school district having a negative interim certification  
39 pursuant to Section 42131, has a negative interim certification  
40 pursuant to Section 42131, or is under state receivership. Charter

1 schools proposed in a school district satisfying one of these  
2 conditions shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption of denial.

3 (d) (1) Charter schools shall meet all statewide standards and  
4 conduct the pupil assessments required pursuant to Section 60605  
5 and any other statewide standards authorized in statute or pupil  
6 assessments applicable to pupils in noncharter public schools.

7 (2) Charter schools shall, on a regular basis, consult with their  
8 parents, legal guardians, and teachers regarding the charter school's  
9 educational programs.

10 (e) (1) In addition to any other requirement imposed under this  
11 part, a charter school shall be nonsectarian in its programs,  
12 admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations,  
13 shall not charge tuition, and shall not discriminate against a pupil  
14 on the basis of the characteristics listed in Section 220. Except as  
15 provided in paragraph (2), admission to a charter school shall not  
16 be determined according to the place of residence of the pupil, or  
17 of that pupil's parent or legal guardian, within this state, except  
18 that an existing public school converting partially or entirely to a  
19 charter school under this part shall adopt and maintain a policy  
20 giving admission preference to pupils who reside within the former  
21 attendance area of that public school.

22 (2) (A) A charter school shall admit all pupils who wish to  
23 attend the charter school.

24 (B) If the number of pupils who wish to attend the charter school  
25 exceeds the charter school's capacity, attendance, except for  
26 existing pupils of the charter school, shall be determined by a  
27 public random drawing. Preference shall be extended to pupils  
28 currently attending the charter school and pupils who reside in the  
29 school district except as provided for in Section 47614.5.  
30 Preferences, including, but not limited to, siblings of pupils  
31 admitted or attending the charter school and children of the charter  
32 school's teachers, staff, and founders identified in the initial charter,  
33 may also be permitted by the chartering authority on an individual  
34 charter school basis. Priority order for any preference shall be  
35 determined in the charter petition in accordance with all of the  
36 following:

37 (i) Each type of preference shall be approved by the chartering  
38 authority at a public hearing.

39 (ii) Preferences shall be consistent with federal law, the  
40 California Constitution, and Section 200.

1       (iii) Preferences shall not result in limiting enrollment access  
2 for pupils with disabilities, academically low-achieving pupils,  
3 English learners, neglected or delinquent pupils, homeless pupils,  
4 or pupils who are economically disadvantaged, as determined by  
5 eligibility for any free or reduced-price meal program, foster youth,  
6 or pupils based on nationality, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

7       (iv) In accordance with Section 49011, preferences shall not  
8 require mandatory parental volunteer hours as a criterion for  
9 admission or continued enrollment.

10     (C) In the event of a drawing, the chartering authority shall  
11 make reasonable efforts to accommodate the growth of the charter  
12 school and shall not take any action to impede the charter school  
13 from expanding enrollment to meet pupil demand.

14     (3) If a pupil is expelled or leaves the charter school without  
15 graduating or completing the school year for any reason, the charter  
16 school shall notify the superintendent of the school district of the  
17 pupil's last known address within 30 days, and shall, upon request,  
18 provide that school district with a copy of the cumulative record  
19 of the pupil, including report cards or a transcript of grades, and  
20 health information. If the pupil is subsequently expelled or leaves  
21 the school district without graduating or completing the school  
22 year for any reason, the school district shall provide this  
23 information to the charter school within 30 days if the charter  
24 school demonstrates that the pupil had been enrolled in the charter  
25 school. This paragraph applies only to pupils subject to compulsory  
26 full-time education pursuant to Section 48200.

27     (4) (A) A charter school shall not discourage a pupil from  
28 enrolling or seeking to enroll in the charter school for any reason,  
29 including, but not limited to, academic performance of the pupil  
30 or because the pupil exhibits any of the characteristics described  
31 in clause (iii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2).

32     (B) A charter school shall not request a pupil's records or require  
33 a parent, guardian, or pupil to submit the pupil's records to the  
34 charter school before enrollment.

35     (C) A charter school shall not encourage a pupil currently  
36 attending the charter school to disenroll from the charter school  
37 or transfer to another school for any reason, including, but not  
38 limited to, academic performance of the pupil or because the pupil  
39 exhibits any of the characteristics described in clause (iii) of  
40 subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2). This subparagraph shall not

1 apply to actions taken by a charter school pursuant to the  
2 procedures described in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (5) of  
3 subdivision (c).

4 (D) The department shall develop a notice of the requirements  
5 of this paragraph. This notice shall be posted on a charter school's  
6 internet website. A charter school shall provide a parent or  
7 guardian, or a pupil if the pupil is 18 years of age or older, a copy  
8 of this notice at all of the following times:

- 9 (i) When a parent, guardian, or pupil inquires about enrollment.
- 10 (ii) Before conducting an enrollment lottery.
- 11 (iii) Before disenrollment of a pupil.

12 (E) (i) A person who suspects that a charter school has violated  
13 this paragraph may file a complaint with the chartering authority.

14 (ii) The department shall develop a template to be used for filing  
15 complaints pursuant to clause (i).

16 (5) Notwithstanding any other law, a charter school in operation  
17 as of July 1, 2019, that operates in partnership with the California  
18 National Guard may dismiss a pupil from the charter school for  
19 failing to maintain the minimum standards of conduct required by  
20 the Military Department.

21 (f) The governing board of a school district shall not require an  
22 employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.

23 (g) The governing board of a school district shall not require a  
24 pupil enrolled in the school district to attend a charter school.

25 (h) The governing board of a school district shall require that  
26 the petitioner or petitioners provide information regarding the  
27 proposed operation and potential effects of the charter school,  
28 including, but not limited to, the facilities to be used by the charter  
29 school, the manner in which administrative services of the charter  
30 school are to be provided, and potential civil liability effects, if  
31 any, upon the charter school and upon the school district. The  
32 description of the facilities to be used by the charter school shall  
33 specify where the charter school intends to locate. The petitioner  
34 or petitioners also shall be required to provide financial statements  
35 that include a proposed first-year operational budget, including  
36 startup costs, and cashflow and financial projections for the first  
37 three years of operation. If the school is to be operated by, or as,  
38 a nonprofit public benefit corporation, the petitioner shall provide  
39 the names and relevant qualifications of all persons whom the

1 petitioner nominates to serve on the governing body of the charter  
2 school.

3 (i) In reviewing petitions for the establishment of charter schools  
4 within the school district, the governing board of the school district  
5 shall give preference to petitions that demonstrate the capability  
6 to provide comprehensive learning experiences to pupils identified  
7 by the petitioner or petitioners as academically low achieving  
8 pursuant to the standards established by the department under  
9 Section 54032, as that section read before July 19, 2006.

10 (j) Upon the approval of the petition by the governing board of  
11 the school district, the petitioner or petitioners shall provide written  
12 notice of that approval, including a copy of the petition, to the  
13 applicable county superintendent of schools, the department, and  
14 the state board.

15 (k) (A) (i) If the governing board of a school district denies  
16 a petition, the petitioner may elect to submit the petition for the  
17 establishment of a charter school to the county board of education.  
18 The petitioner shall submit the petition to the county board of  
19 education within 30 days of a denial by the governing board of the  
20 school district. At the same time the petition is submitted to the  
21 county board of education, the petitioner shall also provide a copy  
22 of the petition to the school district. The county board of education  
23 shall review the petition pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c). If  
24 the petition submitted on appeal contains new or different material  
25 terms, the county board of education shall immediately remand  
26 the petition to the governing board of the school district for  
27 reconsideration, which shall grant or deny the petition within 30  
28 days. If the governing board of the school district denies a petition  
29 after reconsideration, the petitioner may elect to resubmit the  
30 petition for the establishment of a charter school to the county  
31 board of education.

32 (ii) The county board of education shall review the appeal  
33 petition pursuant to subdivision (c). If the denial of the petition  
34 was made pursuant to paragraph (8) of subdivision (c), the county  
35 board of education shall also review the school district's findings  
36 pursuant to paragraph (8) of subdivision (c).

37 (iii) As used in this subdivision, "material terms" of the petition  
38 means the signatures, affirmations, disclosures, documents, and  
39 descriptions described in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (h), but  
40 shall not include minor administrative updates to the petition or

1 related documents due to changes in circumstances based on the  
2 passage of time related to fiscal affairs, facilities arrangements, or  
3 state law, or to reflect the county board of education as the  
4 chartering authority.

5 (B) If the governing board of a school district denies a petition  
6 and the county board of education has jurisdiction over a single  
7 school district, the petitioner may elect to submit the petition for  
8 the establishment of a charter school to the state board. The state  
9 board shall review a petition submitted pursuant to this  
10 subparagraph pursuant to subdivision (c). If the denial of a charter  
11 petition is reversed by the state board pursuant to this subparagraph,  
12 the state board shall designate the governing board of the school  
13 district in which the charter school is located as the chartering  
14 authority.

15 (2) If the county board of education denies a petition, the  
16 petitioner may appeal that denial to the state board.

17 (A) The petitioner shall submit the petition to the state board  
18 within 30 days of a denial by the county board of education. The  
19 petitioner shall include the findings and documentary record from  
20 the governing board of the school district and the county board of  
21 education and a written submission detailing, with specific citations  
22 to the documentary record, how the governing board of the school  
23 district or the county board of education, or both, abused their  
24 discretion. The governing board of the school district and county  
25 board of education shall prepare the documentary record, including  
26 transcripts of the public hearing at which the governing board of  
27 the school district and county board of education denied the charter,  
28 at the request of the petitioner. The documentary record shall be  
29 prepared by the governing board of the school district and county  
30 board of education no later than 10 business days after the request  
31 of the petitioner is made. At the same time the petition and  
32 supporting documentation is submitted to the state board, the  
33 petitioner shall also provide a copy of the petition and supporting  
34 documentation to the school district and the county board of  
35 education.

36 (B) If the appeal contains new or different material terms, as  
37 defined in clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), the  
38 state board shall immediately remand the petition to the governing  
39 board of the school district to which the petition was submitted  
40 for reconsideration. The governing board of the school district

1 shall grant or deny the petition within 30 days. If the governing  
2 board of the school district denies a petition after reconsideration,  
3 the petitioner may elect to resubmit the petition to the state board.

4 (C) Within 30 days of receipt of the appeal submitted to the  
5 state board, the governing board of the school district or county  
6 board of education may submit a written opposition to the state  
7 board detailing, with specific citations to the documentary record,  
8 how the governing board of the school district or the county board  
9 of education did not abuse its discretion in denying the petition.  
10 The governing board of the school district or the county board of  
11 education may submit supporting documentation or evidence from  
12 the documentary record that was considered by the governing  
13 board of the school district or the county board of education.

14 (D) The state board's Advisory Commission on Charter Schools  
15 shall hold a public hearing to review the appeal and documentary  
16 record. Based on its review, the Advisory Commission on Charter  
17 Schools shall submit a recommendation to the state board whether  
18 there is sufficient evidence to hear the appeal or to summarily deny  
19 review of the appeal based on the documentary record. If the  
20 Advisory Commission on Charter Schools does not submit a  
21 recommendation to the state board, the state board shall consider  
22 the appeal, and shall either hear the appeal or summarily deny  
23 review of the appeal based on the documentary record at a regular  
24 public meeting of the state board.

25 (E) The state board shall either hear the appeal or summarily  
26 deny review of the appeal based on the documentary record. If the  
27 state board hears the appeal, the state board may affirm the  
28 determination of the governing board of the school district or the  
29 county board of education, or both of those determinations, or may  
30 reverse only upon a determination that there was an abuse of  
31 discretion. If the denial of a charter petition is reversed by the state  
32 board, the state board shall designate, in consultation with the  
33 petitioner, either the governing board of the school district or the  
34 county board of education in which the charter school is located  
35 as the chartering authority.

36 (3) A charter school for which a charter is granted by either the  
37 county board of education or the state board based on an appeal  
38 pursuant to this subdivision shall qualify fully as a charter school  
39 for all funding and other purposes of this part.

1       (4) A charter school that receives approval of its petition from  
2 a county board of education or from the state board on appeal shall  
3 be subject to the same requirements concerning geographic location  
4 to which it would otherwise be subject if it received approval from  
5 the chartering authority to which it originally submitted its petition.  
6 A charter petition that is submitted to either a county board of  
7 education or to the state board shall meet all otherwise applicable  
8 petition requirements, including the identification of the proposed  
9 site or sites where the charter school will operate.

10     (5) Upon the approval of the petition by the county board of  
11 education, the petition or petitioners shall provide written notice  
12 of that approval, including a copy of the petition, to the governing  
13 board of the school district in which the charter school is located,  
14 the department, and the state board.

15     (6) If either the county board of education or the state board  
16 fails to act on a petition within 180 days of receipt, the decision  
17 of the governing board of the school district to deny the petition  
18 shall be subject to judicial review.

19     *(l) (1) Teachers and providers of direct services for which  
20 certification qualifications are established pursuant to Section  
21 44065 and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 44200) of Part  
22 25 of Division 3, except for Section 44270.1, in charter schools  
23 shall hold the Commission on Teacher Credentialing certificate,  
24 permit, or other document required for the teacher's certificated  
25 assignment and be an employee of the charter school. assignment.*  
26 These documents shall be maintained on file at the charter school  
27 and are subject to periodic inspection by the chartering authority.  
28 A governing body of a direct-funded charter school may use local  
29 assignment options authorized in statute and regulations for the  
30 purpose of legally assigning certificated teachers, in accordance  
31 with all of the requirements of the applicable statutes or regulations  
32 in the same manner as a governing board of a school district. A  
33 charter school shall have authority to request an emergency permit  
34 or a waiver from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for  
35 individuals in the same manner as a school district.

36     (2) By July 1, 2020, all teachers in charter schools shall obtain  
37 a certificate of clearance and satisfy the requirements for  
38 professional fitness pursuant to Sections 44339, 44340, and 44341.

39     (3) The Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall include in  
40 the bulletins it issues pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 44237

1 to provide notification to local educational agencies of any adverse  
2 actions taken against the holders of any commission documents,  
3 notice of any adverse actions taken against teachers employed by  
4 charter schools and shall make this bulletin available to all  
5 chartering authorities and charter schools in the same manner in  
6 which it is made available to local educational agencies.

7     *(4) The Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall update  
8 existing school district regulations regarding pupil personnel  
9 service credentials to include parity for charter schools.*

10    (m) A charter school may encourage parental involvement, but  
11 shall notify the parents and guardians of applicant pupils and  
12 currently enrolled pupils that parental involvement is not a  
13 requirement for acceptance to, or continued enrollment at, the  
14 charter school.

15    (n) The requirements of this section shall not be waived by the  
16 state board pursuant to Section 33050 or any other law.

17     **SEC. 29.**

18     **SEC. 21.** Section 47605.6 of the Education Code is amended  
19 to read:

20     47605.6. (a) (1) In addition to the authority provided by  
21 Section 47605.5, a county board of education may also approve a  
22 petition for the operation of a charter school that operates at one  
23 or more sites within the geographic boundaries of the county and  
24 that provides instructional services that are not generally provided  
25 by a county office of education. A county board of education may  
26 approve a countywide charter only if it finds, in addition to the  
27 other requirements of this section, that the educational services to  
28 be provided by the charter school will offer services to a pupil  
29 population that will benefit from those services and that cannot be  
30 served as well by a charter school that operates in only one school  
31 district in the county. A petition for the establishment of a  
32 countywide charter school pursuant to this subdivision may be  
33 circulated throughout the county by any one or more persons  
34 seeking to establish the charter school. The petition may be  
35 submitted to the county board of education for review after either  
36 of the following conditions is met:

37       (A) The petition is signed by a number of parents or guardians  
38 of pupils residing within the county that is equivalent to at least  
39 one-half of the number of pupils that the charter school estimates  
40 will enroll in the school for its first year of operation and each of

1 the school districts where the charter school petitioner proposes  
2 to operate a facility has received at least 30 days' notice of the  
3 petitioner's intent to operate a charter school pursuant to this  
4 section.

5 (B) The petition is signed by a number of teachers that is  
6 equivalent to at least one-half of the number of teachers that the  
7 charter school estimates will be employed at the school during its  
8 first year of operation and each of the school districts where the  
9 charter school petitioner proposes to operate a facility has received  
10 at least 30 days' notice of the petitioner's intent to operate a charter  
11 school pursuant to this section.

12 (2) An existing public school shall not be converted to a charter  
13 school in accordance with this section.

14 (3) After receiving approval of its petition, a charter school that  
15 proposes to establish operations at additional sites within the  
16 geographic boundaries of the county board of education shall notify  
17 the school districts where those sites will be located. The charter  
18 school shall also request a material revision of its charter by the  
19 county board of education that approved its charter and the county  
20 board of education shall consider whether to approve those  
21 additional locations at an open, public meeting, held no sooner  
22 than 30 days following notification of the school districts where  
23 the sites will be located. If approved, the location of the approved  
24 sites shall be a material revision of the charter school's approved  
25 charter.

26 (4) A petition shall include a prominent statement indicating  
27 that a signature on the petition means that the parent or guardian  
28 is meaningfully interested in having their child or ward attend the  
29 charter school, or in the case of a teacher's signature, means that  
30 the teacher is meaningfully interested in teaching at the charter  
31 school. The proposed charter shall be attached to the petition.

32 (b) No later than 60 days after receiving a petition, in accordance  
33 with subdivision (a), the county board of education shall hold a  
34 public hearing on the provisions of the charter, at which time the  
35 county board of education shall consider the level of support for  
36 the petition by teachers, parents or guardians, and the school  
37 districts where the charter school petitioner proposes to place  
38 school facilities. Following review of the petition and the public  
39 hearing, the county board of education shall either grant or deny  
40 the charter within 90 days of receipt of the petition. However, this

1 date may be extended by an additional 30 days if both parties agree  
2 to the extension. A petition is deemed received by the county board  
3 of education for purposes of commencing the timelines described  
4 in this subdivision when the petitioner submits a petition, in  
5 accordance with subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of  
6 subdivision (a), to the county office of education. The county board  
7 of education shall publish all staff recommendations, including  
8 the recommended findings, regarding the petition at least 15 days  
9 before the public hearing at which the county board of education  
10 will either grant or deny the charter. At the public hearing at which  
11 the county board of education will either grant or deny the charter,  
12 petitioners shall have equivalent time and procedures to present  
13 evidence and testimony to respond to the staff recommendations  
14 and findings. A county board of education may impose any  
15 additional requirements beyond those required by this section that  
16 it considers necessary for the sound operation of a countywide  
17 charter school. A county board of education may grant a charter  
18 for the operation of a charter school under this part only if it is  
19 satisfied that granting the charter is consistent with sound  
20 educational practice and that the charter school has reasonable  
21 justification for why it could not be established by petition to a  
22 school district pursuant to Section 47605. The county board of  
23 education shall deny a petition for the establishment of a charter  
24 school if it finds one or more of the following:

25 (1) The charter school presents an unsound educational program  
26 for the pupils to be enrolled in the charter school.

27 (2) The petitioners are demonstrably unlikely to successfully  
28 implement the program set forth in the petition.

29 (3) The petition does not contain the number of signatures  
30 required by subdivision (a).

31 (4) The petition does not contain an affirmation of each of the  
32 conditions described in subdivision (e).

