



SOLANO COUNTY

Legislative Committee Meeting

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

Staff
Michelle Heppner
Nancy L. Huston
Matthew A. Davis

April 19, 2021
1:30 p.m.

VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

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AGENDA

- i. **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- ii. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- iii. **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- iv. **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
 - Biden Administration Releases FY 22 Budget Outline
 - Update on Treasury Department ARPA Guidance
 - Dept. Establishes New Office of Recovery Programs
 - Dept. Releases Guidance on Homeowners Assistance Fund
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
 - Provide an update on recent events in the California State Legislature and bills of significance to Solano County
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
 - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to add a section to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to health care 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.
[AB 98](#) (Frazier) Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution
 - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Public Utilities Code, relating to communications to facilitate the deployment of wireless broadband internet access and to bridge the digital divide by requiring that street light poles and traffic signal poles be made available for the placement of small wireless facilities under fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory fees, subject to specified requirements, consistent with a specified decision of the Federal Communications Commission.
[SB 556](#) (Dodd) Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities



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attachments

- (3) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Section 65964.1 of the Government Code, relating to communications relating to permits for deploying broadband within local jurisdictions in California.

[AB 537](#) (Quirk) Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities
[Bill Analysis](#) – Assembly Local Government Committee

viii. Future Items of Interest: *(Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner)*

- (1) AB 927 (Medina) Public postsecondary education: community colleges: statewide baccalaureate degree program

ix. Bill Tracking Report (Legislative Update)

x. Future Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, May 3, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, May 17, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 7, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 21, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.

xi. Adjourn

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 98

Introduced by Assembly Member Frazier

December 9, 2020

An act to add Article 5 (commencing with Section 9130) to Chapter 2 of Division 8.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to health care.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 98, as introduced, Frazier. Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

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.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Article 5 (commencing with Section 9130) is
2 added to Chapter 2 of Division 8.5 of the Welfare and Institutions
3 Code, to read:

4
5 Article 5. Reuse and Redistribution of Durable Medical
6 Equipment and Other Home Health Supplies Pilot Program

7
8 9130. Upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose,
9 the California Department of Aging shall establish a comprehensive
10 three-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa,
11 and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable
12 medical equipment and other home health supplies. The department
13 shall contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to
14 oversee the program. The contracting nonprofit agency shall, at a
15 minimum, use the funds provided to develop a computerized
16 system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available
17 for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of
18 equipment and supplies.

O

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 12, 2021
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 16, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 556

Introduced by Senator Dodd

February 18, 2021

An act to amend Sections 9510, 9510.5, 9511, 9511.5, 9512, 9513, 9514, and 9515 of, to amend the heading of Part 2 (commencing with Section 9510) of Division 4.8 of, and to add Section 9514.5 to, *add Division 2.6 (commencing with Section 5980)* to the Public Utilities Code, relating to communications.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 556, as amended, Dodd. ~~Street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles, and support structures:~~ *poles: small wireless facilities attachments.*

Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility to make appropriate space and capacity on and in their utility poles, as defined, and support structures available for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations. ~~Under existing law, "utility poles" include electrical poles, except those electrical poles used solely for the transmission of electricity at 50 kilovolts or higher. 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 revise the definition of a utility pole to include an electrical transmission tower, while continuing to exclude an electrical pole, but not an electrical transmission tower, used solely for the transmission of electricity at 50 kilovolts or higher. The bill would~~

~~require a local publicly owned electric utility to make available appropriate space and capacity for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations on and in their street light poles, traffic signal poles, and supporting structures. The bill would require local governments to make appropriate space and capacity on and in their street light poles, traffic signal poles, and supporting structures in a similar manner as is required for a local publicly owned electric utility.~~ *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, subject to specified requirements, consistent with a specified decision of the Federal Communications Commission. 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.* By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) *This act shall be known, and may be cited*
- 2 *as, the California Connectivity Act.*
- 3 (b) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- 4 (1) Communities across California face a multitude of barriers
- 5 to the deployment of resilient and accessible *broadband* networks.
- 6 Broadband internet access service in urban communities varies by
- 7 neighborhood, with great discrepancies in infrastructure
- 8 technology. Communities in rural areas often lack sufficient

1 broadband internet access service, as well as the backhaul
2 infrastructure, to provide broadband services.

3 (2) The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the extent to which
4 broadband access is essential for education, telehealth, remote
5 working, public safety, public health and welfare, and economic
6 resilience. The pandemic adds greater urgency to develop new
7 strategies and expand on existing successful measures to deploy
8 reliable networks. Connection to the internet at reliable speeds is
9 also crucial to California’s economic recovery from the impact of
10 COVID-19. Millions of children are attending classes remotely,
11 telehealth visits have skyrocketed, and many more Californians
12 are telecommuting from their places of residence. Additionally,
13 with unprecedented growth in unemployment caused by COVID-19
14 and the need to participate in *all aspects of society* from home, the
15 demand for reliable broadband internet access service has
16 significantly increased as millions of additional Californians need
17 access to successfully weather the pandemic and to recover.

18 (3) ~~Mobile-Wireless~~ broadband internet access is critical to
19 distance learning. Just as important, ~~mobile wireless~~ broadband
20 internet access is needed to address the digital divide. In 2017, for
21 example, 73 percent of households accessed the internet using a
22 cellular ~~phone~~: *telephone*. The Federal Communications
23 Commission reports that nearly 70 percent of teachers assign
24 homework that requires broadband access. Although California
25 has made progress closing the digital divide at schools, internet
26 access at home is still a challenge. Almost 16 percent of schoolage
27 children, about 945,000, had no internet connection at home in
28 2017 and 27 percent, about 1.7 million, did not have broadband
29 connections. Access varies significantly by family income, parental
30 education, race or ethnicity, and geography. For example, 22
31 percent of low-income households with schoolage children did
32 not have any internet connection at home and 48 percent reported
33 no broadband subscription at home.

34 (4) Over 2,000,000 Californians lack access to high-speed
35 broadband at benchmark speeds of 100 megabits per second
36 download, including 50 percent of rural housing units. More than
37 14,000,000 Californians, over one-third of the population, do not
38 subscribe to broadband at the minimum benchmark speed to
39 support distance learning and technologies that depend on upload
40 speed. Only 34 percent of adults over 60 years of age use the

1 internet, excluding older adults from access to telemedicine, social
2 services, and other support.

3 (5) The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services define
4 telehealth as “a two-way, real-time interactive communication
5 between a patient and a physician or practitioner at a distant site
6 through telecommunications equipment that includes, at a
7 minimum, audio and visual equipment.” Telemedicine encompasses
8 a growing number of applications and technologies, including
9 two-way live or streaming video, videoconferencing,
10 store-and-forward imaging along with the internet, email, ~~smart~~
11 ~~phones,~~ *smartphones*, wireless tools, and other forms of
12 ~~telecommunication.~~ *telecommunications*. These technologies
13 facilitate and leverage the latest innovations in computer, network,
14 and peripheral equipment to promote the health of patients around
15 the world. Critical to its success is reliable broadband internet
16 access.

17 (6) Telehealth technology permits health care services to be
18 delivered without in-person contact, reducing the risk of disease
19 transmission to both patients and health care workers, and frees
20 up in-person resources for COVID-19 patients. Telehealth allows
21 patients to receive health services away from settings where the
22 potential for contracting COVID-19 is high, such as hospitals,
23 health clinic waiting rooms, private practices, and other medical
24 facilities. Telehealth can also expand the reach of resources to
25 communities that have limited access to needed services.

26 (7) Due to widespread restrictions, and with fewer elective
27 procedures occurring in California and around the country to
28 reserve beds for COVID-19 patients, the telehealth share of total
29 medical claim lines, which is the individual service or procedure
30 listed on an insurance claim, increased 8,336 percent nationally
31 from April 2019, to April 2020. Similar percentage increases have
32 occurred in California.

33 (8) Millions of Californians are working from home while
34 sheltering in place. Even employers that had not previously
35 permitted remote-work arrangements have changed their policies
36 during the pandemic. The Department of General Services reports
37 that 83.9 percent of state workers are working from home. Survey
38 data indicates that nearly two-thirds of those who still had jobs
39 during the pandemic were almost exclusively working from home.
40 That compares with just 13 percent of workers who said they did

1 so even a few times a week prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2 Telework is expected to continue at rates much higher than before
3 COVID-19 even after the pandemic is over. Among those workers
4 surveyed who had previously not regularly worked from home,
5 62 percent said they were enjoying the change, and 75 percent
6 expect their employers to continue to provide flexibility in where
7 they work after the pandemic has passed. Indeed, the State of
8 California, one of California’s largest employers, has stated the
9 desire for 75 percent of the state’s workforce to remain home, at
10 least part time, for the foreseeable future. The Metropolitan
11 Transportation Commission in the San Francisco Bay Area voted
12 to adopt a strategy to have large, office-based companies require
13 people to work from home three days a week as a way to slash
14 emissions of greenhouse gases from car commutes. Critical to the
15 success of telework is reliable broadband internet access.

16 (9) The enormous increases in distance learning, telehealth, and
17 telework require a significant boost in broadband infrastructure,
18 especially near the homes where these activities take place. To
19 promote wireless broadband internet access near homes, it is in
20 the interest of the state to ensure the deployment of wireless
21 facilities on ~~utility poles, street light poles, street light poles~~ and
22 traffic signal poles. It is in the interest of the state to ensure that
23 local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments that
24 own or control ~~utility poles, traffic signal poles, traffic signal poles~~
25 or street light poles make ~~available appropriate space and capacity~~
26 ~~on and in those structures to communications service providers,~~
27 *them available to communications service providers for the*
28 *placement of small wireless facilities*, under reasonable rates, terms,
29 and conditions.

30 (10) The state has a compelling interest in ensuring that *local*
31 *publicly owned electric utilities and* local governments provide
32 access to ~~utility poles, traffic signal poles, or traffic signal poles~~
33 *and* street light poles, with nondiscriminatory fees that recover
34 reasonable actual ~~costs~~. *costs, consistent with applicable federal*
35 *regulations barring localities from denying reasonable,*
36 *nondiscriminatory access to their pole infrastructure for small*
37 *wireless facility attachments at reasonable and cost-based rates.*
38 Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that this ~~part~~ *act*
39 supersedes all conflicting local laws and this ~~part~~ *act* shall apply
40 in charter cities.

1 (11) Time is of the essence to approve small wireless facility
 2 siting applications given the immediate need for broadband internet
 3 access, as amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic.

4 (b)

5 (c) It is the intent of the Legislature to facilitate the deployment
 6 of wireless broadband internet access and to bridge the digital
 7 divide by connecting students, families, and communities with
 8 reliable internet connectivity that will remain a necessity after the
 9 COVID-19 pandemic has abated.

10 *SEC. 2. Division 2.6 (commencing with Section 5980) is added*
 11 *to the Public Utilities Code, to read:*

12

13 *DIVISION 2.6. CALIFORNIA CONNECTIVITY ACT*

14

15 *5980. For purposes of this division, the following terms have*
 16 *the following meanings:*

17 (a) *“Annual costs of ownership” means the annual capital costs*
 18 *and annual operating costs of a street light pole or traffic signal*
 19 *pole, which shall be the average costs of all similar street light*
 20 *poles and traffic signal poles owned or controlled by the local*
 21 *government or publicly owned electric utility. The basis for the*
 22 *computation of annual capital costs shall be historical capital*
 23 *costs less depreciation. The accounting upon which the historical*
 24 *capital costs are determined shall include a credit for all*
 25 *reimbursed capital costs. Depreciation shall be based upon the*
 26 *average service life of the street light pole or traffic signal pole.*
 27 *Annual cost of ownership does not include costs for any property*
 28 *not necessary for use by the small wireless facility.*

29 (b) *“Communications service provider” means a cable television*
 30 *corporation, video service provider, or telephone corporation.*

31 (c) *“Governing body” means the governing body of a local*
 32 *government or local publicly owned electric utility, including,*
 33 *where applicable, a board appointed by a city council.*

34 (d) *“Local government” means a city, including a charter city,*
 35 *county, or city and county.*

36 (e) *“Small wireless facility” has the same definition as defined*
 37 *in subsection (l) of Section 1.6002 of Title 47 of the Code of*
 38 *Federal Regulations.*

39 (f) *“Street light pole” means a pole, arm, or fixture used*
 40 *primarily for street, pedestrian, or security lighting.*

1 (g) “Traffic signal pole” means a pole, arm, or fixture used
2 primarily for signaling traffic flow.

3 (h) “Usable space” means the space above the minimum grade
4 that can be used for the attachment of antennas and associated
5 ancillary equipment.

6 5981. (a) A local government or local publicly owned electric
7 utility shall not unreasonably deny the leasing or licensing of its
8 street light poles or traffic signal poles to communications service
9 providers for the purpose of placing small wireless facilities. Street
10 light poles and traffic signal poles shall be made available for the
11 placement of small wireless facilities under fair, reasonable, and
12 nondiscriminatory fees, subject to the requirements in Section
13 5982. Access to street light poles or traffic signal poles may also
14 be subject to other reasonable terms and conditions, which may
15 include reasonable aesthetic and safety standards, consistent with
16 the Federal Communications Commission’s Declaratory Ruling
17 and Third Report and Order (September 26, 2018) FCC 18-133,
18 In the Matter of Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by
19 Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment, WT Docket No.
20 17-79 and WC Docket No. 17-84.

21 (b) (1) A local publicly owned electric utility or local
22 government shall respond to a request for placement of a small
23 wireless facility by a communications service provider on a street
24 light pole or traffic signal pole, or multiple poles, owned or
25 controlled by the local publicly owned electric utility or local
26 government within 45 days of the date of receipt of the request, or
27 within 60 days if the request is to attach to over 300 poles. If the
28 request is denied, the local publicly owned electric utility or local
29 government shall provide in the response the reason for the denial
30 and the remedy to gain access to the street light poles or traffic
31 signal poles. If a request to attach is accepted, the local publicly
32 owned electric utility or local government, within 14 days after
33 acceptance of the request, shall provide a cost estimate, based on
34 actual cost, for any necessary make-ready work required to
35 accommodate the small wireless facility. The requesting party
36 shall accept or reject the make-ready cost estimate within 14 days.
37 Within 60 days of acceptance of the cost estimate, the local publicly
38 owned electric utility or local government shall notify any existing
39 third-party attachers that make-ready work for a new attacher
40 needs to be performed. The requesting party shall have the

1 responsibility to coordinate with third-party existing attachers for
2 make-ready work to be completed. All parties shall complete all
3 make-ready work within 60 days of the notice, or within 105 days
4 in the case of a request to attach to over 300 poles. The local
5 publicly owned electric utility or local government may complete
6 make-ready work without the consent of the existing attachers, if
7 the existing attachers fail to move their attachments by the end of
8 the make-ready timeline requirements specified in this paragraph.

9 (2) The timelines described in paragraph (1) may be extended
10 under special circumstances upon agreement of the local publicly
11 owned electric utility or local government and the communications
12 service provider.

13 (c) Unless the communication service provider agrees to replace
14 the street light pole or traffic signal pole, a local publicly owned
15 electric utility or local government may deny an application for
16 use of a street light pole or traffic signal pole, as applicable,
17 because of insufficient capacity or safety, reliability, or engineering
18 concerns. In denying an application, a local publicly owned electric
19 utility or local government may also take into account the manner
20 in which a request from a communications service provider under
21 this division could impact an approved project for future use by
22 the local publicly owned electric utility or the local government
23 of its street light poles or traffic signal poles for delivery of the
24 core service related to a street light pole or traffic signal pole, as
25 applicable.

26 (d) This division does not limit the authority of a local publicly
27 owned electric utility or local government to ensure compliance
28 with all applicable law in determining whether to approve or
29 disapprove use of a street light pole or traffic signal pole, as
30 applicable.

31 5982. (a) A local government or local publicly owned electric
32 utility is entitled to fair and reasonable compensation that recovers
33 a reasonable approximation of the direct and actual costs related
34 to the communication service provider's placement of small
35 wireless facilities on street light poles or traffic signal poles,
36 consistent with the Federal Communications Commission's
37 Declaratory Ruling and Third Report and Order (September 26,
38 2018) FCC 18-133, *In the Matter of Accelerating Wireline
39 Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure*

1 *Investment, WT Docket No. 17-79 and WC Docket No. 17-84. The*
2 *compensation may include both of the following:*

3 *(1) The local government or local publicly owned electric utility*
4 *may assess an annual attachment rate per pole that is a reasonable*
5 *approximation of the direct and actual costs and does not exceed*
6 *an amount resulting from both of the following requirements:*

7 *(A) The local government or local publicly owned electric utility*
8 *shall calculate the rate by multiplying the percentage of the total*
9 *usable space that would be occupied by the small wireless facility*
10 *attachment by the annual costs of ownership of the street light*
11 *pole or traffic signal pole.*

12 *(B) The local government or local publicly owned electric utility*
13 *shall not levy a rate that exceeds the estimated amount required*
14 *to provide use of the street light pole or traffic signal pole for*
15 *which the annual recurring rate is levied. If the rate creates*
16 *revenues in excess of actual costs, the local government or local*
17 *publicly owned electric utility shall use those revenues to reduce*
18 *the rate.*

19 *(2) The local government or local publicly owned electric utility*
20 *may assess a one-time reimbursement fee for actual costs incurred*
21 *by the local government or publicly owned electric utility for*
22 *rearrangements performed at the request of the communications*
23 *service provider.*

24 *(b) A local publicly owned electric utility or local government*
25 *establishes a rebuttable presumption that its attachment fees*
26 *comply with subdivision (a) if the attachment fees are equal to or*
27 *less than the presumptively reasonable attachment fee set forth in*
28 *paragraph 79(b) of the Federal Communications Commission's*
29 *Declaratory Ruling and Third Report and Order (September 26,*
30 *2018) FCC 18-133, In the Matter of Accelerating Wireline*
31 *Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure*
32 *Investment, WT Docket No. 17-79 and WC Docket No. 17-84. This*
33 *presumptively reasonable attachment fee shall be offered, and if*
34 *accepted, applied for small wireless attachments by*
35 *communications service providers pending the adoption of a rate*
36 *pursuant to this section.*

37 *(c) Unless the communications service provider and local*
38 *government otherwise agree, if existing contractual attachment*
39 *rates exceed the presumptively reasonable attachment fee set forth*
40 *in paragraph 79(b) of the Federal Communications Commission's*

1 *Declaratory Ruling and Third Report and Order (September 26,*
2 *2018) FCC 18-133, In the Matter of Accelerating Wireline*
3 *Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure*
4 *Investment, WT Docket No. 17-79 and WC Docket No. 17-84, the*
5 *rates, terms, and conditions that are specified in a contract*
6 *executed before January 14, 2019, shall remain valid only for*
7 *small wireless facilities already attached to a street light pole or*
8 *traffic signal pole by a communications service provider before*
9 *January 1, 2022, and only until the contract, rate, term, or*
10 *condition expires or is terminated according to its terms by one*
11 *of the parties.*

12 5983. *This division does not prohibit a local publicly owned*
13 *electric utility or local government from requiring a one-time fee*
14 *to process a request for attachment, if the one-time fee does not*
15 *exceed the actual cost of processing the request.*

16 5984. *This division does not prohibit a communications service*
17 *provider and a local government from mutually agreeing to a rate,*
18 *charge, term, or condition that is different from that provided in*
19 *this division. Either party may withdraw from a negotiation for*
20 *an agreement upon written notice to the other party.*

21 5985. *If the communication service provider requests a*
22 *rearrangement of a street light pole or traffic signal pole, owned*
23 *and controlled by a local government or local publicly owned*
24 *electric utility, the local government or local publicly owned*
25 *electric utility may charge a one-time reimbursement fee for the*
26 *actual costs incurred for the rearrangement.*

27 5986. *A local publicly owned electric utility shall use the*
28 *procedures established in Section 9516 for the adoption of the*
29 *attachment fee described in subdivision (a) of Section 5982, except*
30 *that the local publicly owned electric utility may avoid the*
31 *procedure of Section 9516 by applying the provision of subdivision*
32 *(b) of Section 5982. Any person or entity may follow the procedures*
33 *of Section 9517 to protest the adoption of a fee adopted by a local*
34 *publicly owned electric utility pursuant to Section 5982 and not*
35 *adopted pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section. The procedures*
36 *for judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void,*
37 *or annul a fee pursuant to Section 9518 and requests for audits of*
38 *fees in Section 9519 apply to attachment fees adopted by a local*
39 *publicly owned electric utility pursuant to Section 5982 and not*
40 *adopted pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.*

1 ~~SEC. 2.—The heading of Part 2 (commencing with Section 9510)~~
2 ~~of Division 4.8 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:~~

3
4 ~~PART 2. STREET LIGHT POLES, TRAFFIC SIGNAL POLES,~~
5 ~~UTILITY POLES, AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES~~