33 (5) The petition does not contain reasonably comprehensive  
34 descriptions of all of the following:

35 (A) (i) The educational program of the charter school, designed,  
36 among other things, to identify those pupils whom the charter  
37 school is attempting to educate, what it means to be an “educated  
38 person” in the 21st century, and how learning best occurs. The  
39 goals identified in that program shall include the objective of

1 enabling pupils to become self-motivated, competent, and lifelong  
2 learners.

3       (ii) The annual goals for the charter school for all pupils and  
4 for each subgroup of pupils identified pursuant to Section 52052,  
5 to be achieved in the state priorities, as described in subdivision  
6 (d) of Section 52060, that apply for the grade levels served by the  
7 charter school, and specific annual actions to achieve those goals.  
8 A charter petition may identify additional school priorities, the  
9 goals for the school priorities, and the specific annual actions to  
10 achieve those goals.

11     (iii) If the proposed charter school will enroll high school pupils,  
12 the manner in which the charter school will inform parents  
13 regarding the transferability of courses to other public high schools.  
14 Courses offered by the charter school that are accredited by the  
15 Western Association of Schools and Colleges may be considered  
16 to be transferable to other public high schools.

17     (iv) If the proposed charter school will enroll high school pupils,  
18 information as to the manner in which the charter school will  
19 inform parents as to whether each individual course offered by the  
20 charter school meets college entrance requirements. Courses  
21 approved by the University of California or the California State  
22 University as satisfying their prerequisites for admission may be  
23 considered as meeting college entrance requirements for purposes  
24 of this clause.

25     (B) The measurable pupil outcomes identified for use by the  
26 charter school. "Pupil outcomes," for purposes of this part, means  
27 the extent to which all pupils of the charter school demonstrate  
28 that they have attained the skills, knowledge, and aptitudes  
29 specified as goals in the charter school's educational program.  
30 Pupil outcomes shall include outcomes that address increases in  
31 pupil academic achievement both schoolwide and for all pupil  
32 subgroups served by the charter school, as that term is defined in  
33 subdivision (a) of Section 52052. The pupil outcomes shall align  
34 with the state priorities, as described in subdivision (d) of Section  
35 52060, that apply for the grade levels served by the charter school.

36     (C) The method by which pupil progress in meeting those pupil  
37 outcomes is to be measured. To the extent practicable, the method  
38 for measuring pupil outcomes for state priorities shall be consistent  
39 with the way information is reported on a school accountability  
40 report card.

1       (D) The location of each charter school facility that the petitioner  
2 proposes to operate.

3       (E) The governance structure of the charter school, including,  
4 but not limited to, the process to be followed by the charter school  
5 to ensure parental involvement.

6       (F) The qualifications to be met by individuals to be employed  
7 by the charter school.

8       (G) The procedures that the charter school will follow to ensure  
9 the health and safety of pupils and staff. These procedures shall  
10 require all of the following:

11      (i) That each employee of the charter school furnish the charter  
12 school with a criminal record summary as described in Section  
13 44237.

14      (ii) The development of a school safety plan, which shall include  
15 the safety topics listed in subparagraphs (A) to (J), inclusive, of  
16 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 32282.

17      (iii) That the school safety plan be reviewed and updated by  
18 March 1 of every year by the charter school.

19      (H) The means by which the charter school will achieve a  
20 balance of racial and ethnic pupils, special education pupils, and  
21 English learner pupils, including redesignated fluent English  
22 proficient pupils as defined by the evaluation rubrics in Section  
23 52064.5, that is reflective of the general population residing within  
24 the territorial jurisdiction of the county board of education to which  
25 the charter petition is submitted. Upon renewal, for a charter school  
26 not deemed to be a local educational agency for purposes of special  
27 education pursuant to Section 47641, the chartering authority may  
28 consider the effect of school placements made by the chartering  
29 authority in providing a free and appropriate public education as  
30 required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act  
31 (Public Law 101-476), on the balance of pupils with disabilities  
32 at the charter school.

33      (I) The manner in which annual, independent financial audits  
34 shall be conducted pursuant to Section 47604.2, in accordance  
35 with regulations established by the state board, and the manner in  
36 which audit exceptions and deficiencies shall be resolved.

37      (J) The procedures by which pupils can be suspended or expelled  
38 from the charter school for disciplinary reasons or otherwise  
39 involuntarily removed from the charter school for any reason.

40     These procedures, at a minimum, shall include an explanation of

1 how the charter school will comply with federal and state  
2 constitutional procedural and substantive due process requirements  
3 that is consistent with all of the following:

4 (i) For suspensions of fewer than 10 days, provide oral or written  
5 notice of the charges against the pupil and, if the pupil denies the  
6 charges, an explanation of the evidence that supports the charges  
7 and an opportunity for the pupil to present the pupil's side of the  
8 story.

9 (ii) For suspensions of 10 days or more and all other expulsions  
10 for disciplinary reasons, both of the following:

11 (I) Provide timely, written notice of the charges against the pupil  
12 and an explanation of the pupil's basic rights.

13 (II) Provide a hearing adjudicated by a neutral officer within a  
14 reasonable number of days at which the pupil has a fair opportunity  
15 to present testimony, evidence, and witnesses and confront and  
16 cross-examine adverse witnesses, and at which the pupil has the  
17 right to bring legal counsel or an advocate.

18 (iii) Contain a clear statement that no pupil shall be involuntarily  
19 removed by the charter school for any reason unless the parent or  
20 guardian of the pupil has been provided written notice of intent to  
21 remove the pupil no less than five schooldays before the effective  
22 date of the action. The written notice shall be in the native language  
23 of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian or, if the pupil is a  
24 foster child or youth or a homeless child or youth, the pupil's  
25 educational rights holder, and shall inform the pupil, the pupil's  
26 parent or guardian, or the pupil's educational rights holder of the  
27 right to initiate the procedures specified in clause (ii) before the  
28 effective date of the action. If the pupil's parent, guardian, or  
29 educational rights holder initiates the procedures specified in clause  
30 (ii), the pupil shall remain enrolled and shall not be removed until  
31 the charter school issues a final decision. For purposes of this  
32 clause, "involuntarily removed" includes disenrolled, dismissed,  
33 transferred, or terminated, but does not include suspensions  
34 specified in clauses (i) and (ii).

35 (K) The manner by which staff members of the charter school  
36 will be covered by the State Teachers' Retirement System, the  
37 Public Employees' Retirement System, or federal social security.

38 (L) The procedures to be followed by the charter school and the  
39 county board of education to resolve disputes relating to provisions  
40 of the charter.

1       (M) Admission policy and procedures, consistent with  
2 subdivision (e).

3       (N) The public school attendance alternatives for pupils residing  
4 within the county who choose not to attend the charter school.

5       (O) The rights of an employee of the county office of education,  
6 upon leaving the employment of the county office of education,  
7 to be employed by the charter school, and any rights of return to  
8 the county office of education that an employee may have upon  
9 leaving the employment of the charter school.

10     (P) The procedures to be used if the charter school closes. The  
11 procedures shall ensure a final audit of the charter school to  
12 determine the disposition of all assets and liabilities of the charter  
13 school, including plans for disposing of any net assets and for the  
14 maintenance and transfer of public records.

15     (6) A declaration of whether or not the charter school shall be  
16 deemed the exclusive public school employer of the employees of  
17 the charter school for purposes of the Educational Employment  
18 Relations Act (Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of  
19 Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

20     (7) Any other basis that the county board of education finds  
21 justifies the denial of the petition.

22     (c) A county board of education that approves a petition for the  
23 operation of a countywide charter may, as a condition of charter  
24 approval, enter into an agreement with a third party, at the expense  
25 of the charter school, to oversee, monitor, and report to the county  
26 board of education on the operations of the charter school. The  
27 county board of education may prescribe the aspects of the charter  
28 school's operations to be monitored by the third party and may  
29 prescribe appropriate requirements regarding the reporting of  
30 information concerning the operations of the charter school to the  
31 county board of education.

32     (d) (1) Charter schools shall meet all statewide standards and  
33 conduct the pupil assessments required pursuant to Section 60605  
34 and any other statewide standards authorized in statute or pupil  
35 assessments applicable to pupils in noncharter public schools.

36     (2) Charter schools shall on a regular basis consult with their  
37 parents and teachers regarding the charter school's educational  
38 programs.

39     (e) (1) In addition to any other requirement imposed under this  
40 part, a charter school shall be nonsectarian in its programs,

1 admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations,  
2 shall not charge tuition, and shall not discriminate against any  
3 pupil on the basis of ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender  
4 identity, gender expression, or disability. Except as provided in  
5 paragraph (2), admission to a charter school shall not be determined  
6 according to the place of residence of the pupil, or of the pupil's  
7 parent or guardian, within this state.

8 (2) (A) A charter school shall admit all pupils who wish to  
9 attend the charter school.

10 (B) If the number of pupils who wish to attend the charter school  
11 exceeds the charter school's capacity, attendance, except for  
12 existing pupils of the charter school, shall be determined by a  
13 public random drawing. Preference shall be extended to pupils  
14 currently attending the charter school and pupils who reside in the  
15 county except as provided for in Section 47614.5. Preferences,  
16 including, but not limited to, siblings of pupils admitted or  
17 attending the charter school and children of the charter school's  
18 teachers, staff, and founders identified in the initial charter, may  
19 also be permitted by the chartering authority on an individual  
20 charter school basis. Priority order for any preference shall be  
21 determined in the charter petition in accordance with all of the  
22 following:

23 (i) Each type of preference shall be approved by the chartering  
24 authority at a public hearing.

25 (ii) Preferences shall be consistent with federal law, the  
26 California Constitution, and Section 200.

27 (iii) Preferences shall not result in limiting enrollment access  
28 for pupils with disabilities, academically low-achieving pupils,  
29 English learners, neglected or delinquent pupils, homeless pupils,  
30 or pupils who are economically disadvantaged, as determined by  
31 eligibility for any free or reduced-price meal program, foster youth,  
32 or pupils based on nationality, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

33 (iv) In accordance with Section 49011, preferences shall not  
34 require mandatory parental volunteer hours as a criterion for  
35 admission or continued enrollment.

36 (C) In the event of a drawing, the county board of education  
37 shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate the growth of the  
38 charter school and in no event shall take any action to impede the  
39 charter school from expanding enrollment to meet pupil demand.

1       (3) If a pupil is expelled or leaves the charter school without  
2 graduating or completing the school year for any reason, the charter  
3 school shall notify the superintendent of the school district of the  
4 pupil's last known address within 30 days and shall, upon request,  
5 provide that school district with a copy of the cumulative record  
6 of the pupil, including report cards or a transcript of grades, and  
7 health information. If the pupil is subsequently expelled or leaves  
8 the school district without graduating or completing the school  
9 year for any reason, the school district shall provide this  
10 information to the charter school within 30 days if the charter  
11 school demonstrates that the pupil had been enrolled in the charter  
12 school. This paragraph applies only to pupils subject to compulsory  
13 full-time education pursuant to Section 48200.

14     (4) (A) A charter school shall not discourage a pupil from  
15 enrolling or seeking to enroll in the charter school for any reason,  
16 including, but not limited to, academic performance of the pupil  
17 or because the pupil exhibits any of the characteristics described  
18 in clause (iii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2).

19     (B) A charter school shall not request a pupil's records or require  
20 a parent, guardian, or pupil to submit the pupil's records to the  
21 charter school before enrollment.

22     (C) A charter school shall not encourage a pupil currently  
23 attending the charter school to disenroll from the charter school  
24 or transfer to another school for any reason, including, but not  
25 limited to, academic performance of the pupil or because the pupil  
26 exhibits any of the characteristics described in clause (iii) of  
27 subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2). This subparagraph shall not  
28 apply to actions taken by a charter school pursuant to the  
29 procedures described in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (5) of  
30 subdivision (b).

31     (D) The department shall develop a notice of the requirements  
32 of this paragraph. This notice shall be posted on a charter school's  
33 internet website. A charter school shall provide a parent or  
34 guardian, or a pupil if the pupil is 18 years of age or older, a copy  
35 of this notice at all of the following times:

36       (i) When a parent, guardian, or pupil inquires about enrollment.  
37       (ii) Before conducting an enrollment lottery.  
38       (iii) Before disenrollment of a pupil.

39     (E) (i) A person who suspects that a charter school has violated  
40 this paragraph may file a complaint with the chartering authority.

1       (ii) The department shall develop a template to be used for filing  
2 complaints pursuant to clause (i).

3       (5) Notwithstanding any other law, a charter school in operation  
4 as of July 1, 2019, that operates in partnership with the California  
5 National Guard may dismiss a pupil from the charter school for  
6 failing to maintain the minimum standards of conduct required by  
7 the Military Department.

8       (f) The county board of education shall not require an employee  
9 of the county or a school district to be employed in a charter school.

10     (g) The county board of education shall not require a pupil  
11 enrolled in a county program to attend a charter school.

12     (h) The county board of education shall require that the  
13 petitioner or petitioners provide information regarding the proposed  
14 operation and potential effects of the charter school, including, but  
15 not limited to, the facilities to be used by the charter school, the  
16 manner in which administrative services of the charter school are  
17 to be provided, and potential civil liability effects, if any, upon the  
18 charter school, any school district where the charter school may  
19 operate, and upon the county board of education. The petitioner  
20 or petitioners shall also be required to provide financial statements  
21 that include a proposed first-year operational budget, including  
22 startup costs, and cashflow and financial projections for the first  
23 three years of operation. If the charter school is to be operated by,  
24 or as, a nonprofit public benefit corporation, the petitioner shall  
25 provide the names and relevant qualifications of all persons whom  
26 the petitioner nominates to serve on the governing body of the  
27 charter school.

28     (i) In reviewing petitions for the establishment of charter schools  
29 within the county, the county board of education shall give  
30 preference to petitions that demonstrate the capability to provide  
31 comprehensive learning experiences to pupils identified by the  
32 petitioner or petitioners as academically low achieving pursuant  
33 to the standards established by the department under Section 54032,  
34 as that section read before July 19, 2006.

35     (j) Upon the approval of the petition by the county board of  
36 education, the petitioner or petitioners shall provide written notice  
37 of that approval, including a copy of the petition, to the school  
38 districts within the county, the Superintendent, and the state board.

1       (k) If a county board of education denies a petition, the petitioner  
2 shall not elect to submit the petition for the establishment of the  
3 charter school to the state board.

4       (l) (1) Teachers and providers of direct services for which  
5 certification qualifications are established pursuant to Section  
6 44065 and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 44200) of Part  
7 25 of Division 3, except for Section 44270.1, in charter schools  
8 shall be required to hold the Commission on Teacher Credentialing  
9 certificate, permit, or other document required for the teacher's  
10 certificated assignment and be an employee of the charter school.  
11 assignment. These documents shall be maintained on file at the  
12 charter school and shall be subject to periodic inspection by the  
13 chartering authority. A governing body of a direct-funded charter  
14 school may use local assignment options authorized in statute and  
15 regulations for the purpose of legally assigning certificated  
16 teachers, in accordance with all of the requirements of the  
17 applicable statutes or regulations in the same manner as a governing  
18 board of a school district. A charter school shall have authority to  
19 request an emergency permit or a waiver from the Commission  
20 on Teacher Credentialing for individuals in the same manner as a  
21 school district.

22       (2) The Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall include in  
23 the bulletins it issues pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 44237  
24 to provide notification to local educational agencies of any adverse  
25 actions taken against the holders of any commission documents,  
26 notice of any adverse actions taken against teachers employed by  
27 charter schools. The Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall  
28 make this bulletin available to all chartering authorities and charter  
29 schools in the same manner in which it is made available to local  
30 educational agencies.

31       (m) A charter school may encourage parental involvement but  
32 shall notify the parents and guardians of applicant pupils and  
33 currently enrolled pupils that parental involvement is not a  
34 requirement for acceptance to, or continued enrollment at, the  
35 charter school.

36       (n) The requirements of this section shall not be waived by the  
37 state board pursuant to Section 33050 or any other law.

38       SEC. 30.

39       SEC. 22. Section 47605.8 is added to the Education Code, to  
40 read:

1        47605.8. The state board shall appoint an advisory committee  
2 on charter schools. The advisory committee shall include, but shall  
3 not necessarily be limited to, representatives from school district  
4 superintendents, charter schools, teachers, parents, members of  
5 the governing boards of school districts, county superintendents  
6 of schools, and the Superintendent.

7        **SEC. 31.**

8        *SEC. 23.* Section 47605.10 is added to the Education Code,  
9 immediately following Section 47605.9, to read:

10      47605.10. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a school district  
11 shall be limited in the size of the totality of the nonclassroom-based  
12 charter schools that it may authorize based on the following:

13      (1) A school district with an average daily attendance of fewer  
14 than 2,500 pupils shall not authorize a nonclassroom-based charter  
15 school or approve a material revision to expand an existing  
16 nonclassroom-based charter school to more than 100 percent of  
17 the average daily attendance of the school district authorizing the  
18 charter.

19      (2) A school district with an average daily attendance of 2,500  
20 pupils or more but fewer than 5,000 pupils shall not authorize a  
21 nonclassroom-based charter school or approve a material revision  
22 to expand an existing nonclassroom-based charter school to an  
23 average daily attendance of more than 2,500 pupils.

24      (3) A school district with an average daily attendance of 5,000  
25 pupils or more but fewer than 10,000 pupils shall not authorize a  
26 nonclassroom-based charter school or approve a material revision  
27 to expand an existing nonclassroom-based charter school to more  
28 than 50 percent of the average daily attendance of the school district  
29 authorizing the charter.

30      (b) For purposes of this section, the determination of the average  
31 daily attendance used shall be the second principal apportionment  
32 in the prior year.

33      (c) A nonclassroom-based charter school authorized and in  
34 operation before December 31, 2021, with an average daily  
35 attendance above the limits referenced in subdivision (a) may  
36 continue to be authorized by that school district if the charter  
37 school's average daily attendance does not exceed the average  
38 daily attendance of the charter school calculated at the second  
39 principal apportionment in the 2021–22 school year.

1       SEC. 32.

2       SEC. 24. Section 47609 is added to the Education Code, to  
3       read:

4       47609. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
5       following:

6       (1) The Charter Accountability Resource and Support Network  
7       established a successful model for building strong charter school  
8       authorizing practices in California, with small charter school  
9       authorizers in mind.

10     (2) The strength of the Charter Accountability Resource and  
11     Support Network was in the collaboration, commitment, and  
12     coordination of resources for training and support between and  
13     among the expertise of regional lead county offices of education.

14     (3) Extending the Charter Accountability Resource and Support  
15     Network model and funding will provide essential resources to  
16     continue the positive momentum gained to date and strengthen the  
17     ability of chartering authorities to exercise their statutory charter  
18     authorization and oversight responsibilities.

19     (b) (1) The Charter Authorizing Support Team program is  
20     hereby established, to be administered by the County Office Fiscal  
21     Crisis and Management Assistance Team, as an initiative to expand  
22     uniform charter school authorizing and oversight practices in the  
23     state.

24     (2) (A) The program shall develop high-quality fiscal, academic,  
25     and governance oversight and monitoring tools for uniform charter  
26     school authorizing practices. The program shall employ the  
27     proposed values and principles to be developed by the advisory  
28     board for quality charter school authorizing practices, as provided  
29     in subdivision (e), as guidance. The program shall share and update  
30     developed tools and materials, as needed, to help strengthen charter  
31     school authorizing practices, with a special focus on charter  
32     authorizers with an average daily attendance of fewer than 2,500  
33     pupils.