6
7 ~~SEC. 3.—Section 9510 of the Public Utilities Code is amended~~
8 ~~to read:~~

9 ~~9510. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that, to promote~~
10 ~~wireline and wireless broadband access and adoption, it is in the~~
11 ~~interest of the state to ensure that local governments and local~~
12 ~~publicly owned electric utilities, including irrigation districts, that~~
13 ~~own or control street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles,~~
14 ~~and support structures, including ducts and conduits, as applicable,~~
15 ~~make available appropriate space and capacity on and in those~~
16 ~~structures to cable television corporations, video service providers,~~
17 ~~and telephone corporations under reasonable rates, terms, and~~
18 ~~conditions.~~

19 ~~(b) The Legislature further finds and declares that the oversight~~
20 ~~of fees and other requirements imposed by local publicly owned~~
21 ~~electric utilities or local governments as a condition of providing~~
22 ~~the space or capacity described in subdivision (a) is a matter of~~
23 ~~statewide interest and concern. Therefore, it is the intent of the~~
24 ~~Legislature that this part supersedes all conflicting local laws and~~
25 ~~this part shall apply in charter cities.~~

26 ~~(c) The Legislature further finds and declares that local publicly~~
27 ~~owned electric utilities and local governments should provide~~
28 ~~access to street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles, and~~
29 ~~support structures, as applicable, with nondiscriminatory fees that~~
30 ~~allow for the recovery of reasonable actual costs without~~
31 ~~subsidizing for-profit cable television corporations, video service~~
32 ~~providers, and telephone corporations.~~

33 ~~SEC. 4.—Section 9510.5 of the Public Utilities Code is amended~~
34 ~~to read:~~

35 ~~9510.5.—As used in this part, the following terms have the~~
36 ~~following meanings:~~

37 ~~(a) “Communications service provider” means a cable television~~
38 ~~corporation, video service provider, or telephone corporation.~~

1 (b) ~~“Governing body” means the governing body of a local~~
2 ~~government or local publicly owned electric utility, including,~~
3 ~~where applicable, a board appointed by a city council.~~

4 (c) ~~“Local government” means a city, including a charter city,~~
5 ~~county, or city and county.~~

6 (d) ~~“Street light pole” means a pole, arm, or fixture used~~
7 ~~primarily for street, pedestrian, or security lighting.~~

8 (e) ~~“Traffic signal pole” means a pole, arm, or fixture used~~
9 ~~primarily for signaling traffic flow.~~

10 (f) ~~“Utility pole” means an electrical pole, electrical transmission~~
11 ~~tower, or telephone pole, but does not include a street light pole~~
12 ~~or an electrical pole used solely for the transmission of electricity~~
13 ~~at 50 kilovolts or higher and not intended for distribution of~~
14 ~~communications signals or electricity at lower voltages.~~

15 ~~SEC. 5. Section 9511 of the Public Utilities Code is amended~~
16 ~~to read:~~

17 ~~9511. (a) (1) (A) A local publicly owned electric utility shall~~
18 ~~make appropriate space and capacity on and in a street light pole,~~
19 ~~traffic signal pole, utility pole, and support structure owned or~~
20 ~~controlled by the local publicly owned electric utility available for~~
21 ~~use by a communications service provider pursuant to reasonable~~
22 ~~terms and conditions.~~

23 ~~(B) Rates, terms, and conditions that are specified in a contract~~
24 ~~executed with a local publicly owned electric utility before January~~
25 ~~1, 2012, shall remain valid until the contract, rate, term, or~~
26 ~~condition expires or is terminated according to its terms by one of~~
27 ~~the parties. If an annual fee is included in a contract executed~~
28 ~~before January 1, 2012, but the amount of the fee is left~~
29 ~~unspecified, the requirements of Section 9512 apply.~~

30 ~~(2) (A) A local government shall make appropriate space and~~
31 ~~capacity on and in a street light pole, traffic signal pole, and support~~
32 ~~structure owned or controlled by the local government available~~
33 ~~for use by a communications service provider pursuant to~~
34 ~~reasonable terms and conditions.~~

35 ~~(B) Unless the communications service provider and local~~
36 ~~government otherwise agree, if the contractual rates exceed two~~
37 ~~hundred seventy dollars (\$270) per year per pole, the rates, terms,~~
38 ~~and conditions that are specified in a contract executed before~~
39 ~~January 14, 2019, shall remain valid only for wireless equipment~~
40 ~~that has already been attached to a pole by a communications~~

1 service provider before January 1, 2022, and only until the contract,
2 rate, term, or condition expires or is terminated according to its
3 terms by one of the parties.

4 (b) (1) A local publicly owned electric utility or a local
5 government shall respond to a request for use by a communications
6 service provider of a street light pole, traffic signal pole, utility
7 pole, or support structure, as applicable, owned or controlled by
8 the local publicly owned electric utility or local government within
9 45 days of the date of receipt of the request, or 60 days if the
10 request is to attach to over 300 poles. If the request is denied, the
11 local publicly owned electric utility or local government shall
12 provide in the response the reason for the denial and the remedy
13 to gain access to the street light pole, traffic signal pole, utility
14 pole, or support structure. If a request to attach is accepted, the
15 local publicly owned electric utility or local government, within
16 14 days after acceptance of the request, shall provide a
17 nondiscriminatory cost estimate, based on reasonable actual cost,
18 as described in the Federal Communications Commission's
19 Declaratory Ruling on Wireless Broadband Deployment (FCC
20 18-133, 33 FCC Red 9088 (2018)), for any necessary make-ready
21 work required to accommodate the attachment. The requesting
22 party shall accept or reject the make-ready cost estimate within 14
23 days. Within 60 days of acceptance of the cost estimate, the local
24 publicly owned electric utility or local government shall notify
25 any existing third-party attachers that make-ready work for a new
26 attacher needs to be performed. The requesting party shall have
27 the responsibility to coordinate with third-party existing attachers
28 for make-ready work to be completed. All parties shall complete
29 all make-ready work within 60 days of the notice, or within 105
30 days in the case of a request to attach to over 300 poles. The local
31 publicly owned electric utility or local government may complete
32 make-ready work without the consent of the existing attachers, if
33 the existing attachers fail to move their attachments by the end of
34 the make-ready timeline requirements specified in this paragraph.

35 (2) The timelines described in paragraph (1) may be extended
36 under special circumstances upon agreement of the local publicly
37 owned electric utility or local government and the communications
38 service provider.

39 (e) Unless the communication service provider agrees to replace
40 the street light pole, traffic signal pole, utility pole, or support

1 structure, a local publicly owned electric utility or local government
 2 may deny an application for use of a street light pole, traffic signal
 3 pole, utility pole, or support structure, as applicable, because of
 4 insufficient capacity or safety, reliability, or engineering concerns.
 5 In denying an application, a local publicly owned electric utility
 6 or local government may also take into account the manner in
 7 which a request from a communications service provider under
 8 this part could impact an approved project for future use by the
 9 local publicly owned electric utility or the local government of its
 10 street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles or support
 11 structures for delivery of its core utility or municipal service.

12 ~~(d) This part does not limit the authority of a local publicly~~
 13 ~~owned electric utility or local government to ensure compliance~~
 14 ~~with all applicable provisions of law in determining whether to~~
 15 ~~approve or disapprove use of a street light pole, traffic signal pole,~~
 16 ~~utility pole, or support structure, as applicable.~~

17 ~~SEC. 6. Section 9511.5 of the Public Utilities Code is amended~~
 18 ~~to read:~~

19 ~~9511.5. (a) A local publicly owned electric utility or local~~
 20 ~~government that has the authority pursuant to other law to impose~~
 21 ~~a fee to provide the use described in Section 9511 shall adopt and~~
 22 ~~levy only the fee described in Section 9511, consistent with the~~
 23 ~~requirements of this part.~~

24 ~~(b) The governing body of the local publicly owned electric~~
 25 ~~utility or a local government shall determine the fee pursuant to~~
 26 ~~Section 9512.~~

27 ~~(c) This part does not grant additional authority to a local~~
 28 ~~publicly owned electric utility or local government to impose a~~
 29 ~~fee that is not otherwise authorized by law.~~

30 ~~SEC. 7. Section 9512 of the Public Utilities Code is amended~~
 31 ~~to read:~~

32 ~~9512. (a) (1) An annual fee charged by a local publicly owned~~
 33 ~~electric utility or a local government for the use of a street light~~
 34 ~~pole, traffic signal pole, or utility pole, as applicable, by a~~
 35 ~~communications service provider for an attachment shall be~~
 36 ~~imposed pursuant to reasonable terms and conditions, and shall~~
 37 ~~not exceed an amount determined by multiplying the percentage~~
 38 ~~of the total usable space that would be occupied by the attachment~~
 39 ~~by the annual costs of ownership of the pole and its supporting~~
 40 ~~anchor. As used in this paragraph and paragraph (2), "usable space"~~

1 means the space above the minimum grade level that can be used
2 for the attachment of wires, cables, and associated equipment. It
3 shall be presumed, subject to factual rebuttal, that a single
4 attachment occupies one foot of usable space and that an average
5 street light pole, traffic signal pole, or utility pole contains 13.5
6 feet of usable space.

7 (2) ~~An annual fee charged by a local publicly owned electric~~
8 ~~utility or local government for use of a support structure by a~~
9 ~~communications service provider shall not exceed the local publicly~~
10 ~~owned electric utility's or local government's annual costs of~~
11 ~~ownership of the percentage of the volume of the capacity of the~~
12 ~~structure rendered unusable by the equipment of the~~
13 ~~communications service provider.~~

14 (3) ~~As used in this subdivision, the "annual costs of ownership"~~
15 ~~is the sum of the annual capital costs and annual operation costs~~
16 ~~of the street light pole, traffic signal pole, utility pole, or support~~
17 ~~structure, which shall be the average costs of all similar street light~~
18 ~~poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles, or structures owned or~~
19 ~~controlled by the local publicly owned electric utility or local~~
20 ~~government. The basis for the computation of annual capital costs~~
21 ~~shall be historical capital costs less depreciation. The accounting~~
22 ~~upon which the historical capital costs are determined shall include~~
23 ~~a credit for all reimbursed capital costs. Depreciation shall be based~~
24 ~~upon the average service life of the street light pole, traffic signal~~
25 ~~pole, utility pole, or support structure. "Annual cost of ownership"~~
26 ~~does not include costs for any property not necessary for use by~~
27 ~~the communications service provider.~~

28 (b) (1) ~~A local publicly owned electric utility or local~~
29 ~~government shall not levy a fee that exceeds the estimated amount~~
30 ~~required to provide use of the street light pole, traffic signal pole,~~
31 ~~utility pole, or support structure, as applicable, for which the annual~~
32 ~~recurring fee is levied. If the fee creates revenues in excess of~~
33 ~~actual costs, those revenues shall be used to reduce the fee.~~

34 (2) ~~A local publicly owned electric utility or local government~~
35 ~~establishes a rebuttable presumption that its fees are based on~~
36 ~~reasonable actual costs if they conform to the presumptively~~
37 ~~reasonable fees set forth in the Federal Communications~~
38 ~~Commission's Declaratory Ruling on Wireless Broadband~~
39 ~~Deployment (FCC 18-133, 33 FCC Red 9088 (2018)).~~

1 (e) A jointly owned pole is not included within the requirements
2 of this section, if a joint owner other than the local publicly owned
3 electric utility or local government has control of access to the
4 space that would be used by the communications service provider.

5 SEC. 8. Section 9513 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
6 to read:

7 9513. (a) A local publicly owned electric utility or local
8 government may require an additional one-time charge equal to
9 three years of the annual fee described in Section 9512, for
10 attachments reasonably shown to have been made without
11 authorization that are discovered on or after January 1, 2012.

12 (b) A local publicly owned electric utility or local government
13 may remove an attachment made without authorization, if all of
14 the following conditions are met:

15 (1) The owner of the attachment fails to pay the charge described
16 in subdivision (a), if that charge is applicable.

17 (2) The owner of the attachment does not seek approval to attach
18 pursuant to this part within a reasonable period of time.

19 (3) The owner of the attachment does not contest that the
20 attachment was made without authorization.

21 (c) An attachment of a service drop wire is not made without
22 authorization for the purposes of this section, if the owner of the
23 attachment seeks approval to attach pursuant to this part within 45
24 days of the attachment.

25 SEC. 9. Section 9514 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
26 to read:

27 9514. This part shall not be construed to prohibit a local
28 publicly owned electric utility or local government from requiring
29 a one-time fee to process a request for attachment, if the one-time
30 fee does not exceed the actual cost of processing the request.

31 SEC. 10. Section 9514.5 is added to the Public Utilities Code,
32 to read:

33 9514.5. This part does not prohibit a wireless service provider
34 and a local government from mutually agreeing to a rate, charge,
35 term, or condition that is different from that provided in this part.
36 Either party may withdraw from a negotiation for an agreement
37 upon written notice to the other party.

38 SEC. 11. Section 9515 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
39 to read:

1 9515. ~~(a) In the event that it becomes necessary for the local~~
2 ~~publicly owned electric utility or local government to use space~~
3 ~~or capacity on or in a support structure occupied by the~~
4 ~~communications service provider's equipment, the communications~~
5 ~~service provider shall either pay all costs for rearrangements~~
6 ~~necessary to maintain the pole attachment or remove its equipment~~
7 ~~at its own expense.~~

8 ~~(b) (1) If the communications service provider requests a~~
9 ~~rearrangement of a street light pole, traffic signal pole, utility pole,~~
10 ~~or support structure of a local publicly owned electric utility, and~~
11 ~~the local publicly owned electric utility has the authority to levy~~
12 ~~fees as described in Section 9511.5, the local publicly owned~~
13 ~~electric utility may charge a one-time reimbursement fee for the~~
14 ~~actual costs incurred for the rearrangement.~~

15 ~~(2) If the communication service provider requests a~~
16 ~~rearrangement of a street light pole, traffic signal pole, or~~
17 ~~supporting structure of a local government, the local government~~
18 ~~may charge a one-time reimbursement fee for the actual costs~~
19 ~~incurred for the rearrangement.~~

20 ~~SEC. 12.~~

21 ~~SEC. 3.~~ No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
22 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
23 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
24 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
25 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
26 17556 of the Government Code.

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 30, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 11, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 537

Introduced by Assembly Member Quirk

February 10, 2021

An act to amend Section 65964.1 of the Government Code, relating to communications.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 537, as amended, Quirk. Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.

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.

Existing law requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the time period has lapsed. Under existing law, eligible facilities requests, defined to include any request for modification of an existing wireless tower or base station that involves collocation of new transmission equipment, removal of transmission equipment, or replacement of transmission equipment, are exempt from these requirements.

This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. The bill would require ~~that~~ where a traffic control plan or other ~~permit submission~~ related to safety is required by ~~the construction, construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant shall obtain the permit, which~~ to comply with that requirement and the city or county would be authorized to condition approval of the application on compliance with that requirement, and the city or county ~~shall~~ would be required to issue approval for any submission related to that requirement without delay. The bill would require that a city or county not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

~~The bill would require that a city or county shall 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.~~

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

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

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. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
- 2 following:
- 3 (a) The public’s increased reliance on high-speed internet access
- 4 for remote work and school, telehealth, emergency response, and

1 commerce due to the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates the need
2 for legislation to accelerate the deployment of broadband
3 infrastructure.

4 (b) Nearly 42 percent of California families said that unreliable
5 internet access was a challenge for them during distance learning
6 according to a recent poll by EdSource and FM3 Research.

7 (c) Each local jurisdiction in California has its own permitting
8 process and timeline. Examples of local jurisdictions include cities,
9 counties, cities and counties, and any other entity that may be
10 required to issue a permit for a broadband project, including water
11 districts, special districts, and municipal utilities.

12 (d) The length of time it takes for local jurisdictions to process
13 permits for broadband projects directly impacts the length of time
14 it takes before a project can provide high-speed internet service to
15 local communities.

16 (e) Some local jurisdictions approve permits for broadband
17 projects very quickly. Other jurisdictions take months or years to
18 approve the same type of project.

19 (f) There are currently over 1,000 broadband permits pending
20 with local jurisdictions in California that would improve internet
21 connectivity for several million residents.

22 (g) Given the heightened importance of robust connectivity for
23 access to opportunity in the 21st—~~Century~~ *century* global
24 information economy, as well as for California families in a world
25 of increasing work-from-home and learn-from-home expectations,
26 it is in the public interest to encourage the rapid deployment of
27 broadband projects.

28 SEC. 2. Section 65964.1 of the Government Code is amended
29 to read:

30 65964.1. (a) A collocation or siting application for a wireless
31 telecommunications facility, as defined in Section 65850.6, shall
32 be deemed approved, all necessary permits shall be deemed issued,
33 and the applicant may begin construction if all of the following
34 occur:

35 (1) The city or county fails to approve or disapprove the
36 application within a reasonable period of time in accordance with
37 the time periods and procedures established by applicable FCC
38 rules. The reasonable period of time may be tolled to accommodate
39 timely requests for information required to complete the application

1 or may be extended by mutual agreement between the applicant
2 and the local government, consistent with applicable FCC rules.

3 (2) The applicant has provided all public notices regarding the
4 application that the applicant is required to provide under
5 applicable laws consistent with the public notice requirements for
6 the application.

7 (3) (A) The applicant has provided notice to the city or county
8 that the reasonable time period has lapsed and that the application
9 is deemed approved pursuant to this section.

10 (B) Within 30 days of the notice provided pursuant to
11 subparagraph (A), the city or county may seek judicial review of
12 the operation of this section on the application.

13 ~~(4)~~

14 (b) Where a traffic control plan or other ~~permit submission~~
15 related to safety is required by ~~the construction,~~ *construction in*
16 *the public right-of-way*, the applicant shall ~~obtain the permit, which~~
17 ~~the comply with the requirement, and the city or county may~~
18 *condition approval of the application on compliance with this*
19 *requirement. The city or county shall issue approval for any*
20 *submission required by this subdivision* without delay.

21 ~~(b)~~

22 (c) The city, county, or city and county, shall notify the applicant
23 of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods
24 established by applicable FCC rules.

25 ~~(e)~~

26 (d) The Legislature finds and declares that a wireless
27 telecommunications facility has a significant economic impact in
28 California and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in
29 Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution, but is a
30 matter of statewide concern.

31 ~~(d)~~

32 (e) As used in this section, “Applicable FCC rules” means those
33 regulations contained in Subpart U (commencing with Section
34 1.6001) of Part 1 of Subchapter A of Chapter I of Title 47 of the
35 Code of Federal Regulations.

36 ~~(e)~~

37 (f) Except as provided in subdivision (a), nothing in this section
38 limits or affects the authority of a city or county over decisions
39 regarding the placement, construction, and modification of a
40 wireless telecommunications facility.

1 ~~(f)~~

2 (g) A city or county shall not prohibit or unreasonably
3 discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology.

4 ~~(g)~~

5 (h) Due to the unique duties and infrastructure requirements for
6 the swift and effective deployment of firefighters, this section does
7 not apply to a collocation or siting application for a wireless
8 telecommunications facility where the project is proposed for
9 placement on fire department facilities.

10 ~~(h)~~

11 (i) For purposes of this section, the time period for a city or
12 county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application
13 shall commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step
14 that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory
15 review process.

16 SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
17 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
18 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
19 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
20 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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Date of Hearing: April 14, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Cecilia Aguiar-Curry, Chair

AB 537 (Quirk) – As Amended March 30, 2021

SUBJECT: Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.

SUMMARY: Makes several changes to existing law that requires an application for a wireless telecommunications facility to be deemed approved. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Amends existing law that requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility to be deemed approved under specified conditions by also requiring all necessary permits to be deemed issued, and allowing the applicant to begin construction.
- 2) Removes references to “applicable FCC decisions” and, instead, refers to “applicable FCC rules.”
- 3) Eliminates an exemption to these requirements for eligible facilities requests.
- 4) Requires, where a traffic control plan or other submission related to safety is required by construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant to comply with the requirement, and allows the city or county to condition approval of the application on compliance with this requirement. The city or county shall issue approval for any submission without delay.
- 5) Requires a city, county, or city and county, to notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules.
- 6) Provides that a city or county shall not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology.
- 7) Requires the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process.
- 8) Defines “applicable FCC rules” to mean those regulations contained in Subpart U (commencing with Section 1.6001) of Part 1 of Subchapter A of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- 9) Provides that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to current law governing state mandated local costs.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility to be deemed approved if all of the following occur:
 - a) The city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within a reasonable period of time in accordance with the time periods and procedures established by

applicable FCC decisions. The reasonable period of time may be tolled to accommodate timely requests for information required to complete the application or may be extended by mutual agreement between the applicant and the local government, consistent with applicable FCC decisions;

- b) The applicant has provided all public notices regarding the application that the applicant is required to provide under applicable laws consistent with the public notice requirements for the application; and,
 - c) The applicant has provided notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed and that the application is deemed approved pursuant to this section. Allows, within 30 days of this notice, the city or county to seek judicial review of the operation of these provisions on the application.
- 2) Exempts eligible facilities requests from these requirements.
- 3) Provides the following definitions:
- a) “Applicable FCC decisions” means In re Petition for Declaratory Ruling, 24 FCC Rcd. 13994 (2009) and In the Matter of Acceleration of Broadband Deployment by Improving Wireless Facilities Siting Policies, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd. 12865 (2014);
 - b) “Eligible facilities request” has the same meaning as in Section 1455 of Title 47 of the United States Code; and,
 - c) “Wireless telecommunications facility” to mean equipment and network components such as towers, utility poles, transmitters, base stations, and emergency power systems that are integral to providing wireless telecommunications services.
- 4) Provides that nothing, except these provisions, limits or affects the authority of a city or county over decisions regarding the placement, construction, and modification of a wireless telecommunications facility.
- 5) Provides that, due to the unique duties and infrastructure requirements for the swift and effective deployment of firefighters, these provisions do not apply to a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility where the project is proposed for placement on fire department facilities.