34     (B) Materials and trainings provided for in this section shall  
35     ensure consistent and transparent charter school authorizing  
36     processes across the state. The trainings shall be related to subjects  
37     including, but not limited to, the charter school petition review  
38     and appeal process, memorandum of understanding development,  
39     charter school oversight practices, the charter renewal process,  
40     and the charter school intervention and charter revocation process.

1       (c) Responsibilities of the County Office Fiscal Crisis and  
2 Management Assistance Team shall include all of the following:

3           (1) Acting as the fiscal agent for the program.

4           (2) (A) Collaborating with leading chartering authorities, county  
5 offices of education, and subject matter experts in the development  
6 and dissemination of high-quality charter school authorizing and  
7 oversight tools and best practices to ensure statewide consistency.

8           (B) Consulting with the state board in the development of  
9 high-quality charter school authorizing tools and best practices.

10          (3) Creating and maintaining an online database of materials  
11 and resources that can be adapted for use by chartering authorities.

12          (4) Facilitating an annual statewide conference for chartering  
13 authorities.

14          (5) Establishing and facilitating an advisory board, as provided  
15 in subdivision (e), to provide input on the development and full  
16 implementation of services provided by the program.

17          (6) Providing information, as requested, to the Legislative  
18 Analyst's Office for purposes of subdivision (f) to measure the  
19 program's continual improvement and program fidelity, and to  
20 document the program's impact.

21          (7) Providing technical assistance and support to school districts  
22 and county offices of education when they have questions on the  
23 charter school petition review and appeal process, the charter  
24 renewal process, the charter school intervention and charter  
25 revocation processes, memorandum of understanding development,  
26 and the charter oversight process by and through all of the  
27 following:

28           (A) Establish and staff a help desk to respond to inquiries from  
29 chartering authorities and facilitate the connection between need  
30 and resources.

31           (B) Establish a community listserv for chartering authorities to  
32 ask each other questions, gather information, and generate  
33 feedback.

34           (C) Identify and maintain a list of school district and county  
35 office of education personnel designated as responsible for charter  
36 school authorizing or charter oversight activity. Chartering  
37 authorities shall be invited and encouraged to attend regional  
38 meetings and trainings to build their knowledge and expertise.

39           (D) Provide professional learning on best practices for the  
40 charter school petition review and appeal process, the charter

- 1 renewal process, adherence to timelines, and memorandum of  
2 understanding development.
- 3 (E) Provide professional learning on best practices for the charter  
4 school intervention and charter revocation process.
- 5 (F) Provide professional learning on best practices for the charter  
6 oversight process, including ongoing monitoring and site reviews.
- 7 (d) In order to guide the preparation of materials and resources  
8 and provide professional learning opportunities consistent with its  
9 responsibilities, the program shall do all of the following:
- 10 (1) Seek input from chartering authorities across the state to  
11 determine the type of charter school materials, resources, training,  
12 and support needed in order to build the capacity of chartering  
13 authorities.
- 14 (2) Provide program data to assist in evaluating the effectiveness  
15 of the program in improving the quality of charter school  
16 authorizing practices.
- 17 (3) Offer outreach to chartering authorities that have not  
18 previously participated in program trainings or conferences.
- 19 (e) (1) An advisory board shall be appointed by the board of  
20 directors of the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management  
21 Assistance Team, to be composed of 12 members, including five  
22 experienced professionals from chartering authorities, two teacher  
23 representatives, two representatives from other organizations with  
24 expertise in charter school authorizing, one charter school  
25 representative, one representative of the department, and the Chief  
26 Executive Officer of the County Office Fiscal Crisis and  
27 Management Assistance Team, or their designee.
- 28 (2) The board of directors of the County Office Fiscal Crisis  
29 and Management Assistance Team shall establish bylaws for the  
30 advisory board that, at a minimum, provide for all of the following:
- 31 (A) The role and functions of the advisory board.
- 32 (B) The process and qualifications for appointment as an  
33 advisory board member. At least one of the five experienced  
34 professionals from chartering authorities required in this  
35 subdivision shall be from a chartering authority with an average  
36 daily attendance of fewer than 2,500 pupils.
- 37 (C) The terms of advisory board members.
- 38 (D) The selection of a chairperson and vice chairperson, and  
39 the establishment of subcommittees.
- 40 (E) Meetings, including the frequency of meetings.

1       (F) The rules of order.

2       (G) The process for amending bylaws.

3       (3) Notwithstanding any other law, the advisory board shall be  
4 subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9  
5 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of  
6 Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

7       (4) The advisory board shall develop values and principles for  
8 charter school authorizing and oversight that will provide guidance  
9 for preparation of materials and resources, professional learning  
10 opportunities, and conference materials. The values and principles  
11 developed by the advisory board shall include, but are not limited  
12 to, all of the following:

13       (A) That the actions and decisions of effective chartering  
14 authorities are guided by all of the following values:

15           (i) Responsibility: the duty to serve the state's pupils and the  
16 public.

17           (ii) Integrity: adherence to moral and ethical principles in all  
18 aspects of charter school authorizing and oversight.

19           (iii) Fairness: impartial and just treatment of all stakeholders.

20           (iv) Knowledge: understanding of charter school law and  
21 practice.

22       (B) In complying with the requirements of this part, chartering  
23 authorities shall consider all of the following foundational  
24 principles:

25           (i) Through charter school approval and oversight, chartering  
26 authorities serve the interests of pupils and the public.

27           (ii) Chartering authorities hold charter schools accountable for  
28 results in exchange for the substantial autonomy the law grants to  
29 charter schools.

30           (iii) Accountability for results includes maintaining high  
31 standards for performance in academics, finance, personnel  
32 management, operations, and governance.

33           (iv) Standards for performance include ensuring access and  
34 pursuing achievement for all pupils.

35       (f) On or before December 1, 2026, the Legislative Analyst's  
36 Office shall complete and submit to the Governor and the  
37 appropriate education policy and budget committees of the  
38 Legislature an evaluation of the program. The Legislative Analyst's  
39 Office shall evaluate the program's effectiveness in administering  
40 training programs, outreach, and the participation of chartering

1 authorities that have not participated in trainings and conferences  
2 during previous years, and make recommendations regarding the  
3 continuation of funding.

4 (g) This section shall be implemented only upon an  
5 appropriation in the annual Budget Act or other statute for these  
6 purposes.

7 SEC. 33.

8 SEC. 25. Section 47612 of the Education Code is amended to  
9 read:

10 47612. (a) A charter school shall be deemed to be under the  
11 exclusive control of the officers of the public schools for purposes  
12 of Section 8 of Article IX of the California Constitution, with  
13 regard to the appropriation of public moneys to be apportioned to  
14 any charter school, including, but not necessarily limited to,  
15 appropriations made for purposes of this chapter.

16 (b) The average daily attendance in a charter school may not,  
17 in any event, be generated by a pupil who is not a California  
18 resident. To remain eligible for generating charter school  
19 apportionments, a pupil over 19 years of age shall be continuously  
20 enrolled in public school and make satisfactory progress towards  
21 award of a high school diploma. The state board shall, on or before  
22 January 1, 2000, adopt regulations defining "satisfactory progress."

23 (c) A charter school shall be deemed to be a "school district"  
24 for purposes of Article 1 (commencing with Section 14000) of  
25 Chapter 1 of Part 9 of Division 1 of Title 1, Section 41301, Section  
26 41302.5, Article 10 (commencing with Section 41850) of Chapter  
27 5 of Part 24 of Division 3, Section 47638, and Sections 8 and 8.5  
28 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

29 (d) For purposes of calculating average daily attendance, no  
30 pupil shall generate more than one day of attendance in a calendar  
31 day.

32 (e) Beginning in the 2022–23 school year, ~~a school district, county office of education, or charter school charter school, including a charter school authorized by a county office of education, shall not operate a program of multitrack year-round scheduling. A school district, county office of education, or classroom-based charter school may be authorized to operate a multitrack calendar by the state board, pursuant to Section 37670.1, due to impacted facilities.~~

1       (f) Notwithstanding any other law, a *classroom-based* charter  
2 school that operates a multitrack calendar with state board approval  
3 pursuant to Section 37670.1 shall comply with all of the following:

4       (1) Calculate attendance separately for each track. The divisor  
5 in the calculation shall be the calendar days in which school was  
6 taught for pupils in each track.

7       (2) Operate no more than five tracks.

8       (3) Operate each track for a minimum of 175 days. If the charter  
9 school is a conversion school, the charter school may continue its  
10 previous schedule as long as it provides no fewer than 163 days  
11 of instruction in each track.

12      (4) For each track, provide the total number of instructional  
13 minutes, as specified in Section 47612.5.

14      (5) No track shall have less than 55 percent of its schooldays  
15 before April 15.

16      (g) Unless otherwise authorized by statute, a pupil shall not  
17 generate more than one unit of average daily attendance in a fiscal  
18 year.

19      (h) Compliance with the conditions set forth in this section shall  
20 be included in the audits conducted pursuant to Section 41020.

21      **SEC. 34.**

22      **SEC. 26.** Section 47612.5 of the Education Code is amended  
23 to read:

24      47612.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law and as a condition  
25 of apportionment, a charter school shall do all of the following:

26       (1) For each fiscal year, offer, at a minimum, the following  
27 number of minutes of instruction:

28           (A) To pupils in kindergarten, 36,000 minutes.

29           (B) To pupils in grades 1 to 3, inclusive, 50,400 minutes.

30           (C) To pupils in grades 4 to 8, inclusive, 54,000 minutes.

31           (D) To pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, 64,800 minutes.

32       (2) Maintain written contemporaneous records that document  
33 all pupil attendance and make these records available for audit and  
34 inspection.

35       (3) Certify that its pupils have participated in the state testing  
36 programs specified in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 60600)  
37 of Part 33 in the same manner as other pupils attending public  
38 schools as a condition of apportionment of state funding.

39       (4) ~~Adhere~~—*Commencing July 1, 2022, adhere* to the minimum  
40 day requirements *that apply to school districts* pursuant to Sections

1 46100, 46010, 46110, 46112, 46113, 46114, 46117, 46141, 46142,  
2 and 46307, as applicable.

3 (b) Notwithstanding any other law and except to the extent  
4 inconsistent with this section and Section 47634.2, a charter school  
5 that provides independent study shall comply with Article 5.5  
6 (commencing with Section 51745) of Chapter 5 of Part 28 and  
7 implementing regulations adopted thereunder.

8 (c) A reduction in apportionment made pursuant to subdivision  
9 (a) shall be proportional to the magnitude of the exception that  
10 causes the reduction. For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (4) of  
11 subdivision (a), for each charter school that fails to offer pupils  
12 the minimum number of minutes of instruction specified in that  
13 paragraph, the Superintendent shall withhold from the charter  
14 school's apportionment for average daily attendance of the affected  
15 pupils, by grade level, the sum of that apportionment multiplied  
16 by the percentage of the minimum number of minutes of instruction  
17 at each grade level that the charter school failed to offer.

18 (d) Nonclassroom-based instruction includes, but is not limited  
19 to, independent study, home study, work study, and distance and  
20 computer-based education. In prescribing any conditions or  
21 limitations relating to the qualifications of instructional personnel,  
22 the state board shall be guided by subdivision (l) of Section 47605.

23 (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, and as a condition of  
24 apportionment, "classroom-based instruction" in a charter school,  
25 for purposes of this part, occurs only when charter school pupils  
26 are engaged in educational activities required of those pupils and  
27 are under the immediate supervision and control of an employee  
28 of the charter school who possesses a valid certification document  
29 registered as required by law. For purposes of calculating average  
30 daily attendance for classroom-based instruction apportionments,  
31 at least 80 percent of the instructional time offered by the charter  
32 school shall be at the schoolsite, and the charter school shall require  
33 the attendance of all pupils for whom a classroom-based  
34 apportionment is claimed at the schoolsite for at least 80 percent  
35 of the minimum instructional time required to be offered pursuant  
36 to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

37 (2) For the purposes of this part, "nonclassroom instruction" or  
38 "nonclassroom-based instruction" means instruction that does not  
39 meet the requirements specified in paragraph (1). The state board  
40 may adopt regulations pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision

1   (d) specifying other conditions or limitations on what constitutes  
2   nonclassroom-based instruction, as it deems appropriate and  
3   consistent with this part.

4   (3) For purposes of this part, a schoolsite is a facility that is used  
5   principally for classroom instruction.

6   (4) Notwithstanding any other law, neither the state board nor  
7   the Superintendent may waive the requirements of paragraph (1)  
8   of subdivision (a).

9   (f) ~~A~~*Commencing July 1, 2022, a* charter school that offers  
10   nonclassroom-based instruction shall provide classroom-based  
11   instruction for those pupils for whom the charter school determines  
12   shall return to another program in the charter school for which the  
13   pupil is enrolled or a charter school operated by the entity  
14   managing the charter school, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section  
15   51747.

16   **SEC. 35.**

17   ~~SEC. 27.~~ Section 47613 of the Education Code is amended to  
18   read:

19   47613. (a) (1) For the 2021–22 fiscal year, a chartering  
20   authority may charge for the actual costs of supervisorial oversight  
21   of a charter school not to exceed 1 percent of the revenue of the  
22   charter school.

23   (2) A local educational agency that is given the responsibility  
24   for supervisorial oversight of a charter school, pursuant to  
25   paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) of Section 47605, may charge for  
26   the actual costs of supervisorial oversight, and administrative costs  
27   necessary to secure charter school funding. A charter school that  
28   is charged for costs under this subdivision shall not be charged  
29   pursuant to paragraph (1).

30   (b) (1) For the 2022–23 fiscal year a chartering authority may  
31   charge for the actual costs of supervisorial oversight of a charter  
32   school not to exceed 2 percent of the revenue of the charter school.

33   (2) A local educational agency that is given the responsibility  
34   for supervisorial oversight of a charter school, pursuant to  
35   paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) of Section 47605, may charge for  
36   the actual costs of supervisorial oversight, and administrative costs  
37   necessary to secure charter school funding. A charter school that  
38   is charged for costs under this subdivision shall not be charged  
39   pursuant to paragraph (1).

1       (c) (1) Notwithstanding other implementation timelines in this  
2 section, effective July 1, 2023, a chartering authority may charge  
3 for the actual costs of supervisorial oversight of a charter school  
4 not to exceed 3 percent of the revenue of the charter school.

5       (2) A local educational agency that is designated as the  
6 chartering authority pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of Section  
7 47605.9, or pursuant to subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of  
8 subdivision (k) of Section 47605, may charge for the actual costs  
9 of supervisorial oversight, and administrative costs necessary to  
10 perform the oversight duties listed in Section 47604.32. A charter  
11 school that is charged for costs under this subdivision shall not be  
12 charged pursuant to paragraph (1).

13      (d) A chartering authority may charge a charter school a fee not  
14 to exceed 2 percent of the revenue of the charter school if the  
15 charter school is able to obtain substantially rent-free facilities  
16 from the chartering authority.

17      (e) This section does not prevent the charter school from  
18 separately purchasing administrative or other services from the  
19 chartering authority or any other source.

20      (f) For purposes of this section, “chartering authority” means a  
21 school district, county board of education, or the state board, that  
22 granted the charter to the charter school or the governing board of  
23 a school district or county board of education that was designated  
24 as the chartering authority pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of  
25 Section 47605.9 or pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (k) of  
26 Section 47605.

27      (g) For purposes of this section, “revenue of the charter school”  
28 means the amount received in the current fiscal year from the local  
29 control funding formula calculated pursuant to Section 42238.02,  
30 as implemented by Section 42238.03.

31      (h) For purposes of this section, “costs of supervisorial  
32 oversight” exclude costs incurred pursuant to Section 47607.3.

33      **SEC. 36.**

34      **SEC. 28.** Section 47613.3 is added to the Education Code, to  
35 read:

36      47613.3. (a) A charter school shall comply with all of the  
37 following:

38      (1) For purposes of providing direct services to ~~pupils in order~~  
39 ~~to meet instructional time requirements pursuant to Sections 46100,~~  
40 ~~46110, 46112, 46113, 46114, 46117, 46141, 46142, 46307,~~ and

1    47612.5, as applicable, or for purposes of claiming apportionment,  
2    *pupils*, a charter school shall not expend public funds for a contract  
3    with a vendor, unless that vendor complies with all *both* of the  
4    following requirements:

5    (A) The materials, programs, and organizations providing  
6    services are nonsectarian.

7    (B) The funds that would be used to pay for direct services to  
8    pupils are not used to pay tuition or fees at a private school.

9    (C) Any persons employed by a vendor who are responsible for  
10   the direct services to pupils in order to meet instructional time  
11   requirements as referenced in this paragraph, shall hold the  
12   Commission on Teacher Credentialing certificate, permit, or other  
13   document required for their assignment consistent with the  
14   requirements for teachers in a charter school pursuant to  
15   subdivision (l) of Section 47605, Section 47605.4, and subdivision  
16   (f) of Section 47605.6.

17   (D) Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), direct services to pupils  
18   provided pursuant to an individualized educational program may  
19   be conducted by personnel employed by a vendor who are  
20   appropriately licensed or credentialed for their assignments.

21   (2) A charter school shall not offer any financial payments or  
22   gifts to a teacher, a pupil or prospective pupil, or to the parent or  
23   guardian of a pupil or prospective pupil for enrollment, referral,  
24   retention, participation in school meetings or activities, or  
25   participation in direct services to pupils by vendors.

26   (3) The salary and other income paid to an employee by a charter  
27   school or an entity managing a charter school, as defined by Section  
28   47604.1, shall not depend on pupil attendance or pupil course  
29   completion.

30   (4) Management services, business services, marketing, and  
31   technology vendor fees shall not be calculated as a percentage of  
32   the revenue of the charter school, as defined in Section 47613.

33   (b) The extent of the charter school's compliance with  
34   subdivision (a) shall be reviewed and reported as part of the annual,  
35   independent financial audit that a charter school is required to  
36   transmit by April 1 of each year pursuant to Section 41020.

37   (c) This section does not supersede or invalidate a contract that  
38   is in effect at the time this section becomes operative. If a contract  
39   is in effect at the time this section becomes operative, the contract  
40   shall remain in effect until the parties to the agreement negotiate

1 a successor agreement. A memorandum of understanding shall not  
2 extend a contract that is in effect at the time this section becomes  
3 operative.

4 (d) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2022.

5 SEC. 37.

6 SEC. 29. Section 47634.2 of the Education Code is amended  
7 to read:

8 47634.2. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, beginning  
9 July 1, 2022, the amount of funding to be allocated to a charter  
10 school on the basis of average daily attendance that is generated  
11 by pupils engaged in nonclassroom-based instruction, as defined  
12 by paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, including  
13 funding provided on the basis of average daily attendance pursuant  
14 to Section 42238.02, as modified by Section 42238.03, shall be  
15 adjusted by the Superintendent as follows:

16 (A) For pupils engaged in classroom-based instruction, as  
17 defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, for  
18 at least 80 percent of their attendance, no adjustment shall be made  
19 to the reported average daily attendance used for funding their  
20 nonclassroom-based attendance.

21 (B) For pupils engaged in classroom-based instruction, as  
22 defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, for  
23 between 60 percent and 79 percent of their attendance, the reported  
24 average daily attendance used for funding their nonclassroom-based  
25 attendance shall be reduced by a factor of 7.5 percent.

26 (C) For pupils engaged in classroom-based instruction, as  
27 defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, for  
28 between 40 percent and 59 percent of their attendance, the reported  
29 average daily attendance used for funding their nonclassroom-based  
30 attendance shall be reduced by a factor of 15 percent.

31 (D) For pupils engaged in classroom-based instruction, as  
32 defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, for  
33 between 20 percent and 39 percent of their attendance, the reported  
34 average daily attendance used for funding their nonclassroom-based  
35 attendance shall be reduced by a factor of 22.5 percent.

36 (E) For pupils engaged in classroom-based instruction, as  
37 defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5, for  
38 between 0 percent and 19 percent of their attendance, the reported  
39 average daily attendance used for funding their nonclassroom-based  
40 attendance shall be reduced by a factor of 30 percent.

1       (2) This section does not authorize the Superintendent to adjust  
2 the amount of funding a charter school receives on the basis of  
3 average daily attendance generated through classroom-based  
4 instruction, as defined for purposes of calculating average daily  
5 attendance for classroom-based instruction apportionments by  
6 paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47612.5.

7       (3) The determination for funding shall be on a percentage basis  
8 and the Superintendent shall implement the determination for  
9 funding by reducing the charter school's reported average daily  
10 attendance by the determination for funding pursuant to this  
11 subdivision.

12     (b) Each charter school offering nonclassroom-based instruction  
13 shall, in each report provided to the Superintendent for  
14 apportionment purposes, identify the portion of its average daily  
15 attendance that is generated through nonclassroom-based  
16 instruction, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section  
17 47612.5, based on the percentages specified pursuant to subdivision  
18 (a).

19     (c) Notwithstanding any other law, charter schools shall be  
20 subject, with regard to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 47612.5  
21 and this section, to audits conducted pursuant to Section 41020.

22     **SEC. 38.**

23     **SEC. 30.** Section 51745 of the Education Code is amended to  
24 read:

25 51745. (a) The governing board of a school district, a county  
26 office of education, or a charter school may offer independent  
27 study to meet the educational needs of pupils in accordance with  
28 the requirements of this article. Educational opportunities offered  
29 through independent study may include, but shall not be limited  
30 to, the following:

31       (1) Special assignments extending the content of regular courses  
32 of instruction.

33       (2) Individualized study in a particular area of interest or in a  
34 subject not currently available in the regular school curriculum.

35       (3) Individualized alternative education designed to teach the  
36 knowledge and skills of the core curriculum. Independent study  
37 shall not be provided as an alternative curriculum.

38       (4) Continuing and special study during travel.

39       (5) Volunteer community service activities and leadership  
40 opportunities that support and strengthen pupil achievement.

1       (b) Not more than 10 percent of the pupils participating in an  
2 opportunity school or program, or a continuation high school,  
3 calculated as specified by the department, shall be eligible for  
4 apportionment credit for independent study pursuant to this article.  
5 A pupil who is pregnant or is a parent who is the primary caregiver  
6 for one or more of their children shall not be counted within the  
7 10 percent cap.

8       (c) An individual with exceptional needs, as defined in Section  
9 56026, shall not participate in independent study, unless their  
10 individualized education program developed pursuant to Article  
11 3 (commencing with Section 56340) of Chapter 4 of Part 30  
12 specifically provides for that participation.

13      (d) A temporarily disabled pupil shall not receive individual  
14 instruction pursuant to Section 48206.3 through independent study.

15      (e) No course included among the courses required for high  
16 school graduation under Section 51225.3 or for admission to the  
17 University of California or the California State University shall  
18 be offered exclusively through independent study.

19      (f) A pupil participating in independent study shall not be  
20 assessed a fee prohibited by Section 49011.

21      (g) A pupil shall not be excluded from participating in  
22 independent study solely on the basis that the pupil does not have  
23 the materials, equipment, or internet access that are necessary to  
24 participate in independent study.

25      SEC. 39.

26      *SEC. 31.* Section 51745.6 of the Education Code is amended  
27 to read:

28      51745.6. (a) The ratio of average daily attendance for  
29 independent study pupils 18 years of age or less to school district,  
30 county office of education, or charter school full-time equivalent  
31 certificated employees responsible for independent study,  
32 calculated as specified by the department, shall comply with one  
33 of the following:

34       (1) It shall not exceed the equivalent ratio of average daily  
35 attendance to full-time equivalent certificated employees providing  
36 instruction in other educational programs operated by the school  
37 district, county office of education, or charter school unless a new  
38 higher or lower average daily attendance ratio for all other  
39 educational programs offered is negotiated in a collective  
40 bargaining agreement or a memorandum of understanding is

1 entered into that indicates an existing collective bargaining  
2 agreement contains an alternative average daily attendance ratio.

3       (2) It shall not exceed the equivalent prior year ratio of average  
4 daily attendance to full-time equivalent certificated employees for  
5 all other educational programs operated by the high school or  
6 unified school district with the largest average daily attendance of  
7 pupils in the county or the collectively bargained alternative ratio  
8 used by that high school or unified school district in the prior year,  
9 unless a new higher or lower average daily attendance ratio for all  
10 other educational programs offered is negotiated in a collective  
11 bargaining agreement or a memorandum of understanding is  
12 entered into that indicates an existing collective bargaining  
13 agreement contains an alternative average daily attendance ratio.

14 In the case of a charter school serving pupils in more than one  
15 county, the ratio shall not exceed the ratio of the high school or  
16 unified school district with the average daily attendance of pupils  
17 in a county served by the charter school. The computation of the  
18 ratios shall be performed annually by the reporting agency at the  
19 time of, and in connection with, the second principal apportionment  
20 report to the Superintendent.

21       (3) It shall be calculated by using a fixed  
22 average-daily-attendance-to-certificated-employee ratio of 25 to  
23 1, or by using a ratio of less than 25 pupils per certificated  
24 employee. A new higher or lower ratio for all other educational  
25 programs offered by a school district, county office of education,  
26 or charter school may be negotiated in a collective bargaining  
27 agreement, or a memorandum of understanding indicating that an  
28 existing collective bargaining agreement contains an alternative  
29 average daily attendance ratio. All pupils of the school district,  
30 county office of education, or charter school, regardless of age,  
31 shall be included in the applicable  
32 average-daily-attendance-to-certificated-employee ratio  
33 calculations.

34       (b) The calculations performed for purposes of this section shall  
35 not include either of the following:

36           (1) The average daily attendance generated by special education  
37 pupils enrolled in special day classes on a full-time basis, or the  
38 teachers of those classes.

39           (2) The average daily attendance or teachers in necessary small  
40 schools that are eligible to receive funding pursuant to Article 4

1 (commencing with Section 42280) of Chapter 7 of Part 24 of  
2 Division 3.

3 **SEC. 40.**

4 SEC. 32. Section 51747 of the Education Code is amended to  
5 read:

6 51747. A school district, county office of education, or charter  
7 school shall not be eligible to receive apportionments for  
8 independent study by pupils, regardless of age, unless it has  
9 adopted written policies, and has implemented those policies,  
10 pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Superintendent,  
11 that include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

12 (a) The maximum length of time, by grade level and type of  
13 program, that may elapse between the time an independent study  
14 assignment is made and the date by which the pupil must complete  
15 the assigned work.

16 (b) The level of satisfactory educational progress, pursuant to  
17 Section 51747.6, and the number of missed assignments that will  
18 be allowed before an evaluation is conducted to determine whether  
19 it is in the best interests of the pupil to remain in independent study,  
20 or whether the pupil should return to the regular school program.  
21 A written record of the findings of any evaluation made pursuant  
22 to this subdivision shall be treated as a mandatory interim pupil  
23 record. The record shall be maintained for a period of three years  
24 from the date of the evaluation and, if the pupil transfers to another  
25 California public school, the record shall be forwarded to that  
26 school.

27 (c) Minimum standards and procedures for regular  
28 communication with parents and guardians regarding a pupil's  
29 satisfactory educational progress.

30 (d) The minimum standard for the frequency, duration, and  
31 content of supervising teacher-pupil contact pursuant to Section  
32 51747.5 for the school district, county office of education, or  
33 charter school.

34 (e) Procedures for tiered reengagement strategies for all pupils  
35 who are not generating attendance for more than three schooldays  
36 or 60 percent of the instructional days in a school week, or who  
37 are in violation of the written agreement pursuant to subdivision

38 (g). These procedures shall include, but are not necessarily limited  
39 to, all of the following:

1       (1) Verification of current contact information for each enrolled  
2 pupil, including the address of the pupil's residence.

3       (2) Daily notification to parents or guardians of absences.

4       (3) A plan for outreach from the school to determine pupil needs,  
5 including connection with health and social services as necessary.

6       (f) (1) The criteria for revoking an independent study written  
7 agreement pursuant to subdivision (g), and when a pupil shall  
8 return to another program in the school district, county office of  
9 education, or charter school for which the pupil is enrolled. The  
10 criteria shall include all of the following:

11      (A) The level of satisfactory educational performance and  
12 missed assignments, as specified in subdivision (b).

13      (B) Not generating attendance, as specified in subdivision (c).

14      (C) If or when a pupil may return to independent study if their  
15 written agreement is revoked.

16      (2) For those independent study written agreements longer than  
17 20 calendar days, a pupil not generating attendance for more than  
18 12 school days or 60 percent of the instructional days in four school  
19 weeks, at a minimum, shall be in violation of the written agreement  
20 and shall return to another program in the school district, county  
21 office of education, or charter school for which the pupil is  
22 enrolled.

23      (g) Before enrolling a pupil in independent study, a school  
24 district, county office of education, or charter school shall provide  
25 the pupil and, if the pupil is less than 18 years of age, the pupil's  
26 parent or legal guardian, with a written agreement that shall be  
27 maintained on file that includes, but is not necessarily limited to,  
28 all of the following:

29      (1) A summary of the policies and procedures adopted by the  
30 governing board or body of the school district, county office of  
31 education, or charter school pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (f),  
32 inclusive, and this subdivision, as applicable.

33      (2) The manner, time, frequency, and place for submitting a  
34 pupil's assignments and for reporting the pupil's progress.

35      (3) The learning objectives and expectations for each course of  
36 study or individual course in the independent study program,  
37 including, but not limited to, a description of how satisfactory  
38 educational progress is measured, when a pupil evaluation is  
39 required to determine whether the pupil should remain in the  
40 independent study program, or when a pupil shall return to another

1 program in the school district, county office of education, or charter  
2 school for which the pupil is enrolled.

3 (4) The specific resources, including materials and personnel,  
4 that will be made available to the pupil.

5 (5) A statement of the policies adopted pursuant to subdivisions  
6 (a) to (f), inclusive, regarding the maximum length of time allowed  
7 between the assignment and the completion of a pupil's assigned  
8 work, and the number of missed assignments allowed before an  
9 evaluation of whether or not the pupil should be allowed to  
10 continue in independent study.

11 (6) The duration of the independent study written agreement,  
12 including the beginning and ending dates for the pupil's  
13 participation in independent study under the written agreement.  
14 No independent study written agreement shall be valid for any  
15 period longer than one school year or span multiple school years.

16 (7) The duration of the enrolled course or courses for those  
17 pupils with a written agreement that includes a specific course or  
18 courses.

19 (8) A statement of the number of course credits or, for the  
20 elementary grades, other measures of academic accomplishment  
21 and satisfactory educational progress appropriate to the course of  
22 study specified in the written agreement, to be earned by the pupil  
23 upon completion, consistent with the certifications adopted by the  
24 governing board or body of a school district, county office of  
25 education, or charter school pursuant to Section 51747.6.

26 (9) The inclusion of a statement in each independent study  
27 written agreement that independent study is an optional educational  
28 alternative in which no pupil may be required to participate. In the  
29 case of a pupil who is referred or assigned to any school, class, or  
30 program pursuant to Section 48915 or 48917, the written agreement  
31 also shall include the statement that instruction may be provided  
32 to the pupil through independent study only if the pupil is offered  
33 the alternative of classroom instruction.

34 (10) (A) Each written agreement shall be signed, before the  
35 commencement of independent study, by the pupil, the pupil's  
36 parent, legal guardian, or caregiver, if the pupil is less than 18  
37 years of age, the certificated employee who has been designated  
38 as having responsibility for the general supervision of independent  
39 study, and all persons who have direct responsibility for providing  
40 assistance to the pupil. For purposes of this paragraph "caregiver"

1 means a person who has met the requirements of Part 1.5  
2 (commencing with Section 6550) of Division 11 of the Family  
3 Code.

4     (B) *For purposes of this paragraph, the written agreement may*  
5 *be signed using an electronic signature that complies with state*  
6 *and federal standards, as determined by the department. An*  
7 *electronic signature may be a marking that is either computer*  
8 *generated or produced by electronic means as is intended by the*  
9 *signatory to have the same effect as a handwritten signature. The*  
10 *use of an electronic signature shall have the same force and effect*  
11 *as a handwritten signature if the requirements for electronic*  
12 *signatures and their acceptable technology, as provided in Section*  
13 *16.5 of the Government Code and Chapter 10 (commencing with*  
14 *Section 22000) of Division 7 of Title 2 of the California Code of*  
15 *Regulations, are satisfied.*

16     (B)

17     (C) Signed written agreements, supplemental agreements,  
18 assignment records, work samples, and attendance records  
19 assessing time value of work or evidence that an instructional  
20 activity occurred may be maintained as an electronic file.

21     (C)

22     (D) For purposes of this section, an electronic file includes a  
23 computer or electronic stored image of an original document,  
24 including, but not limited to, portable document format (PDF),  
25 JPEG, or other digital image file type, that may be sent via fax  
26 machine, email, or other electronic means.

27     (D)

28     (E) Either an original document or an electronic file of the  
29 original document is allowable documentation for auditing  
30 purposes.

31     (E)

32     (F) The signed written agreement constitutes permission from  
33 a pupil's parent or legal guardian, if the pupil is less than 18 years  
34 of age, for the pupil to receive instruction through independent  
35 study.

36         (1) The verified current contact information for each enrolled  
37 pupil, including the address of the pupil's residence.

38         (h) The written agreement shall be in the form of an affidavit  
39 or statement, and shall be signed under penalty of perjury.

1       SEC. 41.

2       SEC. 33. Section 51747.3 of the Education Code is amended  
3 to read:

4       51747.3. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a local educational  
5 agency, including, but not limited to, a charter school, may not  
6 claim state funding for the independent study of a pupil, whether  
7 characterized as home study or otherwise, if the local educational  
8 agency has provided any funds or other thing of value to the pupil  
9 or the pupil's parent or guardian that the local educational agency  
10 does not provide to pupils who attend regular classes or to their  
11 parents or guardians. A charter school may not claim state funding  
12 for the independent study of a pupil, whether characterized as  
13 home study or otherwise, if the charter school has provided any  
14 funds or other thing of value to the pupil or the pupil's parent or  
15 guardian that a school district could not legally provide to a  
16 similarly situated pupil of the school district, or to the pupil's  
17 parent or guardian.

18      (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section  
19 47605 or any other law, community school and independent study  
20 average daily attendance shall be claimed by school districts,  
21 county superintendents of schools, and *classroom-based* charter  
22 schools only for pupils who are residents of the county in which  
23 the apportionment claim is ~~reported~~. *reported, or who are residents*  
24 *of a county immediately adjacent to the county in which the*  
25 *apportionment claim is reported.*

26      (c) *Commencing July 1, 2022, notwithstanding subdivision (b),*  
27 *paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 47605, or any other*  
28 *law, independent study average daily attendance shall be claimed*  
29 *by nonclassroom-based charter schools only for pupils who are*  
30 *residents of the county in which the apportionment claim is*  
31 *reported.*

32      (d) *Notwithstanding subdivision (c), for a charter school*  
33 *operating a satellite facility in compliance with paragraph (5) of*  
34 *subdivision (c) of Section 47605.1, or that is otherwise exempt*  
35 *from that paragraph, independent study average daily attendance*  
36 *shall be claimed for pupils who are residents of a county*  
37 *immediately adjacent to the county in which the apportionment*  
38 *claim is reported.*

39      (e)

1       (e) The Superintendent shall not apportion funds for reported  
2 average daily attendance, through full-time independent study, of  
3 pupils who are enrolled in school pursuant to subdivision (b) of  
4 Section 48204.

5       (f)

6       (f) In conformity with Provisions 25 and 28 of Item  
7 6110–101–001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 1992, this  
8 section is applicable to average daily attendance reported for  
9 apportionment purposes beginning July 1, 1992. The provisions  
10 of this section are not subject to waiver by the state board, by the  
11 Superintendent, or under any provision of Part 26.8 (commencing  
12 with Section 47600).

13      ~~SEC. 42.~~

14      ~~SEC. 34.~~ Section 51747.5 of the Education Code is amended  
15 to read:

16      51747.5. (a) The independent study by each pupil shall be  
17 coordinated, evaluated, and, notwithstanding subdivision (a) of  
18 Section 46300, shall be under the general supervision of an  
19 employee of the school district, charter school, or county office  
20 of education who possesses a valid certification document pursuant  
21 to Section ~~44865~~ *44865, the required certificate, permit, or other*  
22 *document required by subdivision (l) of Section 47605 or*  
23 *subdivision (l) of Section 47605.6, or an emergency credential*  
24 *pursuant to Section 44300, subdivision (l) of Section 47605, or*  
25 *subdivision (l) of Section 47605.6, registered as required by law.*

26      (b) For purposes of this article, “general supervision” is defined  
27 to mean a supervising teacher’s responsibility for all of the  
28 following:

29       (1) Continuing oversight of the study design, implementation  
30 plan, allocation of resources, and evaluation of a pupil’s  
31 satisfactory educational progress for a pupil’s independent study.

32       (2) Assignment and evaluation of all work products.

33       (A) A supervising teacher shall assign pupil work products  
34 before the start of each learning period. Supervising teachers or  
35 other school personnel shall not delete pupil work products after  
36 the learning period begins.

37       (B) A supervising teacher shall require all pupil work products  
38 to be dated by the pupil and verified by the supervising teacher.

1       (C) A school district, county office of education, or charter  
2 school shall maintain a copy of all pupil work products for at least  
3 two years in order to be made available for auditing purposes.

4       (3) Determination of the time values for apportionment purposes  
5 of a pupil's work products. A supervising teacher shall maintain  
6 a record of the time value for each pupil's work products. The  
7 record shall be in the form of an affidavit or statement, and shall  
8 be signed by the supervising teacher under penalty of perjury.

9       (4) Personal determination or personal review of the  
10 determination made by another certificated teacher of the time  
11 values for apportionment purposes of a pupil's work products.

12      (c) School districts, charter schools, and county offices of  
13 education may claim apportionment credit for independent study  
14 only to the extent of the time value of pupil work products, as  
15 personally judged in each instance by a certificated teacher.

16      (d) For purposes of this section, school districts, charter schools,  
17 and county offices of education shall not be required to sign and  
18 date pupil work products when assessing the time value of pupil  
19 work products for apportionment purposes.

20      SEC. 43.

21      SEC. 35. Section 51747.6 is added to the Education Code,  
22 immediately following Section 51747.5, to read:

23      51747.6. (a) (1) The course of study, including specific  
24 courses, offered through independent study shall be annually  
25 certified by a school district, county office of education, or charter  
26 school governing board or body resolution, to be of the same rigor  
27 and educational quality as equivalent classroom-based course of  
28 study, and shall be aligned to relevant local and state content  
29 standards.

30      (2) This certification shall, at a minimum, include the duration,  
31 number of equivalent daily instructional minutes for each schoolday  
32 that a pupil is enrolled, number of equivalent total instructional  
33 minutes, and as applicable, the number of course credits for each  
34 course. This information shall be consistent with that of an  
35 equivalent classroom-based educational program.