FISCAL EFFECT: This bill is keyed fiscal and contains a state-mandated local program.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Author’s Statement.** According to the author, “California’s need for reliable high-speed internet is critical, now more than ever. COVID-19 increased the need for internet in homes for distance learning, remote work, and telehealth access. Unfortunately, many throughout our state do not have access to the internet or need improved services. Some polls indicate that nearly 42% of California families have reported that unreliable internet access has been a challenge for them during distance learning. We need to address the inequities that have been highlighted by this pandemic. Telecommunications projects in the state have been delayed by

bureaucratic regulations and permitting review processes, which have severely impacted the arrival of high-speed internet to low income and rural communities. AB 537 will align California law with federal law to ensure that local jurisdictions approve of these projects within reasonable periods of time and utilize permitting best practices.”

- 2) **Background.** Two federal laws – the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and a portion of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 known as the "Spectrum Act" – require local governments to act within a "reasonable period of time" on permits for siting wireless facilities. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is responsible for administering these laws.

In 2009 and 2014, the FCC issued two decisions to clarify the definition of a period of time that is presumed to be reasonable for various categories of wireless telecommunications facilities. The FCC established a shot clock by ruling that local governments should generally approve or disapprove applications for projects within the following time frames:

- a) 60 days for a project that is an "eligible facilities request," which is defined by the FCC as a collocation on an existing facility that does not substantially change its physical dimensions;
- b) 90 days for a project that is a collocation that substantially changes the dimensions of the facility, but does not substantially change its size; and,
- c) 150 days for projects that are new sites for wireless facilities.

The FCC also identified remedies in cases where local governments do not act within those periods. For collocations that do not substantially change the physical dimensions of the existing facility (eligible facilities request), the application is “deemed approved” – meaning, the permit is automatically granted if a local government has not acted on the application.

However, for all other types of applications, the FCC specifically declined to adopt a deemed-approved remedy because the circumstances of wireless facility applications can vary greatly. If a local government does not act within the reasonable time period for collocations that substantially change the physical dimensions of an existing facility, or for new sites, the FCC ruled that an applicant may bring an action in federal court within 30 days of the reasonable time period elapsing. The court then determines whether the delay was unreasonable under all circumstances of the case and, if necessary, identifies an appropriate remedy.

- 3) **AB 57.** Responding to concerns that wireless providers were facing significant challenges and delays while navigating local governments’ permitting processes, AB 57 (Quirk), Chapter 685, Statutes of 2015, required an application for a collocation or siting of a wireless telecommunications facility to be deemed approved if specified requirements are met. Under AB 57, an application is deemed approved if:
- a) The city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods established by applicable FCC decisions (the 2009 and 2014 FCC decisions referenced above);

- b) The applicant has provided all required public notices regarding the application; and,
- c) The applicant has provided notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed and that the application is deemed approved.

AB 57 allowed the reasonable time to be tolled to accommodate timely requests for information required to complete the application or by mutual agreement between the applicant and the local government. The bill also allowed a city or county to seek judicial review of the operation of the applicant's notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed and the application is deemed approved.

- 4) **FCC 2018 Update.** In 2018, the FCC underwent a regulatory update and adopted new rules regarding small wireless shot clocks. The order broadened the application of the shot clocks to include all telecommunications permits, not just zoning permits, and it shortened the shot clocks. State and local governments now have 60 days to decide applications for installations on existing infrastructure, and 90 days for all other applications. The order did not add enforcement mechanisms. If a state or local government misses a permitting deadline, the applicant still must seek relief via federal court.

In particular, the FCC again declined to adopt a deemed approved remedy for non-compliance with the new shot clock timelines. Instead, it adopted a new remedy whereby inaction within the shot clock timeframes constitutes a "presumptive prohibition" on the provision of wireless services pursuant to federal law. The FCC considered this remedy sufficient, as an applicant would "have a straightforward case for obtaining expedited relief in court."

The FCC noted that this approach "effectively balances the interest of wireless service providers to have siting applications granted in a timely and streamlined manner and the interest of localities to protect public safety and welfare and preserve their authority over the permitting process. The Commission's specialized deployment categories, in conjunction with the acknowledgement that in rare instances, it may legitimately take longer to act, recognize that the siting process is complex and handled in many different ways under various states' and localities' long-established codes.

"Further, the Commission's approach tempers localities' concerns about the inflexibility of a deemed granted proposal because the new remedy the Commission adopts here accounts for the breadth of potentially unforeseen circumstances that individual localities may face and the possibility that additional review time may be needed in truly exceptional circumstances. The Commission further finds that its interpretive framework will not be unduly burdensome on localities because a number of states have already adopted even more stringent deemed granted remedies."

- 5) **Court Challenge.** Multiple parties challenged the FCC's 2018 order and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in *City of Portland v. FCC* issued its opinion on August 12, 2020. Regarding challenges to the FCC's decision on deemed approved remedies, the Court noted, "For their part, Wireless Service Provider Petitioners contend that the FCC did not go far enough in modifying the shot clock requirements. Petitioners contend that the FCC should have adopted a deemed granted remedy for shot clock violations, and argue that the Small Cell Order's factual findings compel the adoption of such a remedy.

“This argument relies on a mischaracterization of the FCC’s factual findings. It is true that the FCC found that delays under the old shot clock regime were so serious they would ‘virtually bar providers from deploying wireless facilities.’ But the FCC concluded that under its new shot clock rules, which shorten the time frames and expand the applicability of the rules, there will be no similar bar to wireless deployment. Because the FCC reasonably explained it has taken measures to reduce delays that would otherwise have occurred under its old regime, the factual findings here do not compel the adoption of a deemed granted remedy.”

Because the updated shot clock rules do not carry a deemed approved remedy in the FCC’s 2018 order (now upheld by the 9th Circuit) and are not reflected in the provisions of law enacted by AB 57, applicants for facilities again lack a deemed approved remedy in California. The remedy for non-compliance with the new shot clock rules is, once again, an appeal to federal court.

- 6) **Bill Summary.** This bill contains a number of changes to the provisions of AB 57, including the following:
- a) Deletes references to “applicable FCC decisions” and replaces them with “applicable FCC rules.” This effectively updates the shot clocks for the provisions of AB 57’s deemed approved rules to conform with the FCC’s updated shot clocks;
 - b) Provides, in addition to an application being deemed approved under current law, that all necessary permits shall be deemed issued, and the applicant may begin construction;
 - c) Requires, where a traffic control plan or other permit related to safety is required by the construction, the applicant to obtain the permit, which the city or county shall issue without delay;
 - d) Requires the city, county, or city and county, to notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules;
 - e) Prohibits a city or county from prohibiting or unreasonably discriminating in favor of, or against, any particular technology; and,
 - f) Requires, for the purposes of AB 57’s deemed approved rules, that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process.

This bill is sponsored by Crown Castle.

- 7) **State Mandate.** This bill is keyed a state mandate, which means the state could be required to reimburse local agencies and school districts for implementing the bill’s provisions if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state.

- 8) **Arguments in Support.** Crown Castle, sponsor of this measure, writes, “Currently, most local jurisdictions in California have non-standard permitting requirements and timelines that do not align with federal requirements. Certain local jurisdictions are using best practices to approve and deploy broadband projects within a couple of months, but other jurisdictions take several years to approve similar types of projects...”

“Since AB 57 was enacted, the FCC Shot Clock rules have been updated to include new communications technology and include different reasonable periods of time for different types of applications. The updated Shot Clock rules are not correctly reflected in the California law due to drafting issues – the Shot Clocks have been moved and are now contained and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations – and not in the specific Orders referenced in AB 57. Applicants for facilities, as clarified by the FCC, do not have a deemed approved remedy and are now faced with the pre-2015 situation of having to litigate non-action by localities in federal court...”

“AB 537 would simply align California’s process with current Federal Law and restore the statewide remedy as AB 57 intended. In addition, although AB 57 provided a ‘deemed approved’ remedy for shot clock violations, it did not provide clarity for what ‘deemed approved’ means for an applicant. This lack of clarity thwarts the rapid deployment of broadband infrastructure. This bill provides additional clarity which will allow applicants to deploy communications technology as AB 57 originally intended.”

- 9) **Arguments in Opposition.** The Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments, in opposition, writes, “We oppose AB 537 because it takes away the authority of local governments to plan their communities, to protect the safety of local residents and to protect the aesthetics of the community. Our surroundings, our parks and open spaces, our streetscapes affect our health. The FCC has already imposed restrictions and time limits for local government approval of antenna permits. This bill makes it even easier for telecom carrier permits to be approved without proper planning and public input.

“Telecom carriers must be required submit complete and accurate applications based on local zoning rules. This bill will diminish both State and local ability to regulate this industry and protect the public...We do not need more antennas; we need better WIRED internet to and into every building. Local governments throughout the country are implementing MUNICIPAL wired internet as a PUBLIC UTILITY...”

“Wireless antennas require much more energy because they need to be closer together and there are often many antennas per pole each with its own electricity source. It is a mistake to facilitate the proliferation of this ‘energy guzzling’ technology when WIRED internet: Fiberoptic To and Through FTTP the premises will save energy, help reduce climate change and can be a municipal resource. Please oppose AB 537. We can Build Back Better for our students, our communities and our planet.”