36      (b) (1) For purposes of this article, ~~supervising~~ “*supervising*  
37 teacher-pupil contact” means a supervising teacher  
38 communicating with each pupil for instruction or to assess whether  
39 the pupil is making satisfactory educational progress. The  
40 supervising teacher-pupil contact shall be in person, or by any

1 other live visual and audio connection. No more than three school  
2 days shall pass without at least one instance of supervising  
3 teacher-pupil contact.

4 (2) For purposes of this article,—~~satisfactory~~ “*satisfactory*  
5 educational—~~progress~~ *progress*” includes, but is not limited to,  
6 applicable statewide accountability measures and the completion  
7 of assignments, examinations, assessments, or other indicators that  
8 evidence that the pupil is working on assignments, learning  
9 required concepts, and progressing toward successful completion  
10 of the course of study or individual course, as determined by the  
11 supervising teacher providing instruction.

12 (3) If satisfactory educational progress is not being made, the  
13 supervising teacher shall notify the pupil and, if the pupil is less  
14 than 18 years of age, the pupil’s parent or legal guardian, and  
15 conduct an evaluation to determine whether it is in the best interest  
16 of the pupil to remain in independent study or if the pupil should  
17 return to another program in the school district, county office of  
18 education, or charter school for which the pupil is enrolled. A  
19 written record of the findings of an evaluation made pursuant to  
20 this paragraph shall be treated as a mandatory interim pupil record.  
21 The record shall be maintained for a period of three years from  
22 the date of the evaluation and, if the pupil transfers to another  
23 California public school, the record shall be forwarded to that  
24 school.

25 (4) Written or computer-based evidence of satisfactory  
26 educational progress, as described in paragraph (2), shall be  
27 retained for each course of study, individual course, as applicable,  
28 and pupil. At a minimum, this evidence shall include a grade book  
29 or summary document that, for the course of study or for each  
30 course of the educational program, lists all assignments,  
31 examinations, and associated grades.

32 (c) A test proctor shall administer all annual summative  
33 examinations. The definition of “test proctor” is consistent with  
34 regulations adopted by the department for proctoring the California  
35 Assessment of Student Performance and Progress.

36 (d) Statewide testing results for pupils enrolled in any  
37 educational program, including specific courses, authorized  
38 pursuant to this article shall be reported and assigned to the school  
39 or charter school at which the pupil is enrolled, and to any school

1 district, charter school, or county office of education within which  
2 that school's or charter school's testing results are aggregated.

3 (e) Statewide testing results for pupils enrolled in independent  
4 study, including specific courses, pursuant to this article shall be  
5 disaggregated for purposes of comparing the testing results of  
6 those pupils to the testing results of pupils enrolled in  
7 classroom-based courses.

8 (f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2022.

9 ~~SEC. 44.~~

10 SEC. 36. Section 51748 of the Education Code is amended to  
11 read:

12 51748. School districts, charter schools, and county offices of  
13 education shall not be eligible to receive apportionment for  
14 independent study attendance by any pupil who is not otherwise  
15 identified in the written records of the district, charter school, or  
16 county board by grade level, program placement, and the school  
17 in which the pupil is enrolled.

18 ~~SEC. 45.~~

19 SEC. 37. Section 51749.5 of the Education Code is amended  
20 to read:

21 51749.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, and commencing  
22 with the 2015–16 school year, a school district, charter school, or  
23 county office of education may, for pupils enrolled in kindergarten  
24 and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, provide independent study courses  
25 pursuant to the following conditions:

26 (1) The governing board or body of a participating school  
27 district, charter school, or county office of education adopts  
28 policies, at a public meeting, that comply with the requirements  
29 of this section and any applicable regulations adopted by the state  
30 board.

31 (2) A signed learning agreement is completed and on file  
32 pursuant to Section 51749.6.

33 (3) Courses are taught under the general supervision of  
34 certificated employees who hold the appropriate subject matter  
35 credential pursuant to Section 44300 or 44865, or subdivision (l)  
36 of Section 47605, and are employed by the school district, charter  
37 school, or county office of education at which the pupil is enrolled,  
38 or by a school district, charter school, or county office of education  
39 that has a memorandum of understanding to provide the instruction

1 in coordination with the school district, charter school, or county  
2 office of education at which the pupil is enrolled.

3 (4) (A) Courses are annually certified, by school district, charter  
4 school, or county office of education governing board or body  
5 resolution, to be of the same rigor and educational quality as  
6 equivalent classroom-based courses, and shall be aligned to all  
7 relevant local and state content standards.

8 (B) This certification shall, at a minimum, include the duration,  
9 number of equivalent daily instructional minutes for each schoolday  
10 that a pupil is enrolled, number of equivalent total instructional  
11 minutes, and number of course credits for each course. This  
12 information shall be consistent with that of equivalent  
13 classroom-based courses.

14 (5) Pupils enrolled in courses authorized by this section shall  
15 meet the applicable age requirements established pursuant to  
16 Sections 46300.1, 46300.4, 47612, and 47612.1.

17 (6) Pupils enrolled in courses authorized by this section shall  
18 meet the applicable residency and enrollment requirements  
19 established pursuant to Sections 46300.2, 47612, 48204, and  
20 51747.3.

21 (7) (A) Certificated employees and each pupil shall  
22 communicate in person, by telephone, or by any other live visual  
23 or audio connection no less than twice per calendar month to assess  
24 whether each pupil is making satisfactory educational progress.

25 (B) For purposes of this section, satisfactory educational  
26 progress includes, but is not limited to, applicable statewide  
27 accountability measures and the completion of assignments,  
28 examinations, or other indicators that evidence that the pupil is  
29 working on assignments, learning required concepts, and  
30 progressing toward successful completion of the course, as  
31 determined by certificated employees providing instruction.

32 (C) If satisfactory educational progress is not being made,  
33 certificated employees providing instruction shall notify the pupil  
34 and, if the pupil is less than 18 years of age, the pupil's parent or  
35 legal guardian, and conduct an evaluation to determine whether it  
36 is in the best interest of the pupil to remain in the course or whether  
37 the pupil should be referred to an alternative program, which may  
38 include, but is not limited to, a regular school program. A written  
39 record of the findings of an evaluation made pursuant to this  
40 subdivision shall be treated as a mandatory interim pupil record.

1 The record shall be maintained for a period of three years from  
2 the date of the evaluation and, if the pupil transfers to another  
3 California public school, the record shall be forwarded to that  
4 school.

5 (D) Written or computer-based evidence of satisfactory  
6 educational progress, as defined in subparagraph (B), shall be  
7 retained for each course and pupil. At a minimum, this evidence  
8 shall include a grade book or summary document that, for each  
9 course, lists all assignments, examinations, and associated grades.

10 (8) A proctor shall administer examinations.

11 (9) (A) Statewide testing results for pupils enrolled in any  
12 course authorized pursuant to this section shall be reported and  
13 assigned to the school or charter school at which the pupil is  
14 enrolled, and to any school district, charter school, or county office  
15 of education within which that school's or charter school's testing  
16 results are aggregated.

17 (B) Statewide testing results for pupils enrolled in a course or  
18 courses pursuant to this section shall be disaggregated for purposes  
19 of comparing the testing results of those pupils to the testing results  
20 of pupils enrolled in classroom-based courses.

21 (10) A pupil shall not be required to enroll in courses authorized  
22 by this section.

23 (11) The average-daily-attendance-to-certificated-employee  
24 ratio limitations established pursuant to Section 51745.6 apply to  
25 courses authorized by this section.

26 (12) For each pupil, the combined equivalent daily instructional  
27 minutes for enrolled courses authorized by this section and enrolled  
28 courses authorized by all other laws and regulations shall meet the  
29 minimum instructional day requirements applicable to the local  
30 educational agency. Pupils enrolled in courses authorized by this  
31 section shall be offered the minimum annual total equivalent  
32 instructional minutes pursuant to Sections 46200 to 46208,  
33 inclusive, and Section 47612.5.

34 (13) Courses required for high school graduation or for  
35 admission to the University of California or California State  
36 University shall not be offered exclusively through independent  
37 study.

38 (14) A pupil participating in independent study shall not be  
39 assessed a fee prohibited by Section 49011.

1       (15) A pupil shall not be prohibited from participating in  
2 independent study solely on the basis that the pupil does not have  
3 the materials, equipment, or internet access that are necessary to  
4 participate in the independent study course.

5       (b) For purposes of computing average daily attendance for  
6 each pupil enrolled in one or more courses authorized by this  
7 section, the following computations shall apply:

8       (1) (A) For each schoolday, add the combined equivalent daily  
9 instructional minutes, as certified in paragraph (4) of subdivision  
10 (a), for courses authorized by this section in which the pupil is  
11 enrolled.

12       (B) For each schoolday, add the combined daily instructional  
13 minutes of courses authorized by all other laws and regulations in  
14 which the pupil is enrolled and for which the pupil meets applicable  
15 attendance requirements.

16       (C) For each schoolday, add the sum of subparagraphs (A) and  
17 (B).

18       (2) If subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) meets applicable  
19 minimum schoolday requirements for each schoolday, and all other  
20 requirements in this section have been met, credit each schoolday  
21 that the pupil is demonstrating satisfactory educational progress  
22 pursuant to the requirements of this section, with up to one school  
23 day of attendance.

24       (3) (A) Using credited schoolday attendance pursuant to  
25 paragraph (2), calculate average daily attendance pursuant to  
26 Section 41601 or 47612, whichever is applicable, for each pupil.

27       (B) The average daily attendance computed pursuant to this  
28 subdivision shall not result in more than one unit of average daily  
29 attendance per pupil.

30       (4) Notwithstanding any other law, average daily attendance  
31 computed for pupils enrolled in courses authorized by this section  
32 shall not be credited with average daily attendance other than what  
33 is specified in this section.

34       (5) If more than 10 percent of the total average daily attendance  
35 of a school district, charter school, or county office of education  
36 is claimed pursuant to this section, then the amount of average  
37 daily attendance for all pupils enrolled by that school district,  
38 charter school, or county office of education in courses authorized  
39 pursuant to this section that is in excess of 10 percent of the total  
40 average daily attendance for the school district, charter school, or

1 county office of education shall be reduced by either (A) the  
2 statewide average rate of absence for elementary school districts  
3 for kindergarten and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, or (B) the statewide  
4 average rate of absence for high school districts for grades 9 to  
5 12, inclusive, as applicable, as calculated by the department for  
6 the prior fiscal year, with the resultant figures and ranges rounded  
7 to the nearest 10th.

8 (c) For purposes of this section, “equivalent total instructional  
9 minutes” means the same number of minutes as required for an  
10 equivalent classroom-based course.

11 (d) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the right to  
12 collectively bargain any subject within the scope of representation  
13 pursuant to Section 3543.2 of the Government Code.

14 (e) (1) The Superintendent shall conduct an evaluation of  
15 independent study courses offered pursuant to this section and  
16 report the findings to the Legislature and the Director of Finance  
17 no later than September 1, 2019. The report shall, at a minimum,  
18 compare the academic performance of pupils in independent study  
19 with demographically similar pupils enrolled in equivalent  
20 classroom-based courses.

21 (2) The requirement for submitting a report imposed under  
22 paragraph (1) is inoperative on September 1, 2023, pursuant to  
23 Section 10231.5 of the Government Code.

24 (3) A report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be  
25 submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government  
26 Code.

27 (f) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2022, and,  
28 as of January 1, 2023, is repealed.

29 **SEC. 46.**

30 SEC. 38. Section 51749.6 of the Education Code is amended  
31 to read:

32 51749.6. (a) Before enrolling a pupil in a course authorized  
33 by Section 51749.5, each school district, charter school, or county  
34 office of education shall provide the pupil and, if the pupil is less  
35 than 18 years of age, the pupil’s parent or legal guardian, with a  
36 written learning agreement that includes all of the following:

37 (1) A summary of the policies and procedures adopted by the  
38 governing board or body of the school district, charter school, or  
39 county office of education pursuant to Section 51749.5, as  
40 applicable.

1       (2) The duration of the enrolled course or courses, the duration  
2 of the learning agreement, and the number of course credits for  
3 each enrolled course consistent with the certifications adopted by  
4 the governing board or body of the school district, charter school,  
5 or county office of education pursuant to Section 51749.5. The  
6 duration of a learning agreement shall not exceed a school year or  
7 span multiple school years.

8       (3) The learning objectives and expectations for each course,  
9 including, but not limited to, a description of how satisfactory  
10 educational progress is measured and when a pupil evaluation is  
11 required to determine whether the pupil should remain in the course  
12 or be referred to an alternative program, which may include, but  
13 is not limited to, a regular school program.

14      (4) The specific resources, including materials and personnel,  
15 that will be made available to the pupil.

16      (5) A statement that the pupil is not required to enroll in courses  
17 authorized pursuant to Section 51749.5.

18       (b) (1) The learning agreement shall be signed by the pupil and,  
19 if the pupil is less than 18 years of age, the pupil's parent or legal  
20 guardian, and all certificated employees providing instruction  
21 before instruction may commence.

22       (2) The signed learning agreement constitutes permission from  
23 a pupil's parent or legal guardian, if the pupil is less than 18 years  
24 of age, for the pupil to receive instruction through independent  
25 study.

26       (3) A physical or electronic copy of the signed learning  
27 agreement shall be retained by the school district, county office  
28 of education, or charter school for at least three years and as  
29 appropriate for auditing purposes.

30       (4) For purposes of this section, an electronic copy includes a  
31 computer or electronic stored image of an original document,  
32 including, but not limited to, portable document format, JPEG, or  
33 other digital image file type, that may be sent via fax machine,  
34 email, or other electronic means.

35       (c) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2022, and,  
36 as of January 1, 2023, is repealed.

37       **SEC. 47.**

38       **SEC. 39.** Section 20110 of the Public Contract Code is amended  
39 to read:

1        20110. This part shall apply to contracts awarded by school  
2 districts subject to Part 21 (commencing with Section 35000) of  
3 Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code and to contracts  
4 awarded by charter schools subject to Part 26.8 (commencing with  
5 Section 47600) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code.

6        **SEC. 48.**

7        *SEC. 40.* Sections ~~14 to 22, inclusive, 24, 38, 39, 40, and 42~~  
8 ~~15, 30, 31, 32, and 34~~ of this act shall become operative on July  
9 1, 2022.

10      **SEC. 49.**

11      *SEC. 41.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
12 Section 6 of Article XIIIIB of the California Constitution for certain  
13 costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district  
14 because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction,  
15 eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime  
16 or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the  
17 Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the  
18 meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIIB of the California  
19 Constitution.

20      However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that  
21 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement  
22 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made  
23 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division  
24 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

# Solano County Legislation of Interest Thursday, June 03, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SUPPORT</b>			
<a href="#"><u>AB 32</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Aguiar-Curry D</u></a>  <b>Telehealth.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, Medi-Cal services may be provided pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system. Under existing law, in-person contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required under the Medi-Cal program for services appropriately provided through telehealth. Existing law provides that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient's physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines "immediately following" for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. 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. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in specified Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, and would authorize a county eligibility worker to determine eligibility for, or recertify eligibility for, the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program remotely through virtual communication, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 98</u></a> <u>Frazier</u> D <b>Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, reflects the policy mandates and directives of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sets forth the state's commitment to its older population and other populations served by the programs administered by the California Department of Aging. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, 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. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care, the Assembly Committee on Health, and the Senate Committee on Health that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b></p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">AB 225</a></u> <u>Gray D</u> <b>Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs, under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires specified boards within the department 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. Existing 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 expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 6 months of separation from active duty under other-than-dishonorable conditions, and an applicant who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other-than-dishonorable conditions. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b></p>	Support
<u><a href="#">AB 391</a></u> <u>Villapudua D</u> <b>Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to expend in accordance with law all money which is made available for its use. Existing law, the Apiary Protection Act, provides for the regulation and management of apiaries, including regulations for bees used in the pollination of agricultural crops. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocate \$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. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b></p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">ACA 1</a></u> <u><a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a></u>  <b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b>	Assembly Local Government  4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	<p>(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.</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 17</a></u> <u><a href="#">Pan D</a></u> <b>Office of Racial Equity.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>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. 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, 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, in consultation with state agencies, departments, and public stakeholders, as appropriate, to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes a strategic plan with policy and inclusive practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism. 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 and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in, and any obstacles to, meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><a href="#">SB 281</a></b> <u>Dodd D</u>  <b>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.</b>	Assembly Health  5/20/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	Support
<b><a href="#">SB 369</a></b> <u>Pan D</u>  <b>Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.</b>	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife  5/24/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.  <i>6/17/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair</i>	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 395</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Caballero D</u></a>  <b>Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 5/3/2021</b>	Support
<b>OPPOSE</b>			
<a href="#"><b>AB 339</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Lee D</u></a>  <b>Local government: open and public meetings.</b>	Senate Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	Oppose
<b>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</b>			

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 14</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Aguiar-Curry</u></a> D  <b>Communication s: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.</b>	Senate Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed.  Ordered to the Senate.	(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state's public school system.This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils' estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department's internet website.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>AB 41</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Wood</u></a> D  <b>Broadband infrastructure deployment.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1)Existing law establishes the California Broadband Council for the purpose of promoting broadband deployment in unserved and underserved areas of the state and broadband adoption throughout the state for the benefit of all Californians. Under existing law, the duties of the council include identifying opportunities for state agencies and state broadband networks to share facilities, rights-of-way, or other resources related to broadband deployment and adoption and taking any other actions to ensure that state agencies are coordinating efforts and resources to promote broadband deployment and adoption.This bill would require the council to define and identify priority areas for broadband deployment within the state and to develop a notification system to coordinate conduit deployment between the Department of Transportation, the Public Utilities Commission, and internet service providers.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 71</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Rivas, Luz</u></a> D  <b>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.</b>	Assembly Third Reading  5/25/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #35 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any regulation, standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>AB 107</b> <u>Salas D</u> <b>Licensure: veterans and military spouses.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs (department), under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires a board within the department 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 submits an application to the board that includes a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all of the requirements for a temporary license and that the information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of the applicant's knowledge. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. Existing law authorizes a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions. This bill would expand the requirement to issue temporary licenses to practice a profession or vocation to include licenses issued by any board within the department, except as provided. The bill would require a board to issue a temporary license within 30 days of receiving the required documentation if the results of a criminal background check do not show grounds for denial. The bill would specifically direct revenues from fees for temporary licenses issued by the California Board of Accountancy to be credited to the Accountancy Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require, if necessary to implement the bill's provisions, a board to submit to the department for approval draft regulations necessary to administer these provisions by June 15, 2022. The bill would exempt from these provisions a board that has a process in place by which an out-of-state licensed applicant in good standing who 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 is able to receive expedited, temporary authorization to practice while meeting state-specific requirements for a period of at least one year or is able to receive an expedited license by endorsement with no additional requirements superseding those for a temporary license, as described above. The bill would make conforming changes. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 120</b></a> <u>Salas</u> D  <b>Gambling Control Act.</b>	Senate Governmental Organization  5/19/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.  6/8/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, Chair	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.	
<a href="#"><b>AB 226</b></a> <u>Ramos</u> D  <b>Children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including a children's crisis residential program, by the State Department of Social Services, and defines a children's crisis residential program to mean a facility licensed as a short-term residential therapeutic program and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services, or a county mental health plan, to operate a children's crisis residential mental health program to serve children experiencing mental health crises as an alternative to psychiatric hospitalization. This bill would reclassify children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define "children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility" to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting. The bill would require the department to establish regulations for the licensing of children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would require those facilities to obtain certification from the department. The bill would require the department's regulations and certifications to be consistent with applicable Medicaid regulations governing psychiatric residential treatment facilities, in order to maximize federal financial participation. The bill would include inpatient psychiatric services to individuals under 21 years of age provided in a licensed children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility as mental health services provided under the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 237</u></a> <u>Gray D</u> <b>Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.</b>	Senate L., P.E. & R.  5/27/2021-Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 3/1/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 239</u></a> <u>Villapudua D</u> <b>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</b>	Senate Governmental Organization  5/19/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.  6/8/2021 9 a.m. - Senate <i>Chamber SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, Chair</i>	<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
<a href="#"><u>AB 279</u></a> <u>Muratsuchi</u> D <b>Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19.</b>	Senate Health  5/27/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 309</u></a> <u>Gabriel</u> D <b>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</b>	Senate Rules  5/20/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.  <i>6/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE EDUCATION, LEYVA, Chair</i>	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>AB 345</b> <u>Quirk-Silva</u> D  <b>Accessory dwelling units: separate conveyance.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance to ministerially approve an application for an accessory dwelling unit, and sets forth required ordinance standards, including that the ordinance prohibit the sale or conveyance of the accessory dwelling unit separately from the primary residence. This bill would require each local agency to allow an accessory dwelling unit to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if the above-described conditions are met. The bill would impose an additional condition on a tenancy in common agreement subject to these provisions and recorded on or after December 31, 2021, to include specified information, including a delineation of all areas of the property that are for the exclusive use of a cotenant, delineation of each cotenant's responsibility for the costs of taxes, insurance, utilities, general maintenance and repair, and improvements associated with the property, and procedures for dispute resolution among cotenants before resorting to legal action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended:</b> 3/9/2021</p>	
<b>AB 389</b> <u>Grayson</u> D  <b>Ambulance services.</b>	Senate Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	<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
<a href="#"><u>AB 414</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Maienschein</u></a> D  <b>Local government: county regional justice facilities.</b>	Senate Judiciary  5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and GOV. & F.  6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 420</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Quirk-Silva</u></a> D  <b>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</b>	Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media  3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.E.S.T., & I.M.	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. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 442</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Mayes I</u></a>  <b>Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 5/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 450</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Gonzalez, Lorena D</u></a>  <b>Paramedic Board of California.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians at various levels and to issue EMT-P licenses, among other things. Existing law authorizes the authority to take disciplinary action against an EMT-P licenseholder, including to suspend or revoke a license and to assess administrative fines. Existing law creates the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund, which, upon appropriation of the Legislature, is used by the authority for its testing and licensure program, and into which specified fees are deposited.This bill would create the Paramedic Board of California to take disciplinary actions previously granted to the authority against an EMT-P licenseholder and to hear appeals regarding the authority's denial of licensure, among other things. The bill would specify the composition and appointment of the 7-member board, which would be required to select a salaried executive officer to perform duties delegated to them by the board. The bill would require the employer of a paramedic to report to the director of the authority and the board regarding the suspension or termination of a paramedic for cause, and would require the board to consider employer-imposed discipline and other criteria to determine an appropriate licensure action. The duties and activities of the board would be funded, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund. The bill would also make technical and conforming changes. <b>Last Amended: 5/3/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 455</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wicks</u></a> D  <b>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 would authorize the authority, in consultation with the department, to designate transit-only traffic lanes on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended:</b> <b>5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 473</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Chau</u></a> D  <b>California Public Records Act.</b>	Assembly Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>6/3/2021 #18 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would recodify and reorganize the provisions of the act. The bill would include provisions to govern the effect of recodification and state that the bill is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. The bill would contain related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would become operative on January 1, 2023.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 503</u></a> <u>Stone D</u>  <b>Wards: probation.</b>	Senate Public Safety  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	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.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 506</u></a> <u>Gonzalez,</u> <u>Lorena D</u>  <b>Youth service organizations: mandated reporters.</b>	Senate Public Safety  5/27/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.  6/22/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair	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 imprisonment and fine. Existing law includes an administrator or employee of 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 537</b></a> <u>Quirk D</u>  <b>Communication s: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 makes the first required submission or takes the first required step, as specified. The bill would prohibit, where a city or county requires a traffic control plan or other submission or permit related to safety or obstruction in the public right-of-way, the applicant from beginning construction before complying with that requirement, and the city or county would be prohibited from unreasonably withholding, conditioning, or delaying the approval of any submission related to this requirement. 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 existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/27/2021</b>	Concerns
<a href="#"><b>AB 591</b></a> <u>Villapudua D</u>  <b>Vessels: arrests.</b>	Senate Transportation  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.  6/15/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair	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
<a href="#"><b>AB 602</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Grayson D</u></a>  <b>Development fees: impact fee nexus study.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>(1) Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency that establishes, increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Existing law 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. The bill would also require a city, county, or special district to post a written fee schedule or a link directly to the written fee schedule on its internet website. The bill would require a city or county to request the total amount of fees and exactions associated with a project upon the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, and to post this information on its internet website, as specified. By requiring a city or county to include certain information in, and follow certain standards with regard to, its impact fee nexus studies and to include certain information on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b></p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 611</b></a> <u>Quirk-Silva</u> D <b>Safe at Home program:</b> <b>homeowners' associations.</b>	Senate Housing  5/28/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.  <i>6/17/2021 10:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, Chair</i>	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. 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, community property address, or email address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/28/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 614</b></a> <u>Aguiar-Curry</u> D <b>Wildlife habitat: birds.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1) Existing law makes it unlawful to take upland game birds without first procuring a hunting license and an upland game bird hunting validation. Under existing law, moneys derived from upland game bird hunting validations are required to be deposited in the Upland Game Bird Account in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. Existing law provides that moneys in the account are to be available, upon appropriation, to the Department of Fish and Wildlife to be used solely for the purpose of acquiring land, completing projects and implementing programs to benefit upland game bird species, and expanding public hunting opportunities and related public outreach. Existing law requires an advisory committee, as determined by the department, to review and provide comments to the department on all proposed projects funded by the Upland Game Bird Account to help ensure that specified requirements pertaining to the Upland Game Bird Account have been met. Existing law requires the department to post on its internet website budget information and a brief description for all projects funded from the Upland Game Bird Account. This bill would raise by \$10 the upland game bird hunting validation and the state duck hunting validation fees, as specified, with that \$10 to be deposited, and available upon appropriation to the department for the Nesting Bird Habitat Incentive Program, in the Nesting Bird Habitat Incentive Program Account, which the bill would create in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><b>AB 642</b></a> <u>Friedman D</u> <b>Wildfires.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1) Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Existing law requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review. This bill would require the director to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would additionally require the director classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill would require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>AB 662</b></a> <u>Rodriguez D</u> <b>Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.</b>	Assembly Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #19 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including by a peace officer, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group, as specified, no later than July 1, 2022, to examine the existing dispatch and response protocols when providing emergency medical services to an individual who may require evaluation and treatment for a mental health disorder. The bill would require the working group to develop recommendations for improvements to those dispatch and response protocols and recommend amendments to existing law, including, but not limited to, the provisions governing involuntarily taking an individual into temporary custody for a mental health evaluation and treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6 months to update the Legislature on its progress, and to submit a final report of its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended:</b> <b>4/28/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>AB 674</b> <u>Bennett</u> D  <b>Dependent children: documents.</b>	Senate Human Services  5/19/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.  <i>6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</i>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudicate 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. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

<p><b>AB 694</b></p> <p>Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection</p> <p><b>Privacy and Consumer Protection: omnibus bill.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>5/27/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.</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 prepared to begin rulemaking under the CCPA and CPRA.This bill would make nonsubstantive</p>
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<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
		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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	
<b><a href="#">AB 716</a> Bennett D</b>  <b>Court access.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts. Existing law requires the sittings of every court to be public, except as authorized. This bill would require public access to every court to include remote access by a member of the public or the media, and would define "remote access" to include an audio stream on the internet or a telephone to observe court proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from excluding the public or the media from physical access to the court, unless it is necessary to restrict or limit physical access to protect the health or safety of court employees or the public. The bill would define the term "media" and would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<b><a href="#">AB 829</a> Levine D</b>  <b>Foster children: immigration counsel.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding, to contract with qualified nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to unaccompanied, undocumented minors, as defined, who are transferred to the care and custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and who are present in this state. This bill would require a county to make its best efforts to provide an undocumented minor or nonminor dependent in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with access to immigration legal services. The bill would require a county, on or before June 1, 2022, to develop a process to track the number of undocumented minor and nonminor dependents in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and whether those documented minor and nonminor dependents have been provided access to immigration legal services. The bill would require a county, on or before January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report the deidentified data collected to the department and would require the department, on or before July 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to publish a report on its internet website containing the information submitted by the counties. The bill would require a county to report to the department, on or before June 1, 2022, its internal process for providing undocumented minors and nonminor dependents in foster care access to immigration legal services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 841</u></a> <u>Cunningham</u> R  <b>Dependant children.</b>	Senate Judiciary  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.  6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair	<p>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.</p> <p>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. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 844</u></a> <u>Grayson</u> D  <b>Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.</b>	Senate B., P. & E.D.  5/19/2021-Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and GOV. & F.  6/7/2021 10 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ROTH, Chair	<p>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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 849</u></a> <u>Reyes</u> D  <b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: liability.</b>	Senate Judiciary  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	<p>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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 865</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Quirk-Silva</u></a> D  <b>Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(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.	
<a href="#"><b>AB 873</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Ramos</u></a> D  <b>Child welfare services: Indian tribes.</b>	Senate Rules  5/20/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 977</b></a> <u>Gabriel</u> D <b>Homelessness prevention programs:</b> <b>Homeless Management Information System.</b>	Senate Rules 5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>(1) Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of the development, as provided. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated in the 2020 Budget Act or an act related to the 2020 Budget Act, including moneys received from the Coronavirus Relief Fund established by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, and provides that the above-described deferred payment loan requirement under the program does not apply to assistance provided pursuant to these provisions, as specified. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2022, that a grantee or entity operating specified state homelessness programs, including the No Place Like Home Program, as a condition of receiving state funds, to enter the collected data elements on the individuals and families it serves into its local Homeless Management Information System, unless otherwise exempted by state or federal law. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the form and substance of the required data elements. The bill would apply the data entry requirements to all new state homelessness programs that commence on or after July 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 983</b></a> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo</u> D <b>Public contracts: construction projects:</b> <b>community workforce agreements:</b> <b>battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology.</b>	Senate Governmental Organization 5/27/2021-Referred to Coms. on G.O. and GOV. & F.	<p>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. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">AB 995</a></u> <u>Gonzalez,</u> <u>Lorena D</u>  <b>Paid sick days: accrual and use.</b>	Assembly Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>6/3/2021 #23 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	(1) Existing law, with certain exceptions, entitles an employee to paid sick days for certain purposes if the employee works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment. Existing law requires the leave to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 40 hours or 5 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 200th calendar day of employment. The bill would also provide that an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee's total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the employer's authorized limitation on the employee's use of carryover sick leave to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u><a href="#">AB 1004</a></u> <u>Calderon D</u>  <b>CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.</b>	Senate Human Services  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.  <i>6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</i>	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>AB 1046</b> <u>Rubio, Blanca</u> D  <b>Nurse-Family Partnership program.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the Nurse-Family Partnership program, administered and implemented by the State Department of Public Health, for purposes of making grants to eligible participating counties for the provision of voluntary registered nurse home visiting services for expectant first-time low-income mothers, their children, and their families. This bill, to the extent that specified funding is available, would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to consult with specified stakeholders from diverse geographical regions of the state to identify mechanisms to improve the state's and counties' ability to effectively draw down Medi-Cal funding for evidence-based maternal-infant and early childhood home visiting encounters. The bill would require the agency to consider specified factors in identifying benefit authorities and scope of coverage for activities and services delivered by covered providers in fidelity with model requirements for evidence-based maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting programs. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<b>AB 1051</b> <u>Bennett</u> D  <b>Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to a foster youth or probation-involved youth placed in a community treatment facility, group home, or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1055</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Ramos D</u></a>  <b>Foster youth: tribal pupils.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1)Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for school districts, county superintendents of schools, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a local control funding formula, as specified. Existing law requires funding pursuant to the local control funding formula to include, in addition to a base grant, supplemental and concentration grant add-ons that are based on the percentage of pupils who are unduplicated pupils, which is defined to include English learners, foster youth, or pupils eligible for free or reduced-price meals, as specified, served by the local educational agency. Existing law defines a foster youth for these purposes to include a dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization who is the subject of a petition filed in the tribal court pursuant to the tribal court's jurisdiction in accordance with the tribe's law, if the child would also meet specified state law standards describing when a child may be adjudged a dependent child of a juvenile court. This bill would delete the requirement that a dependent tribal child also meet specified state law standards for purposes of the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula. The bill would add children who are subjects of voluntary placement agreements to the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1058</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia, Cristina D</u></a>  <b>Water corporations: bill payment options.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1096</b></a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz D</a>  <b>Alien: change of terms.</b>	Senate Rules  5/20/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/7/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1126</b></a> <a href="#">Bloom D</a>  <b>Commission on the State of Hate.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 publicly 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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>AB 1140</b> <u>Rivas, Robert</u> D <b>Foster care: rights.</b>	Senate Human Services 5/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.  <i>6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</i>	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.	
<b>AB 1174</b> <u>Grayson</u> D <b>Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications, approvals, and subsequent permits.</b>	Senate Rules 5/25/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1194</b></a> <u>Low D</u>  <b>Conservatorship</b> .	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1243</b></a> <u>Rubio, Blanca D</u>  <b>Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.</b>	Senate Rules  5/25/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><a href="#">AB 1255</a></b> <u>Bloom D</u>  <b>Fire prevention: fire risk reduction guidance: local assistance grants.</b>	Assembly Inactive File  6/2/2021-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Bloom.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1283</b></a> <u>Stone D</u> <b>Resource families: hearings.</b>	Senate Human Services 5/27/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and JUD.  <i>6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</i>	<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.</p> <p>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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1294</b></a> <u>Quirk D</u> <b>Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.</b>	Senate Rules 5/28/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.). In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, has as one of its purposes the provision of a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of childcare and development services that includes a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop standards for the implementation of quality childcare programs. Existing law authorizes the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, as individual pilot projects, to develop an individualized county childcare subsidy plan, as provided.</p> <p>Existing law concludes each of these pilot programs on specified dates. This bill would authorize the Counties of Alameda and Santa Clara to continue the individualized county childcare subsidy plan initially developed and approved under the pilot project described above beyond the conclusion of the pilot project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1318</u></a> <u>Stone</u> D  <b>Changes of name or gender: minors.</b>	Senate Judiciary  5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1322</u></a> <u>Rivas, Robert</u> D  <b>Land use: local measures: conflicts.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  5/19/2021-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F., JUD. and HOUSING.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1326</b></a> <u>Arambula</u> D  <b>Public social services: county liaison for higher education.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law provides for the protection, care, and assistance for the people of the state, and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all people in the state by providing appropriate aid and services to the needy and distressed. Under existing law, counties are responsible for administering the various public social services programs and related services, including, but not limited to, CalFresh and general assistance benefits. This bill would require a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county. The bill would require any disclosure or sharing of personal information under the bill to be made in compliance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would require a county human services agency to develop protocols for engagement between the staff liaison and a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county and would encourage the agency to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of those protocols. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement its provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions. By requiring counties to perform new duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1348</b></a> <u>McCarty</u> D  <b>Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy .</b>	Assembly Inactive File  6/2/2021-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member McCarty.	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1357</b></a> <u>Cervantes</u> D  <b>Perinatal services: maternal mental health.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law provides for the implementation by the State Department of Public Health of a statewide, comprehensive community-based perinatal services program and requires the department to enter into contracts, grants, or agreements with health care providers to deliver those services in a coordinated effort, as specified, in medically underserved areas or areas with demonstrated need. This bill would require the department, for purposes of that program, to develop and maintain on its internet website a referral network of community-based mental health providers and support services addressing postpartum depression, prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care, neonatal and infant care services, and support groups, to improve access to postpartum depression screening, referral, treatment, and support services in medically underserved areas and areas with demonstrated need. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1358</u></a> <u>Muratsuchi</u> D  <b>Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.</b>	Senate Desk  6/1/2021-Measure version as amended on May 24 corrected. Read third time. Passed.  Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.)	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 related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1367</u></a> <u>Low</u> D  <b>Political Reform Act of 1974: committee accounts and campaign funds.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1368</u></a> <u>Calderon</u> D  <b>Social services for persons granted asylum.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside state administrative funds, to allocate federal funds for refugee social services programs to eligible counties and, in certain circumstances, to nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires a county administering refugee social services to designate an agency that is responsible for developing and implementing a plan for the refugee social services. Existing law requires the plan to provide services to refugees that lead to their successful self-sufficiency and social integration. This bill would establish the Enhanced Services Program for Asylees to provide resettlement services for persons granted political asylum to live in the state by the United States Attorney General. The bill would authorize an agency that has been designated by a county to implement social services for refugees, as described above, to provide social services for persons granted asylum. The bill would require the program to provide culturally specific and responsive case management services, as specified, for persons newly granted asylum for up to 90 days. The bill would require the program to aim to have similar reintegration success rates for persons granted asylum as for refugees receiving social services. The bill would require an agency providing services under the program to notify the department each time a person applies for services and would require the department to provide funding to the agency for services for that person at the time the person is admitted to the program. Under the bill, the program would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for the program in the Budget Act of 2021. <b>Last Amended:</b> <b>3/18/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1401</u></a> <u>Friedman</u> D  <b>Residential and commercial development: parking requirements.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element and a conservation element. Existing law also permits variances to be granted from the parking requirements of a zoning ordinance for nonresidential development if the variance will be an incentive to the development and the variance will facilitate access to the development by patrons of public transit facilities. This bill would prohibit a local government from imposing a minimum automobile parking requirement, or enforcing a minimum automobile parking requirement, on residential, commercial, or other development if the development is located on a parcel that is within one-half mile walking distance of public transit, as defined. The bill would not preclude a local government from imposing requirements when a project provides parking voluntarily to require spaces for car share vehicles. The bill would prohibit these provisions from reducing, eliminating, or precluding the enforcement of any requirement imposed on a new multifamily or nonresidential development to provide electric vehicle parking spaces or parking spaces that are accessible to persons with disabilities, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	Sup Sperling Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1407</b></a> <u>Burke</u> D  <b>Nurses: implicit bias courses.</b>	Senate Rules  5/25/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1441</b></a> <u>Cervantes</u> D  <b>Emergency services: emergency plans: critically ill newborn infants.</b>	Senate Rules  6/2/2021-In Senate.  Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, grants the Governor certain powers to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency, including providing for approval of local emergency plans, requires the State Emergency Plan to be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and requires the governing body of each political subdivision to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof. This bill, additionally, would include critically ill newborn infants in the "access and functional needs population" for those purposes. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, at the request of a county, to assist the county, in conjunction with the hospitals in the county, in the preparation of an emergency disaster evacuation plan for critically ill newborn infants in the neonatal intensive care units in the county. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1456</b></a> <u>Medina</u> D  <b>Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.</b>	Assembly Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #32 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	(1) Existing law establishes the Cal Grant A and B Entitlement awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B awards, the Cal Grant C awards, the Cal Grant T awards, and the Middle Class Scholarship Program under the administration of the Student Aid Commission, and establishes eligibility requirements for awards under these programs for participating students attending qualifying institutions. This bill would enact the Cal Grant Reform Act, which would revise and recast the provisions establishing and governing the existing Cal Grant programs and the Middle Class Scholarship Program into a new Cal Grant Program. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt emergency regulations to implement the Cal Grant Reform Act. The new Cal Grant Program would also include a Cal Grant 2 Program and a Cal Grant 4 Program, with eligibility requirements as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1461</b></a> <u>Reyes</u> D  <b>Human services: noncitizen victims.</b>	Senate Rules  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Under existing law, noncitizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes, as defined, are eligible for certain public social services and health care services to the same extent as individuals who are admitted to the United States as refugees. Existing law requires that those services discontinue if there is a final administrative denial of a visa application, as specified. Existing law requires that benefits and services under those provisions be paid from state funds to the extent federal funding is unavailable. This bill would prohibit the discontinuance of those services due to the denial of a visa application if the individual is eligible for those services on another basis. The bill would add to the categories of eligible noncitizen victims for the services individuals who have filed a formal application with the appropriate federal agency for status or relief under the federal Violence Against Women Act, for special immigrant juvenile status, or for asylum status, as specified. By increasing duties for counties to administer and determine eligibility for public social services and health care services, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1500</b></a> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo</u> D  <b>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</b>	Assembly Rules  5/20/2021-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/11/2021</b>	