- 10) **Double-Referral.** This bill is double-referred to the Communications and Conveyance Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**Support**

Crown Castle [SPONSOR]
Bay Area Council
California Apartment Association
California Builders Alliance
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Retailers Association
California Wireless Association
CTIA
Greater Sacramento Economic Council
Orange County Business Council
Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
Silicon Valley Leadership Group
Verizon

Opposition

5g Free California
5g Free Marin
Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments
Californians for Safe Technology
East Bay Neighborhoods for Responsible Technology
Ecological Options Network
EMF Safety Network
Environmental Health Trust
Facts: Families Advocating for Chemical & Toxins Safety
Mayor Clyde Roberson, City of Monterey (unless amended)
Monterey Vista Neighborhood Association
Petalumans Against Wireless Telecom Radiation
Safe Technology for Santa Rosa
Safetech4santarosa.org
Salmon Protection and Watershed Network
Sustainable Tamalonte
Wireless Radiation Alert Network
Wireless Radiation Education & Defense

Analysis Prepared by: Angela Mapp / L. GOV. / (916) 319-3958

Solano County Bill Summary

Oppose

AB 339 (Lee D) State and local government: open meetings.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/28/2021

Status: 1/29/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public, and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified. This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public.

Text History:

I-01/28/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Organization: Solano

Position: Oppose

County Action: 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

Support

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

Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/02/2021 [Assembly Business And Professions \(text 1/11/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 1/11/2021

Status: 4/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on M. & V.A. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on M. & V.A.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

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

Text History:

I-01/11/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Vote Events:

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**Support**

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

Oppose

None

AB 1555 (Cooper D) Weights and measures: inspection: fees.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/19/2021**Status:** 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.**Is Urgency:** N**Is Fiscal:** Y

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

Summary:

Current law, 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 (Aguilar-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:** 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.**Is Urgency:****Is Fiscal:** N

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

Summary:

The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy

an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

Text History:

I-12/07/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Organization: Solano

Position: Support

County Action: 3/3/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Support

1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to:

1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Watch

1/27/2021 I-12/7/2020 to: Support

SB 395 (Caballero D) Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.

Current Text: Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/06/2021 [Senate Governance And Finance \(text 3/25/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amended: 4/12/2021

Status: 4/12/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Calendar:

4/28/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair

Summary:

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

Text History:

A-04/12/2021

A-03/25/2021

I-02/11/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amends 4/8/21, (not in print)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adding a definition for "gross receipts" by using the definition in the sales and use tax law, thereby ensuring that discounts and rebates do not reduce the amount subject to tax. - Moving the tax from being a part of the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law into a new nearby part to avoid conflicts from collecting a new retail level tax when the existing tax is paid by distributors. - Moving the imposition of the tax from the retailer as is currently in the bill to the consumer, with collection required by the retailer. - Specifying return and payment due dates as the last day of the month following the close of the calendar quarter. - Allowing CDTFA to deduct its administrative costs before distributing funds and allow for a General Fund loan for startup costs. - Adding provisions allowing CDTFA to suspend or revoke a tobacco

<p>products retail or distributor license for failing to pay SB 395's tax, similar to current law for tobacco products taxes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moving the effective date back to July 1, 2022. - Creating a stand-alone fund so that tax proceeds can be deposited in one location before being allocated pursuant to the bill's formula. - Adding regulation authority, including emergency regulations, for CDTFA

Vote Events:

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

Support

Oppose

Watch

AB 32 (Aguiar-Curry D) Telehealth.

Current Text: Amended: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 2/12/2021

Status: 2/16/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Calendar:

4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair

Summary:

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

Text History:

A-02/12/2021

I-12/07/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis
Amended 2/12/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Removed section of to be added to government code related to the purpose of enrolling patients in programs administered through Medi-cal. -Added Code section to enroll individuals in Medi-Cal programs that permit onsite enrollment by provider or an eligible county worker -Added section to be added to the Welfare and Institutions Code; expands on enrollment of individuals in Medi-Cal program, specifically naming multiple programs (Family PACT, Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women etc.), - Added the department may develop program policies and systems to support implementation of remote eligibility determination -Added new section of code enrolled clinics will be reimbursed by Medi-Cal similarly to services in person -Added clarification that the department shall not restrict ability of

	an enrolled clinic to provide or be reimbursed for telehealth services and lists prohibits restrictions

Organization: Solano
Position: Watch
County Action: 12/18/2020 I-12/7/2020 to: Watch

AB 98 (Frazier D) Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/9/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/9/2020

Status: 3/30/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Calendar:

4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair

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:

I-12/09/2020

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

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

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

Current Text: Amended: 4/6/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Current Analysis: 04/13/2021 [Assembly Local Government \(text 4/6/2021\)](#)

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amended: 4/6/2021

Status: 4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

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

Summary:

Current law requires a 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 or exaction, 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.

Text History:

A-04/06/2021

A-03/18/2021

I-02/11/2021

Text History:

Text Version	Analysis

Organization: Solano

Position: Watch

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

Support

Oppose

Total Measures: 8

Total Tracking Forms: 8

Solano County Legislation of Interest Thursday, April 15, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
<p data-bbox="96 248 354 292">AB 225 Gray D</p> <p data-bbox="96 365 354 535">Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 248 640 284">Assembly M. & V.A.</p> <p data-bbox="359 324 640 641">4/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on M. & V.A. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on M. & V.A.</p>	<p data-bbox="644 248 1887 1320">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, including healing arts licensees. 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 require the temporary licenses described above to expire 30 months after issuance. The bill would require boards not responsible for the licensure and regulation of healing arts licensees and not subject to the temporary licensing provisions described above to issue licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or 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, as provided. The bill would require an application for a license to include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all requirements for a license. The bill would authorize the immediate termination of a license issued pursuant to these provisions upon a finding that the licenseholder failed to meet specified requirements or provided substantively inaccurate information that would affect the person's eligibility for licensure, as provided. 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 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.</p>	<p data-bbox="1892 248 2005 284">Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1555 Cooper D Weights and measures: inspection: fees.	Assembly P. & C.P. 3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	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 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.	Support
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	Assembly Print 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 395 Caballero D Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.	Senate Health 4/12/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. 4/28/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair	(1)Existing law establishes a nonprofit public benefit corporation, known as the Health Professions Education Foundation, for the purpose of administering various programs related to health education, including the California Registered Nurse Education Program.This bill would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state’s public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	Support
OPPOSE			
AB 339 Lee D State and local government: open meetings.	Assembly Print 1/29/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.	Existing law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public, and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified.This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, as provided, and requires translation services to be provided for the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English, in California, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Oppose
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			
AB 14 Aguiar-Curry D Communications: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.	Assembly C. & C. 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on C. & C. and L. GOV.	(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.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 28 Chau D</p> <p>Hate crimes.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Safety</p> <p>4/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>Existing law defines “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law provides punishments for hate crimes that range from misdemeanors with specified penalties to felonies with additional terms of one to 3 years in the state prison, depending on the underlying criminal act and other circumstances. This bill would make a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of a person other than the victim a hate crime. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2021</p>	
<p>AB 31 Lackey R</p> <p>Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the state, through the State Department of Social Services and county welfare departments, to establish and support a public system of statewide child welfare services, as specified, and declares the intent of the Legislature, in providing for this statewide system of child welfare services, that all children are entitled to be safe and free from abuse and neglect. Existing law requires the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to be established in the State Department of Social Services with prescribed powers and duties relating to the management of foster children, including the dissemination of information on the rights of children and youth in foster care. Existing law requires the Director of Social Services, in consultation with a committee of interested individuals chosen by the director, to appoint the ombudsperson for a term of 4 years. This bill would establish the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson, with the intent to provide all California children with similar protections. The bill would require the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of 2 years. The bill would specify the duties of the office, including investigating specified child deaths caused by abuse or neglect. The bill would also authorize the office to take specified actions, including investigating systemic issues and suggesting corrective action accordingly. The bill would require the Office of the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, at the end of each 2-year legislative session, data collected by the office describing the nature of the complaints received and systemic suggestions to improve the child welfare system. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 32 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Telehealth.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>2/16/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 2/12/2021</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 34 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Broadband for All Act of 2022.</p>	<p>Assembly C. & C.</p> <p>4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Technology to improve the governance and implementation of information technology by standardizing reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for setting information technology priorities. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund 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 enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband internet access services. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 41 Wood D</p> <p>Broadband infrastructure deployment.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.</p> <p>4/26/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)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 that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Existing law prohibits each fixed internet service provider from engaging in specified activities relating to the provision of fixed broadband internet access service. This bill would require each fixed internet service provider, upon entering into an agreement with an individual or entity to deploy broadband infrastructure, to notify individuals and entities within that same census block of the agreement and of means to connect to, or benefit from, the broadband infrastructure or to join the agreement. The bill would require each fixed internet service provider to maintain a publicly accessible map on its internet website showing the broadband infrastructure that the provider has deployed and a publicly accessible database of binding quotes that it has provided to individuals and entities that request the deployment of broadband infrastructure.(2)Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Existing law requires the department to notify companies and organizations working on broadband deployment on its internet website of specified department-led highway construction projects and authorizes those companies and organizations to collaborate with the department to install broadband conduits as part of those projects. This bill would require the department, as part of those projects that are located in priority areas, as defined, or areas that connect existing broadband infrastructure to priority areas, to install broadband conduits capable of supporting fiber optic communication cables. The bill would require the department to develop guidelines and specifications for the deployment of broadband infrastructure using a microtrench, as defined. Last Amended: 3/16/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 71 Rivas, Luz D</p> <p>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, BURKE, Chair</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 80 Burke D</p> <p>Taxation: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act: Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.</p>	<p>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p>3/15/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Amended 4/15/2021)</p>	<p>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 90 Valladares R</p> <p>Consumer credit reports: security freezes: protected consumers.</p>	<p>Assembly Banking and Finance</p> <p>1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.</p>	<p>Existing state and federal law defines and regulates the provision of consumer credit reports. Existing state law requires a consumer credit reporting agency to place a security freeze on the provision of consumer reports for certain protected consumers, as defined, if specified requirements are met. For these purposes, existing law defines a “protected consumer” as including, among others, an individual under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who has been placed in foster care and is under 16 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made. This bill would revise the definition of a protected consumer, as described above, to include individuals under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who have been placed in foster care and are under 18 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 95 Low D</p> <p>Employees: bereavement leave.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/8/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides employees with the right to take time off work without discharge or discrimination for a variety of reasons, including taking time off to appear in school on behalf of a child or to assist a family member who is the victim of a violent or serious felony. This bill would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2021. The bill would require an employer with 25 or more employees to grant a request made by any employee to take up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would require an employer with fewer than 25 employees to grant a request by any employee to take up to 3 business days of leave, in accordance with these provisions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee's right to take this leave. This bill would authorize an employee who has been discharged, disciplined, or discriminated or retaliated against for exercising their right to bereavement leave to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or bring a civil action against their employer for reinstatement, specified damages, and attorney's fees. The provisions of the bill would not apply to an employee who is covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement that provides for at least as much bereavement leave as is required by this bill and other specified working conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/22/2021</p>	
<p>AB 98 Frazier D</p> <p>Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.</p>	<p>Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care</p> <p>3/30/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair</p>	<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.</p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 107 Salas D Licensure: veterans and military spouses.	Assembly M. & V.A. 3/25/2021-Re-referred to Com. on M. & V.A.	<p>(1)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. 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. Last Amended: 3/24/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 120 Salas D</p> <p>Gambling Control Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 22. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires every person who, either as owner, lessee, or employee, deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game, or who receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game, to apply for and obtain from the commission a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit. Existing law requires the commission to hold a meeting that is conducted in accordance with specified evidentiary rules, similar to a hearing, in order to deny an application or grant a gambling license to an applicant. This bill would instead allow the commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 226 Ramos D</p> <p>Children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/14/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 237 Gray D</p> <p>Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Employment and Retirement</p> <p>3/2/2021-Re-referred to Com. on P.E. & R.</p> <p>4/15/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT, COOPER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government for the purpose of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee's participation in the authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in their position for the duration of the strike. The bill would also make it an unfair practice for a covered employer to fail to collect and remit the employee's contributions, if any, to this coverage, or to maintain any policy purporting to authorize an action prohibited by this provision or otherwise threaten an employee or their dependents' continued access to health or medical care during or as a result of the employee's participation in a strike. The bill would require the restoration of health or other medical care premiums, contributions, or out-of-pocket expenses actually paid by the employee or their dependents as a result of the employer's violation of this provision, or because the employer failed to ensure continued coverage during a strike, and would require other equitable adjustments to ensure that the employee and their dependents are made whole, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/1/2021</p>	
<p>AB 239 Villapudua D</p> <p>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 22. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law authorizes licensed winegrowers and brandy manufacturers to exercise their license privileges away from their licensed premises at, or from, branch offices or warehouses or United States bonded wine cellars located away from the place of production or manufacture, subject to specified exceptions. One of the exceptions to this authorization is the sale or delivery of wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer. This bill would delete the exception to the authorization applicable to winemakers, as described above, and would thus allow them to sell and deliver wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer away from their licensed premises.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 279 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 13).</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Existing law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities.This bill would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another facility, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition. The bill would authorize a resident transfer only if the transfer is deemed medically necessary by a government agency, or the impacted resident or their representative provides written consent, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 309 Gabriel D</p> <p>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided.This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers and administrators. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 321 Valladares R</p> <p>Childcare services: eligibility.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>The Child care and Development Services Act has a purpose of providing a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of childcare and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer all California state preschool programs, which include, but are not limited to, part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children in educational development, health services, social services, nutritional services, parent education and parent participation, evaluation, and staff development. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement the act. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the act and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Existing law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Existing law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first. This bill would authorize a part-day California state preschool program to provide services to 3- and 4-year-old children in families whose income is above the income eligibility threshold if those children come from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English. The bill would also require that priority be given to a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English be admitted first if there is no family of the same priority with a child with exceptional needs. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 368 Bonta D</p> <p>Food prescriptions.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits, and subject to utilization controls, such as prior authorization. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties, including the Counties of Alameda and Sonoma, to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with specified health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. This bill would require the department to establish, no earlier than January 1, 2022, a pilot program for a 2-year period in 3 counties, including the County of Alameda, to provide food prescriptions to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries, including individuals who have a specified chronic health condition, such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, when utilizing evidence-based practices that demonstrate the prevention, treatment, or reversal of those specified diseases. The bill would authorize the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to establish utilization controls, including the limitation on the number of services, and to enter into contracts for purposes of implementing the pilot program. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan or their contractor that participates in the pilot program to establish procedures for referring and enrolling eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries in the pilot program. The bill would require the department to evaluate the pilot program upon its conclusion, to report to the Legislature on those findings, and to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletins, without taking regulatory action. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 377 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Water quality: impaired waters.</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>4/14/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/21/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require, by January 1, 2023, the state board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan. The bill would require penalties obtained pursuant to the above-described prioritized enforcement of water quality standards to be deposited into the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require, by January 1, 2026, and subject to a future legislative act, 50% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to be annually transferred to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend 5% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund a specified state board program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 380 Seyarto R</p> <p>Forestry: priority fuel reduction projects.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to, or enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the authority provided pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor, on March 22, 2019, issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement, without delay, fuel reduction projects identified using a methodology developed by the department to determine which communities are at greatest risk of wildfire based on best available science and socioeconomic factors and to identify projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, if completed. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts those identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individual conducting certain activities for those projects, as provided. This bill would require the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill would exempt the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 389 Grayson D</p> <p>Ambulance services.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 13).</p>	<p>The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, among other things, authorizes a county to develop an emergency medical services program, and requires a county developing such a program to designate a local EMS agency that is required to be the county health department, an agency established and operated by the county, an entity with which the county contracts for the purposes of local emergency medical services administration, or a particular type of joint powers agency. The act authorizes a local EMS agency to create one or more exclusive operating areas in the development of a local plan, if a competitive process is utilized to select the provider of the services pursuant to the plan, except as specified. This bill would authorize a county to contract for emergency ambulance services with a fire protection district that is governed by the county's board of supervisors and provides those services, in whole or in part, through a written subcontract with a private ambulance service. The bill would authorize a fire protection district to enter into a written subcontract with a private ambulance service for these purposes.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 414 Maienschein D</p> <p>Local government: county regional justice facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Act, establishes the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Agency; specifies members of a board of directors of the agency; provides that the agency may adopt a seal, may sue or be sued, may enter into contracts, as provided, and may do all necessary things to carry out the purposes of the Act; provides that the county is required to provide all reasonable staff for the agency; provides the powers of the agency, as specified; and authorizes the agency to approve a retail transactions and use tax ordinance of 0.5% and to call an election at the initial or a subsequent meeting called by the board of supervisors for that purpose, as specified. The Act specifies the procedure for adoption of the retail and use tax ordinance, specifies language of the ordinance, outlines the election procedure for adoption of the tax ordinance, specifies when the ordinance becomes operative, and provides that all local sales or transactions and use taxes shall not exceed 2.25%. The Act authorizes the agency to seek authorization to issue bonds, as specified, payable from the proceeds of the tax and establish the appropriations limit of the agency, as provided. The Act provides for the maximum bonded indebtedness which may be outstanding. The Act provides the procedure by which the validity of the adoption of the ordinance or the issuance of any bonds must be contested. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	