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><b>AB 1532</b></a> Committee on Business and Professions <b>Nursing.</b>	Senate Rules 5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1578</b></a> Committee on Judiciary <b>Judiciary omnibus.</b>	Senate Rules 6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	(1) Existing law, known as the Automobile Sales Finance Act, prohibits the seller or holder of a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle from accelerating the maturity of any part or all of the amount due under the contract or repossessing the vehicle in the absence of default in the performance of any of the buyer's obligations under the contract. That act establishes a right in the buyer to reinstate a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle after default, details various methods by which to cure the default, and in all cases requires reimbursing the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees incurred. A willful violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would instead establish that in order to cure a default by any method, the buyer is required to reimburse the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees actually paid by the seller or holder. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1579</b></a> Committee on Judiciary <b>Family law omnibus.</b>	Senate Judiciary 5/12/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD. 6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate <i>Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</i>	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><u>SB 4</u></b> <b>Gonzalez D</b> <b>Communication s: California Advanced Services Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunicat ions program: surcharges.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 5.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1) Existing law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, known as "GO-Biz," within the Governor's office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<b><u>SB 5</u></b> <b>Atkins D</b> <b>Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.</b>	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 16</a></u> <u><a href="#">Skinner D</a></u>  <b>Peace officers: release of records.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 3.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>(1) Existing law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Existing law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act, subject to redaction as specified. This bill would make every incident involving force that is unreasonable or excessive, and any sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using unreasonable or excessive force, subject to disclosure. The bill would require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would make the limitations on delay of disclosure inapplicable until January 1, 2023, for the described records relating to incidents that occurred before January 1, 2022. The bill would require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency, as specified. The bill would require that records relating to an incident in which an officer resigned before an investigation is completed to also be subject to release. For purposes of releasing records, the bill would prohibit assertion of the attorney-client privilege to limit the disclosure of factual information provided by the public entity to its attorney, factual information discovered by any investigation done by the public entity's attorney, or billing records related to the work done by the attorney. The bill would expand the authorization to redact records to allow redaction to preserve the anonymity of victims and whistleblowers. The bill would require records subject to disclosure to be provided at the earliest possible time and no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, except as specified. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 18</b> <u>Skinner</u> D  <b>Green electrolytic hydrogen.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<b>SB 22</b> <u>Glazer</u> D  <b>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #27 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	(1) Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Existing law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 28</b> <u>Caballero</u> D  <b>Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021.</b>	Assembly C. & C.  5/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on C. & C. and P. & C.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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	
<b>SB 50</b> <u>Limón</u> D  <b>Early learning and care.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. The act requires that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services. The 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, existing 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. This bill would also extend the time a family is to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services to 24 months, and would require the department to implement that requirement through management bulletins or similar letters of instruction on or before October 1, 2022, and until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to use the product of a child's days of enrollment for each certified child multiplied by the contract rate and applicable adjustment factors to determine reimbursement rates.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	Watch

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><b>SB 52</b></a> <u>Dodd D</u>  <b>State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.</b>	Assembly Emergency Management  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 56</b></a> <u>Durazo D</u>  <b>Medi-Cal: eligibility.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. The federal Medicaid program provisions prohibit payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, and effective July 1, 2022, extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who are 60 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status. The bill would delete provisions delaying implementation until the director makes the determination described above. The bill would require the department to seek federal approvals to obtain federal financial participation to implement these requirements, and would require that state-only funds be used for those benefits if federal financial participation is unavailable. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations and this bill would expand Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 65</b> <u>Skinner</u> D  <b>Maternal care and services.</b>	Assembly Health  5/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and HUM. S.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	
<b>SB 83</b> <u>Allen</u> D  <b>Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 98</a></u> <u><a href="#">McGuire</a></u> D  <b>Public peace: media access.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law makes every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, peace officer, or an emergency medical technician, as defined, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of the office or employment, when no other punishment is prescribed, guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also authorizes specified peace officers to close an area where a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity and to close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or other command post activated for the purpose of abating a calamity, riot, or other civil disturbance, as specified. Existing law makes any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters those areas and who remains in the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from the provisions prohibiting entry into the closed areas, as specified. This bill would, if peace officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or establish any other command post, police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged primarily in constitutionally protected activity, as described, require that a duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, as described, be allowed to enter those closed areas, with authorization from a commanding officer on scene, and would prohibit a peace officer or other law enforcement officer from intentionally assaulting, interfering with, or obstructing a duly authorized representative who is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public. The bill would also prohibit a duly authorized representative who is in a closed area from being cited for the failure to disperse, a violation of a curfew, or a violation of other, specified law. The bill would require that if a representative is detained by a peace officer or other law enforcement officer, the representative be permitted to contact a supervisory officer immediately for the purpose of challenging the detention. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 99</b> <u>Dodd</u> D  <b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</b>	Assembly U. & E.  5/28/2021-Referred to Com. on U. & E.	<p>Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources. The bill would authorize a community choice aggregator or other regional energy collaborative to apply for funding and prepare a community energy resilience plan on behalf of one or more of the local governments it serves upon request of that local government. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided. The bill would require plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. The bill would require a public utility to share information identifying critical facilities and areas most likely to experience a loss of electricity with the local government, community choice aggregator, or regional energy collaborative that is preparing a community energy resilience plan. The bill would authorize grant funding awarded to be expended to complete environmental clearance of community energy resilience projects identified in the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<b>SB 107</b> <u>Wiener</u> D  <b>CalFresh.</b>	Senate Inactive File  6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Wiener.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 2/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 109</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Dodd</u></a>  <b>Office of Emergency Services: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Office of Emergency Services under the direct control of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires, and serving as the central organizing hub for the state government's identification of emerging wildfire technologies, as provided. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 110</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Wiener</u></a>  <b>Substance use disorder services: contingency management services.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 221</a></u> <u><a href="#">Wiener</a></u> D  <b>Health care coverage: timely access to care.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly.  Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires each department to develop and adopt regulations to ensure that enrollees and insureds have access to needed health care services in a timely manner. Under existing law, a Medi-Cal managed care plan is required to comply with timely access standards developed by the department. This bill would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access requirements. The bill would additionally require a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that an enrollee or insured that is undergoing a course of treatment for an ongoing mental health or substance use disorder condition is able to get a followup appointment with a nonphysician mental health care or substance use disorder provider within 10 business days of the prior appointment. The bill would require that a referral to a specialist by another provider meet the timely access standards. If a health care service plan is operating in a service area that has a shortage of providers and the plan is not able to meet the geographic and timely access standards for providing mental health or substance use disorder services with an in-network provider, the bill would require the plan, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to arrange coverage outside the plan's contracted network. By imposing new requirements on health care service plans, the willful violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 228</b></a> <u>Leyva D</u>  <b>Public postsecondary education: support services for foster youth: Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>6/3/2021 #31 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	(1)Existing law establishes the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and the University of California as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority in that system to certain foster youth or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth's 16th birthday and to certain homeless youth and former homeless youth.This bill would extend this requirement and request for enrollment priority for certain foster youth or former foster youth to those whose dependency was established or continued by a court of competent jurisdiction, including a tribal court, on or after the youth's 13th birthday. The bill would authorize a representative of a tribe or tribal organization to verify the homeless status of an American Indian student who is a homeless youth or former homeless youth, as specified. To the extent that the bill would impose duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 234</b></a> <u>Wiener D</u>  <b>Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/20/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>6/3/2021 #23 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals.This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 246</b> <u>Leyva D</u>  <b>Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly.  Read first time. Held at Desk.	(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 Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates to be paid by the state to provider agencies for the provision of those services. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including those programs and duties described below, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. Existing law requires the reimbursement system to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios. By November 10, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the reimbursement system plan, including methodology and standards, to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The bill would require that plan to include a formula for annually adjusting reimbursement rates. By July 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the department to establish a reimbursement rate target for each contracting agency that meets specific quality standards based on specified elements, including quality adjustment factors for the age range of children proposed to be served by the contracting agency. The bill would also require all providers meeting quality standards, as specified, to be paid the quality adjustment factor, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b>	
<b>SB 274</b> <u>Wieckowski D</u>  <b>Local government meetings: agenda and documents.</b>	Assembly Local Government  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.  6/9/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</i>	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 279</b></a> <u>Pan D</u>  <b>Medi-Cal: delivery systems: services.</b>	Senate Inactive File  6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Pan.	(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. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 321</b></a> <u>Durazo D</u>  <b>Employment safety standards: household domestic services.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires employers to comply with certain standards ensuring healthy and safe working conditions, as specified. Existing law charges the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with enforcement of the act, subject to oversight by the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (chief). Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime.This bill would delete the above-described exception for household domestic service, thereby making it subject to the act. The bill would provide, however, that "employment" does not include household domestic service that is publicly funded, as specified, unless it is subject to certain regulatory provisions, nor would "employment" include family daycare homes, as specified. The bill would make coverage for household domestic service operative on January 1, 2023, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 330</b></a> <u>Durazo D</u>  <b>California Community Colleges: affordable housing.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/28/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>6/3/2021 #46 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate. This bill would additionally authorize a community college district to let to any nonprofit entity any real property, as specified. The bill would authorize the community college district to agree to a rental fee or other charge for that use if the constructed building or buildings are developed and operated as affordable housing for students or employees, as defined, of the community college district, or for both those students and employees. The bill would deem the construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work performed to carry out a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions to be public works. The bill would require a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions and parties to those leases and agreements to comply with certain labor-related requirements, including, among others, the use of a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, for the completion of construction work, and would make violations of certain of those requirements subject to civil penalties to be assessed by the Labor Commissioner and paid into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/27/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 371</b></a> <u>Caballero D</u>  <b>Health information technology.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/28/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA), which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law authorizes CHHSA to apply for federal health information technology and exchange funding. If CHHSA applies for and receives that funding through the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, existing law requires those funds to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes related to health information technology and exchange. This bill would require any federal funds CHHSA receives for health information technology and exchange to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund. The bill would authorize CHHSA to use the fund to provide grants to health care providers to implement or expand health information technology and to contract for direct data exchange technical assistance for safety net providers. The bill would require a health information organization to be connected to the California Trusted Exchange Network and to a qualified national network. The bill would also require a health care provider, health system, health care service plan, or health insurer that engages in health information exchange to comply with specified federal standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 378</a></u> <u>Gonzalez D</u>  <b>Local government:</b> <b>broadband infrastructure development project permit processing:</b> <b>microtrenching permit processing ordinance.</b>	Assembly Local Government  5/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and C. & C.  6/9/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 383</a></u> <u>Cortese D</u>  <b>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 6.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<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 where 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. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 384</a></u> <u>Cortese D</u>  <b>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</b>	Assembly Human Services  5/20/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	<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.</p> <p>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. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 427</b></a> <u>Eggman D</u>  <b>Water theft: enhanced penalties.</b>	Assembly Local Government  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.  <i>6/9/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</i>	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 450</b></a> <u>Hertzberg D</u>  <b>Fire protection: fire districts: funding: working group: report.</b>	Senate Inactive File  5/26/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Hertzberg.	Existing law creates in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Board of Fire Services, as provided. Existing law requires the board to make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending the establishment of minimum standards with respect to fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided. This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b>	

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><b>SB 455</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Leyva D</u></a>  <b>California Health Benefit Exchange.</b>	Assembly Health  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	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. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 459</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>  <b>Political Reform Act of 1974: lobbying.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, regulates the activities of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers in connection with attempts to influence legislative and administrative action by legislative and other state officials, including by requiring that lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers register and file periodic reports with the Secretary of State. This bill, beginning January 1, 2023, would require lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers to include information in the periodic reports that identifies each bill or administrative action subject to lobbying activity, and the respective position advocated for, during that period. This bill would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file a monthly report for any calendar month in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$15,000, and would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file monthly reports for 12 months following any calendar quarter in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$45,000. The bill would require certain persons to file specified reports following a calendar quarter in which that person incurs cumulative costs equal to or exceeding \$5,000 for issue lobbying advertisements, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 460</b></a> <u>Pan D</u> <b>Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.</b>	Senate Inactive File  5/26/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Pan.	Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would create the Office of the Patient Representative in the Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of nursing home residents, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the office to establish appropriate eligibility, training, certification, and continuing education requirements for patient representatives and to convene a group of stakeholders to advise the office regarding the eligibility requirements. The bill would, among other things, require the office to collect and analyze data, including the number of residents represented, the number of interdisciplinary team meetings attended, and the number of cases in which judicial review was sought and to present that data in an annual public report delivered to the Legislature and posted on the office's internet website. The bill would require patient representatives to perform various duties including reviewing the determinations that the resident lacks capacity, as defined, to make decisions and no surrogate decisionmaker is available, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 505</b></a> <u>Hertzberg D</u> <b>Wages: withholdings: written authorizations.</b>	Assembly Labor and Employment  5/20/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 528</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Jones R</u></a>  <b>Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent or ward of the court under certain circumstances. Existing law requires, when a child is placed in foster care, the case plan to include a summary of the health and education information or records, including mental health information, of the child. Existing law requires a child protective agency to, as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the initial placement of a child into foster care, provide the caregiver with the child's current health and education summary. Existing law authorizes only a juvenile court judicial officer to make orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications for a dependent child or a ward who has been removed from the physical custody of their parent. Existing law requires that court authorization for the administration of psychotropic medications to a child be based on a request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a description of the child's diagnosis and behavior, the expected results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of the medication, and requires the Judicial Council to develop appropriate forms for the implementation of these provisions. This bill would require the rules of court and forms developed by the Judicial Council for authorization to administer psychotropic drugs to include a requirement that a physician authorized to administer psychotropic medication shall provide to the child's caseworker and the foster care public health nurse specified information on the child's diagnoses and treatment, among other things, within 5 business days of the administration of psychotropic medication for the child. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>SB 532</u></a> <u>Caballero</u> D  <b>Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions.</b>	Senate Inactive File  6/2/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Caballero.	(1) Existing law requires a local educational agency, as defined, to exempt a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child who transfers between schools any time after the completion of the pupil's 2nd year of high school, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils and who is in their 3rd or 4th year of high school, from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation from high school, unless the local educational agency makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil's 4th year of high school. This bill, among other things, would require the local educational agency to inform a pupil in foster care or a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, of the pupil's right to remain in the pupil's school of origin if the local educational agency determines the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school. For a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, a pupil who is a migratory child, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils the bill would require the local educational agency to provide an option for the pupil to remain in school for a 5th year to complete the statewide course requirements in order to graduate from high school if the local educational agency determines that the pupil is reasonably able to complete these requirements, but is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements, within the pupil's 5th year of high school. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 533</u></a> <u>Stern</u> D  <b>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>SB 537</u></a> <u>Rubio</u> D  <b>Child welfare: domestic violence.</b>	Senate Inactive File  6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Rubio.	Existing law governs the provision of child welfare services, which is defined to mean public social services that are directed toward the accomplishment of specified purposes, including protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families, and restoring to their families children who have been removed. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, on or before July 1, 2022, to convene a workgroup to examine the nexus between child welfare and domestic violence and the impacts of child welfare policy on families experiencing domestic violence. The bill would require the membership of the workgroup to include interested parties and stakeholders, as specified, and would require the workgroup, among other things, to examine policies and procedures related to child welfare engagement in cases in which domestic violence is present in a child's home, review best practices and recommendations from research related to child welfare and domestic violence, and identify gaps in the child welfare system in which additional training, oversight, or policy changes may be needed to achieve improved outcomes for children and families experiencing domestic violence. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2022, and based on the findings of the workgroup, to submit a report to the Legislature containing recommendations on ways to improve outcomes for children and families referred to the child welfare system who are experiencing domestic violence. <b>Last Amended:</b> <b>5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 549</u></a> <u>Jones</u> R  <b>Social workers: essential workers.</b>	Assembly Labor and Employment  5/13/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and HUM. S.  <i>6/8/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, Chair</i>	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 556</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Dodd D</u></a>	Assembly Local Government  Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities attachments.  5/20/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and C. & C.  6/9/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair	<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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b></p>	Concerns
<a href="#"><b>SB 578</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Jones R</u></a>	Assembly Judiciary  Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.  6/8/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended: 3/5/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 584</b> <u>Jones</u> R  <b>Resource Family Approval Program.</b>	Assembly Human Services  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	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.	
<b>SB 594</b> <u>Glazer</u> D  <b>Elections: local redistricting.</b>	Assembly Elections  5/20/2021-Referred to Coms. on ELECTIONS and L. GOV.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/3/2021</b>	
<b>SB 596</b> <u>Becker</u> D  <b>Greenhouse gases: cement and concrete production.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  5/28/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b>	

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><b>SB 609</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Hurtado D</u></a> <b>CalFresh.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under existing law, households are eligible to receive CalFresh benefits to the extent permitted by federal law. Existing federal law provides that students who are enrolled in college or other institutions of higher education at least half time are not eligible for SNAP benefits unless they meet one of several specified exemptions, including participating in specified employment and training programs. This bill would require the department, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, and to the extent permitted by federal law, to include adult education and career technical education programs in the list of programs that are deemed to meet the employment and training exemption set forth in the federal regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended:</b> <b>5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 626</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Dodd D</u></a> <b>Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 629</b></a> <u>Roth D</u>  <b>Identification cards.</b>	Assembly Public Safety  5/20/2021-Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and TRANS.	(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.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 648</b></a> <u>Hurtado D</u>  <b>Care facilities.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #37 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, generally 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, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, generally provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A person who violates these acts, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under those acts, is guilty of a crime. This bill would create, to the extent the Legislature makes an appropriation for these provisions, the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program, to be administered by the department. The bill would require the department to establish guidelines for the distribution of monthly stipends to facilities that provide residential care to specific types of residents and to distribute those stipends for the pilot program. The bill would require facilities that receive a stipend to report to the department specified information, including a brief description of how the stipend was used to benefit residents. By expanding the duties of these facilities, the bill would expand an existing crime applicable to those facilities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to evaluate the program using specified criteria and to report that information to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><a href="#">SB 654</a></b> <u>Min D</u> <b>Child custody.</b>	Assembly Judiciary  5/28/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 5/17/2021</b></p>	
<b><a href="#">SB 678</a></b> <u>Rubio D</u> <b>Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  5/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HUM. S.	<p>Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and homeless youth emergency service pilot projects to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to assume additional responsibilities, including setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among unaccompanied women in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to those goals. The bill would also require the council, in order to coordinate a spectrum of funding, policy, and practice efforts related to unaccompanied women experiencing homelessness, to coordinate with certain stakeholders and, to the extent that funding is made available, provide technical assistance and program development support.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 682</b></a> <u>Rubio</u> D  <b>Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes various state departments, including the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Health Care Services, and is charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law also establishes various public health programs for purposes of promoting child and adolescent health, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, which provides for early and periodic health assessments to children in California. The bill would require California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with the departments under its purview and other specified entities, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases. The bill would require the agency to submit the plan to the Legislature and post the plan on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, and to commence implementation of the plan no later than June 30, 2023. The bill would make implementation of its provisions subject to an appropriation by the Legislature. The bill also makes related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 712</b></a> <u>Hueso</u> D  <b>Local government: California tribes: federal fee-to-trust applications to regain ancestral lands.</b>	Assembly Local Government  5/28/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 719</a></u> <u>Min D</u> <b>Surplus land: exempt surplus land: eligible military base land:</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, “surplus land” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency’s use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would deem certain land comprising of the Tustin Marine Corps Air Station to be exempt surplus land if specified requirements are met. In this regard, the bill would require at least 20% of the residential units that are permitted after January 1, 2022, to be restricted to persons and families of low or moderate income, and at least 15% of those units to be restricted to lower income households, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of exempt surplus land under these provisions to comply with certain requirements, including, adopting an initial finding of exemption and report certain information regarding the development of residential units on the property in a specified annual report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SB 724</b> <u>Allen D</u>  <b>Guardianships and conservatorships.</b>	Senate Inactive File  6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Allen.	(1)The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel to represent interests of a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity who is unable to retain legal counsel and requests the appointment of counsel to assist them in particular proceedings that include, among others, proceedings to establish a conservatorship or to remove the conservator, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. The law also requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel in these proceedings to represent the interests of a conservatee or proposed conservatee who does not plan to retain legal counsel and has not requested the court to appoint legal counsel, if the court determines that the appointment would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect the interests of the conservatee or proposed conservatee based on information contained in the court investigator's report or obtained from any other source, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. This bill would instead require the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel if the conservatee or proposed conservatee has not retained legal counsel and does not plan to retain legal counsel. The bill would generally require the court to allow representation by an attorney for whom a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity expresses a preference, even if the attorney is not on the court's list of court appointed attorneys. The bill would require the court, in an appeal or writ proceeding, to appoint counsel to advocate for the rights, interests, and stated wishes of a conservatee who is not represented by legal counsel. The bill would specify that the role of legal counsel for a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity is that of a zealous advocate, observing specified legal requirements.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<b>SB 732</b> <u>Bates R</u>  <b>Communication s: broadband.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  3/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and ED.	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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 734</a></u> <u>Hueso D</u> <b>Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 739</b></a> <u>Cortese</u> D  <b>California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project.</b>	Senate Third Reading  5/28/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  6/3/2021 #47 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	<p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services and requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2022, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project, under which a California resident who ages out of the Extended Foster Care Program at 21 years of age during the year of 2022 would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years, regardless of what age they entered the Extended Foster Care Program. The bill would define universal basic income to mean unconditional cash payments of equal amounts issued monthly to individual residents of California with the intention of ensuring the economic security of recipients. The bill would exempt the universal basic income, to the extent permissible under federal law, from being considered income for eligibility and benefit amount determination purposes for specified public social services, programs, and financial aid. The bill would require the department to work with at least one independent, research-based institution to identify existing, and establish additional, outcome measurements, and to submit a specified report relating to the pilot project to the Legislature after the conclusion of each year of the pilot program. The bill would authorize the department to accept in-kind contributions, including, but not limited to, financial mentorship services for recipients. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions by means of a departmental directive or similar instruction. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 5/27/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 740</b></a> <u>Borgeas</u> R  <b>Communication s: California Advanced Services Fund.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  4/26/2021-April 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 743</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Bradford</u></a> D  <b>Housing developments: broadband adoption: grant program.</b>	Assembly Desk  5/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly.  Read first time. Held at Desk.	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 program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a grant program to fund broadband adoption, digital literacy, and computer equipment for eligible publicly supported communities, as defined. The bill would require the commission to award grants to eligible publicly supported communities for the purpose of providing either one-time funding for computer equipment and to establish computer labs or ongoing funding for up to 3 years for broadband service and digital literacy programs. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 749</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Glazer</u></a> D  <b>Mental health program oversight: county reporting.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly.  Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law provides for various mental and behavioral health programs that are administered by the counties. 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 Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the provisions of the MHSA and review the county plans for MHSA spending. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the commission and other entities, to develop and administer instructions for the Annual Mental Health Services Act Revenue and Expenditure Report, which identifies and evaluates county mental health programs funded by the MHSA. This bill would require, to the extent the Legislature makes an appropriation for these provisions, the commission, in consultation with state and local mental health authorities, to create a comprehensive tracking program for county spending on mental and behavioral health programs and services, as specified, including funding sources, funding utilization, and outcome data at the program, service, and statewide levels. The bill would require each county to report specified data for the preceding fiscal year to the commission on or before July 31 of each year. The bill would also require the commission to report the results of the county reporting to the Governor's office and the Legislature on or before September 1 of each year, and to publish that information on its internet website in a location accessible to the public. By requiring additional reporting from the counties to the extent these provisions are implemented, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 754</b></a> <u>Hertzberg</u> D  <b>Economic development:</b> low- to moderate-income communities: <b>Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act.</b>	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 756</b></a> <u>Hueso</u> D  <b>Home weatherization for low-income customers.</b>	Assembly U. & E.  5/28/2021-Referred to Com. on U. & E.	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
<a href="#"><b>SB 768</b></a> <u>Glazer</u> D  <b>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</b>	Assembly Human Services  5/13/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	<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. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 773</b></a> <u>Roth</u> D  <b>Medi-Cal managed care: behavioral health services.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services, such as behavioral health treatment services, are provided to qualified, low-income persons by various health care delivery systems, including managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes requirements on Medi-Cal managed care plans, including standards on network adequacy, alternative access, and minimum loss ratios. This bill would, commencing with the January 1, 2022, rating period, and through December 31, 2024, require the department to make incentive payments to qualifying Medi-Cal managed care plans that meet predefined goals and metrics associated with targeted interventions, rendered by school-affiliated behavioral health providers, that increase access to preventive, early intervention, and behavioral health services for children enrolled in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at those schools. The bill would require the department to consult with certain stakeholders on the development of interventions, goals, and metrics, to determine the amount of incentive payments, and to seek any necessary federal approvals. The bill would condition the issuance of incentive payments on compliance with specified federal requirements and the availability of federal financial participation. Alternatively, if federal approval is not obtained, the bill would authorize the department to make incentive payments on a state-only funding basis, but only to the extent the department determines that federal financial participation for the Medi-Cal program is not otherwise jeopardized. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 775</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Becker</u></a> D  <b>Felony murder: resentencing.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 8.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences theory to file a petition for the court to vacate the person's sentence and resentence them when specified conditions apply, including that the complaint, information, or indictment was filed against the petitioner that allowed the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill would expand the authorization to allow a person who was convicted of murder under any theory under which malice is imputed to a person based solely on that person's participation in a crime, attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, or who was convicted of manslaughter when the prosecution was allowed to proceed on a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, to apply to have their sentence vacated and be resented if, among other things, the complaint, information, or indictment was filed to allow the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder, murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine or other theory under which malice is imputed to a person based solely on that person's participation in a crime, or attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 782</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Glazer</u></a> D  <b>Assisted outpatient treatment programs.</b>	Assembly Health  5/20/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.	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. <b>Last Amended: 5/5/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><u>SB 790</u></b> <u>Stern D</u>  <b>Wildlife connectivity mitigation credits.</b>	Assembly Desk  6/2/2021-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law vests the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) with full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would require DFW, in consultation with Caltrans, to provide compensatory mitigation credits to support modifications and planning of projects on the state highway system that improve local and regional habitat connectivity and result in fish passage, wildlife connectivity, and other environmental improvements. The bill would prohibit, in each fiscal year, DFW from providing compensatory mitigation credits for more than 10 new projects, as described above, or for more than 2 of those projects in each region. The bill would authorize Caltrans to request DFW to issue credits for actions that Caltrans takes to improve fish and wildlife connectivity in connection with a project on the state highway system in excess of any legally required mitigation. The bill would authorize Caltrans to use those credits to satisfy obligations to mitigate the impacts of projects on the state highway system on fish and wildlife in the same Caltrans district. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<b><u>SB 821</u></b>  Committee on Natural Resources and Water  <b>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.</b>	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife  5/20/2021-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.	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. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b>	

# 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:** 05/20/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis](#) ([text 5/4/2021](#))

**Introduced:** 1/28/2021

**Last Amended:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
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"><li>-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</li><li>-Added language that all members of the public shall be entitled to participate in meetings regardless of language ability</li><li>-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</li><li>-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</li><li>-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</li><li>-Removed language on requiring employment of certain amount of qualified bilingual persons</li><li>-Added language that local agencies shall have system in place for requesting and receiving interpretation services and have to publicize this information</li><li>-Added language for no reimbursement required</li></ul>
Amended 5/4/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Added language for city or county with over 250K population to provide internet or telephonic based services</li><li>-Added these provisions only stay in effect until December 31, 2021</li><li>-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</li><li>-Added specifications for legislative bodies holding open and public</li></ul>

**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:**

06/02/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:54 N:9 A:16) (P)  
 05/19/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:11 N:2 A:3) (P)  
 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

**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

Drug Policy Alliance  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
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  
Nollympics 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

## Support

### **AB 32 (Aguiar-Curry D) Telehealth.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 05/25/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis \(text 5/24/2021\)](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Last Amended:** 5/24/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
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.

#### **Text History:**

A-05/24/2021

A-04/22/2021

A-02/12/2021

I-12/07/2020

#### **Text History:**

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 5/24/21	<p><b>-Language added as part of the 2024 evaluation language; stating the department shall utilize potential federal funding or other nonstate funding</b></p> <p><b>-Language added requiring the department to provide data and information to evaluator</b></p>
4/22/21	<p><b>-Added coauthors</b></p> <p><b>-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</b></p> <p><b>-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</b></p> <p><b>-Added Medi-Cal managed care plans shall not be required to pay federally qualified health centers and rural clinics the same amount for audio only telehealth services as equivalent in-person visits on or after January 1, 2025</b></p> <p><b>-Removed December 2024 Department evaluation of telehealth in Medi-Cal; added in the date of July 2024 for this requirement</b></p> <p><b>-Removed July 2025 requirement to report findings to the Legislature; added a new date of October 31, 2024</b></p> <p><b>-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</b></p>

**-Added the department shall submit to seek federal approval on the state plan amendment of this implementation**

**Vote Events:**

06/01/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:78 N:0 A:1) (P)  
05/20/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)  
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

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.

**Oppose**

None

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:** 05/24/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis](#) ([text 4/29/2021](#))

**Introduced:** 12/9/2020

**Last Amended:** 4/29/2021

**Status:** 5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
				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:**

05/27/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:78 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/20/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

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

04/20/2021 ASM. AGING &amp; 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: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Current Analysis:** 05/25/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis \(text 5/24/2021\)](#)**Introduced:** 1/11/2021**Last Amended:** 5/24/2021**Status:** 6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**Is Urgency:** N**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
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. This bill would expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 6 months of separation from active duty under other-than-dishonorable conditions, and an applicant who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other-than-dishonorable conditions.

**Text History:**

A-05/24/2021

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>
5/24/21	-Removed language requiring temporary licenses to expire in 18 months and instead adding language of expiration after 12 months

**Vote Events:**

06/01/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:79 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/20/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:12 N:0 A:4) (P)

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 391 (Villapudua D) Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 05/25/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis](#) (text 5/24/2021)

**Introduced:** 2/2/2021

**Last Amended:** 5/24/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

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

**Summary:**

would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Food and Agriculture 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.

**Text History:**

A-05/24/2021

I-02/02/2021

**Text History:**

Text Version	Analysis

**Vote Events:**

06/01/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:79 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/20/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Organization:** Solano**Position:** Support**County Action:** 5/28/2021 Submitted Support Letter**Support**

Agricultural Council of California  
 Almond Alliance of California  
 American Pistachio Growers  
 California Association of Pest Control Advisors  
 California Association of Winegrape Growers  
 California Chamber of Commerce  
 California Citrus Mutual  
 California Cotton Growers and Ginners Associations  
 California Farm Bureau Federation  
 California Fresh Fruit Association  
 California Native Plant Society  
 California Pear Grower Association  
 California Seed Association  
 California State Beekeepers Association  
 California Strawberry Commission  
 California Walnut Commission  
 Defenders of Wildlife  
 General Mills, INC.  
 Grower-Shipper Association of Central California  
 Pollinator Partnership  
 Project Apis M.  
 Western Growers Association  
 Western Plant Health Association  
 Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

**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	Chtered
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	Chambered
	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 17 (Pan D) Office of Racial Equity.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 05/25/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses \(text 5/20/2021\)](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Last Amended:** 5/20/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.) 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	Chambered
	1st House				2nd House						

**Summary:**

Would, until January 1, 2029, establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, 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, in consultation with state agencies, departments, and public stakeholders, as appropriate, to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes a strategic plan with policy and inclusive practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism.

**Text History:**

A-05/20/2021

A-04/15/2021

A-04/05/2021

A-02/25/2021

I-12/07/2020

**Text History:**

Text Version	Analysis

**Vote Events:**

06/02/2021 SEN. Senate 3rd Reading (Y:31 N:6 A:3) (P)

05/20/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

05/03/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)  
04/13/2021 SEN. JUD. (Y:8 N:1 A:2) (P)  
03/23/2021 SEN. G.O. (Y:9 N:3 A:3) (P)

**Organization:** Solano

**Position:** Support

**County Action:** 5/28/2021 Submitted Support Letter

<b>Support</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
A New Way of Life Reentry Project Advancement Project California Alliance San Diego American Academy of Pediatrics, California District APLA Health Asian Pacific Environmental Network Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council Black Leadership Council Brotherhood Crusade CA4Health California Access Coalition California Alliance of Child and Family Services California Association of Food Banks California Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems California Black Women's Health Project California Calls California Dental Association California Health+ Advocates California Hepatitis Alliance California Latinas for Reproductive Justice California League of Conservation Voters California Nurses Association/National Nurses United California Pan-Ethnic Health Network California ReLeaf California State PTA California Teachers Association Californians for Safety and Justice Climate Action Campaign Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County Community Coalition County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California County Health Executives Association of California County of San Diego County Welfare Directors Association of California Courage California Desert AIDS Project Disability Rights California Empowering Pacific Islander Communities End Hep C SF End the Epidemics Environmental Defense Fund Friends Committee on Legislation of California Human Impact Partners L.A. Health Care Plan Latino Coalition for a Healthy California Little Manila Rising Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Los Angeles LGBT Center Mid-City Community Advocacy Network NARAL Pro-Choice California National Alliance on Mental Illness – California National Union of Healthcare Workers NextGen Policy PolicyLink Prevention Institute Public Health Advocates Rising Sun Center For Opportunity San Francisco AIDS Foundation San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District San Francisco Hep B Free – Bay Area San Francisco-Marin Food Bank SEIU State Council (co-sponsor) Southeast Asia Resource Action Center State Treasurer Fiona Ma	None

The Greenlining Institute (co-sponsor)  
 Union of Concerned Scientists  
 United Way of California  
 West Coast Children's Clinic  
 Western Center on Law and Poverty

**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:** 5/20/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
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:** Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

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

**Introduced:** 2/10/2021

**Last Amended:** 5/24/2021

**Status:** 5/24/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

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

**Calendar:**

**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:**

A-05/24/2021

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

5/18/2021 Submitted Support Letter

**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:** 05/22/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses \(text 5/3/2021\)](#)

**Introduced:** 2/11/2021

**Last Amended:** 5/3/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-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	Chapered
1st House				2nd House							

**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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Moving the imposition of the tax from the retailer as is currently in the bill to the consumer, with collection required by the retailer.</li> <li>- Specifying return and payment due dates as the last day of the month following the close of the calendar quarter.</li> <li>- Allowing CDTFA to deduct its administrative costs before distributing funds and allow for a General Fund loan for startup costs.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Moving the effective date back to July 1, 2022.</li> <li>- Creating a stand-alone fund so that tax proceeds can be deposited in one location before being allocated pursuant to the bill's formula.</li> <li>- Adding regulation authority, including emergency regulations, for CDTFA</li> </ul>
Amended 5/3/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Changed the Health Care Opportunity Program to the Health careers Opportunity Grant Program</li> <li>-Added definition to allied health from previous code</li> <li>-Added nursing programs to list of grant recipients</li> <li>-Added language to allow the foundation to enter into contracts with nonprofits</li> <li>-Removed entire section related to money collected and dispersed for the purposes related to the Research and Prevention Tobacco Tax Act of 2016 fund</li> <li>-Added language to lower percentage from 26% to 23% to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund</li> <li>-Added language to lower percentage from 15% to 13% of the moneys into the California Children and Families Trust Fund</li> <li>-Added language for Fifty-two percent of the moneys to fund the Proposition 56 Medi-Cal Physicians and Dentists Loan Repayment Act</li> <li>-Added language for twelve percent of the moneys into the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund</li> </ul>

**Vote Events:**

06/01/2021 SEN. Senate 3rd Reading (Y:29 N:8 A:3) (P)

05/20/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:5 N:1 A:1) (P)

05/17/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

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**

California Association for Health, Physical Education, None  
 Recreation and Dance  
 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

**Oppose**

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:** 05/24/2021 [Assembly Floor Analysis \(text 5/4/2021\)](#)

**Introduced:** 2/11/2021

**Last Amended:** 5/4/2021

**Status:** 5/28/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chapered
			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

A-03/18/2021

I-02/11/2021

**Text History:**

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 4/6/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Added a city, county or special district not responsible for accuracy of information received and they may include disclaimer regarding accuracy of information</li> <li>-In definition of exaction, removed "construction excise tax," and removed "special tax levied on new housing units"</li> <li>-Added clarification to nexus study language and the requirements</li> <li>-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</li> <li>-Added the city, county, or special district legislative body shall consider the evidence and may make a determination of the fee</li> <li>-Removed requirement of department on January 1, 2024 to consider incentives for grant applications to utilize template for the nexus study</li> </ul>
Amended 4/19/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-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</li> <li>-Added specification to the exaction definition, construction tax, added special tax levied on new housing units pursuant to the Mello Roos Community Facilities Act</li> <li>-Removed language to "comply with one of the following"</li> </ul>

**requirement language related to a nexus study adopted after July 1, 2022**

**-Added and removed requirements for these nexus studies adopted after the July 2022 date**

**Vote Events:**

05/27/2021 ASM. THIRD READING (Y:76 N:0 A:2) (P)  
05/20/2021 ASM. APPR. (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)  
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: 5/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Current Analysis:** 05/25/2021 [Senate Floor Analyses](#) (text 5/20/2021)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Last Amended:** 5/20/2021

**Status:** 6/2/2021-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	Chapered
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-05/20/2021

A-03/16/2021

I-12/07/2020

**Text History:**

Text Version	Analysis

**Vote Events:**

06/01/2021 SEN. Senate 3rd Reading (Y:39 N:0 A:1) (P)

05/20/2021 SEN. APPR. (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
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: 13

Total Tracking Forms: 13