<p>AB 420 Quirk-Silva D</p> <p>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</p>	<p>Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media</p> <p>3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property, including epidemics. Pursuant to this authority, on March 4, 2020, the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On August 28, 2020, the executive branch implemented a 4-tier “Blueprint for a Safer Economy,” which identifies a county’s COVID-19 risk level for business operations on a scale from widespread risk to minimal risk. On October 20, 2020, the State Department of Public Health and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issued a guidance document, “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks,” which authorizes a small amusement park to operate at limited capacity when its county is in the moderate tier, and authorizes any other amusement park to operate at 25% capacity when its county is in the minimal tier. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the executive branch adjust the “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks” document and place all amusement parks, regardless of size, within the moderate risk tier, rather than the minimal risk tier. If the executive branch takes those actions, the bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to administer a competitive grant for amusement parks to be used by amusement parks to purchase personal protective equipment for their employees. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund for the grant program. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 2/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 442 Mayes </p> <p>Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on W.,P., & W. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.</p> <p><i>4/26/2021 Upon adjournment of Transportation Committee - Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair</i></p>	<p>(1)The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control.This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 450 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Paramedic Board of California.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.M. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 3/22/2021</p>	
<p>AB 455 Bonta D</p> <p>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p> <p>4/26/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 473 Chau D</p> <p>California Public Records Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 97.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 476 Mullin D</p> <p>Department of Transportation: state highways: transit bus pilot program.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated real property. Existing law generally requires vehicles to be driven upon the right 1/2 of a roadway, defined to include only that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel. Existing law generally prohibits the driver of a vehicle from overtaking and passing another vehicle by driving off the paved or main-traveled portion of the roadway. Existing law authorizes the Monterey-Salinas Transit District and the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District to conduct a transit bus-only program using the shoulders of certain state highways as transit bus-only traffic corridors, subject to approval by the Department of Transportation and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law requires that the highway segments to be used for the program are to be jointly determined by the districts, the department, and the Department of the California Highway Patrol, as provided. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to establish a pilot program to authorize a transit operator or operators to operate transit buses on the shoulders of state highways, under a project selected under the program. The bill would authorize an operator or operators, in partnership with a regional transportation agency that meets specified requirements, to submit an application to the department to establish and operate a project under the program. The bill would authorize the department to select no more than 8 total projects under the program using guidelines developed with input from the Department of the California Highway Patrol and the public. The bill would require the department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the operator or operators and regional transportation agency that submitted the application to jointly determine the state highways, or segment of state highways, that will be used in a project. The bill would require the applicable regional transportation agency to be responsible for all costs attributable to the project. Two years after commencing a project, the bill would require an operator or operators, in conjunction with the applicable regional transportation agency, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes certain information about the project. Last Amended: 3/16/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 503 Stone D</p> <p>Wards: probation.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/12/2021-Read third time. Refused passage. (Ayes 35. Noes 22.). Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Stone.</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time in which a court may place a ward of the court on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing and would require that the ward's attorney be given the opportunity to examine witnesses and present evidence. The bill would additionally require that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 506 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Youth service organizations: mandated reporters.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Safety</p> <p>4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a mandated reporter to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law includes an administrator or employee of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization as a mandated reporter. This bill would add to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters a volunteer of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization that is over 18 years of age and whose duties include direct contact with or supervision of children and who volunteers more than 16 hours per month or 32 hours per year with the organization. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/7/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 537 Quirk D</p> <p>Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>4/5/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. The bill would require where a traffic control plan or other submission related to safety is required by construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant to comply with that requirement and the city or county would be authorized to condition approval of the application on compliance with that requirement, and the city or county would be required to issue approval for any submission related to that requirement without delay. The bill would require that a city or county not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2021</p>	
<p>AB 549 Gipson D</p> <p>Nonminor dependents.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<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 is abused, a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified, or a parent or guardian fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law requires the juvenile court, after finding that a child is within the dependency jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to hear evidence on the question of the proper disposition to be made of the child. This bill would make youth eligible for a dispositional hearing pursuant to these provisions if, instead of being continuously detained, the youth was continuously subject to a detention order. The bill would also clarify that, for youth subject to those provisions who choose not to remain in foster care, the court is required to set a hearing to terminate dependency jurisdiction and, if the court terminates dependency jurisdiction, the court is required to retain general jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 591 Villapudua D</p> <p>Vessels: arrests.</p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 14).</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 597 Bigelow R</p> <p>Horse racing: fairs: steeplechase, barrel, and show jumping racing.</p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>2/18/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the California Horse Racing Board has all powers necessary to carry out the purposes of the Horse Racing Law, such as adopting rules and regulations to protect the public, allocating dates for, and controlling, horse racing and parimutuel wagering, and enforcing all rules and regulations. Existing law requires that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes thoroughbred racing, quarter horse racing, Arabian racing, and Appaloosa racing, if sufficient number of horses are available to provide competition in one or more races. Under existing law, parimutuel wagering may be conducted on barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races at any public or private facility that has been approved and licensed by the board. This bill would require that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes, in addition to the types of racing included under existing law, steeplechase racing, barrel racing, and show jumping racing.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 152 226 220">AB 602 Grayson D</p> <p data-bbox="96 261 354 362">Development fees: impact fee nexus study.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 152 548 220">Assembly Local Government</p> <p data-bbox="359 261 638 329">4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p data-bbox="642 152 1887 898">(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 or exaction, 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. 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. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	<p data-bbox="1892 152 2005 183">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 605 Villapudua D</p> <p>Department of Housing and Community Development: program administration: bonus points: housing element.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various programs intended to promote the development of affordable housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, under which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of certain housing development activities. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development that identifies sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income levels, as specified. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a bonus point system for competitive grant and loan programs that are administered by the department and that facilitate the development of housing. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to proponents of housing development projects that meet specified requirements including that the project has received all necessary local agency approvals to begin construction, and the local agency determines that the project will meet or exceed the local agency's requirement to satisfy the local agency's share of regional housing need for at least one household income level, as specified. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to an applicant that is the proponent of a housing development project that is located on a site identified in the local agency's inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, and the project meets or exceeds the local agency's share of regional housing need at a designated household income level, as specified. The bill would require the bonus point system to also award bonus points to applicants for competitive grants or loans awarded for the purposes of constructing infrastructure necessary for the development of housing that satisfies the local agency's share of regional housing need. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 611 Quirk-Silva D</p> <p>Safe at Home program: homeowners' associations.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/5/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. The act authorizes the association of a common interest development to withhold or redact information from association records in specified instances, including, but not limited to, when the release of the information is reasonably likely to compromise the privacy of an individual member of the association. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, and designates the Secretary of State as the agent for service of process and receipt of mail. Under existing law, when the Secretary of State certifies the person as a program participant, the person's actual address is confidential. This bill would, upon request of a participant in the Safe at Home program, require the association of a common interest development to accept and use the address designated by the Secretary of State as the Safe at Home participant's substitute address for association communications and to withhold or redact information that would reveal the name and address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/15/2021</p>	
<p>AB 629 Chiu D</p> <p>San Francisco Bay area: public transportation.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p> <p>4/26/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)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 various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit services. This bill would require the commission on or before February 1, 2022, to submit a copy of a specified transit fare study undertaken by the commission to certain committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on or before January 1, 2023, to those entities on the progress of implementing the recommendations of that study. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/22/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 642 Friedman D Wildfires.	Assembly Appropriations 3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(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.	
AB 662 Rodriguez D Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.	Assembly Health 4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. 4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair	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. Last Amended: 4/8/2021	
AB 674 Bennett D Dependent children: documents.	Assembly Appropriations 4/13/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge children who have suffered abuse or neglect to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law requires the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain information, documents, and services to the child or nonminor.This bill would also require the county welfare department to document in the report submitted at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age that the minor or nonminor has been provided written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits and where they can apply for CalFresh benefits. By increasing the duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 678 Grayson D</p> <p>Housing development projects: fees and exactions cap.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. Existing law provides that a city or a county may, in the exercise of their police powers, license and regulate businesses operating within their jurisdiction and may fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city and the board of supervisors of a county to license, for revenue and regulation, and fix a license tax upon, every kind of lawful business transacted in the city or county, as specified. Existing law requires a legislative body of a city or a board of supervisors of a county imposing a license tax upon a business operating both within and outside the legislative body's or board's taxing jurisdiction to levy the tax so that the measure of tax fairly reflects that proportion of the taxed activity actually carried on within the taxing jurisdiction. Existing law, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. Existing law, the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. This bill would prohibit a city or county from imposing a specified fee or exaction if the total dollar amount of the fees and exactions that a city or county would impose on a proposed housing development is greater than 12% of the city's or county's median home price unless approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would authorize a city or county to seek approval from the department to impose a fee or an exaction that would result in the total dollar amount of fees and exactions exceeding that limitation by making a specified finding and submitting a completed application for a waiver. The bill would require the department to develop a standard form application for a waiver in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the department to develop standards to determine whether to grant a waiver and the total dollar amount limitation to which a city or county granted a waiver is subject. The bill would require the department to conduct and post on its internet website an analysis that, for purposes of these provisions, determines the median home price in each city and county of the state. The bill would require the department to create, by January 1, 2023, a nexus study template that must be used by local jurisdictions in determining the nexus between the fee or exaction and the development project, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 703 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency’s jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would remove the requirements of the act particular to teleconferencing and allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda and the ability of the public to observe the meeting and provide public comment. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 805 Maienschein D</p> <p>Personal protective equipment: distribution reports.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the county health officer and the local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agency administrator in each operational area to act jointly as the medical health operational area coordinator (MHOAC) or to jointly appoint another person to fulfill those responsibilities. Existing law requires the MHOAC, in cooperation with various specified local and state agencies, to ensure the development of a medical and health disaster plan for the provision of medical and health mutual aid within the operational area. Existing law requires the MHOAC to assist the agency operational area coordinator in the coordination of medical and health disaster resources within the operational area in the event of a local, state, or federal declaration of emergency. This bill would require, during a health-related state of emergency in California proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor, the MHOAC to report specified information relating to the distribution of personal protective equipment, as defined, to the Office of Emergency Services on a weekly basis. The bill would require, at all other times, the MHOAC to report that information on a monthly basis. The bill would require the medical and health disaster plan to include this reporting, as specified. By creating new duties for MHOACs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 822 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Observation services.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/8/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, such as mental health and substance use disorder services, which are delivered through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. Under existing law, mental health plans provide specialty mental health services, and Medi-Cal managed health care plans and the fee-for-service Medi-Cal program provide nonspecialty mental health services. 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 mental health services to include observation services, as defined, for emergency psychiatric treatment when provided in an observation unit, as defined, subject to utilization controls. The bill would provide that observation services are not specialty mental health services, and would require a Medi-Cal managed health care plan or the fee-for-service Medi-Cal program to reimburse the provider for rendering those services. 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. Last Amended: 3/4/2021</p>	
<p>AB 829 Levine D</p> <p>Foster children: immigration counsel.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 833 Quirk-Silva D State government grants: administrative costs.	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review 2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	Existing law regulates the appropriation of state funds and imposes various requirements on the Controller with respect to the transfer of state funds. Existing law also sets various maximum allowable administrative costs for particular grant programs. This bill would require any state grants to a local government to include a maximum allocation of funds that may be expended for administrative costs, as defined, and would prohibit a local government, as defined, from expending more than 5% of grant funds for administrative costs, except as provided. The bill would specify that it is not intended to affect federal funding.	
AB 841 Cunningham R Dependant children.	Assembly Consent Calendar 4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders seeking custody of the child. Last Amended: 3/23/2021	
AB 844 Grayson D Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.	Assembly Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on J.,E.D., & E. 4/27/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ECONOMY, CERVANTES, Chair	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 would establish the Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano composed of specified cities and governed by a board of directors. The bill would task the directors 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 and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 848 Calderon D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: monthly maintenance amount: personal and incidental needs.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements Existing law requires the department to establish income levels for maintenance need at the lowest levels that reasonably permit a medically needy person to meet their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and for which federal financial participation will still be provided under applicable federal law. In calculating the income of a medically needy person in a medical institution or nursing facility, or a person receiving institutional or noninstitutional services from a Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly organization, the required monthly maintenance amount includes an amount providing for personal and incidental needs in the amount of not less than \$35 per month while a patient. Existing law authorizes the department to increase, by regulation, this amount as necessitated by increasing costs of personal and incidental needs. This bill would increase the monthly maintenance amount for personal and incidental needs from \$35 to \$80, and would require the department to annually adjust that amount by the same percentage as the Consumer Price Index.This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 849 Reyes D</p> <p>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: liability.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<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
<p>AB 865 Quirk-Silva D</p> <p>Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>4/8/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on ED. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>(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.</p>	
<p>AB 873 Ramos D</p> <p>Child welfare services: Indian tribes.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 874 Quirk-Silva D PACE program: risk mitigation program.	Assembly Banking and Finance 4/8/2021-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	Existing law, known commonly as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes a public agency, by making specified findings, to authorize public agency officials and property owners to enter into voluntary contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. Existing law also requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to develop and administer a PACE risk mitigation program for PACE financing to increase its acceptance in the marketplace and protect against the risk of default and foreclosure. This bill would require the authority, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the bill, to develop and administer the PACE risk mitigation program to address residential PACE-related mortgage and tax delinquencies in order to avoid default or foreclosure by awarding a grant, in an amount equal to at least one annual PACE assessment but not more than 4 annual PACE assessments, to an eligible property owner, as defined. The bill would require the authority to award the grants on a first-come, first-served basis. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	
AB 875 Wood D Medi-Cal: demonstration project.	Assembly Health 4/13/2021-Re-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, either through a fee-for-service or managed care delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes the Global Payment Program (GPP), under which designated public hospitals, and any successor or differently named hospital, are eligible to receive global payments that are calculated using a value-based point methodology based on the health care that they provide to the uninsured. This bill would allow those designated hospitals, if restructured or reorganized, to continue to participate in the GPP. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
AB 886 Chiu D Victims.	Assembly Public Safety 4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	(1) Existing law authorizes victims of crime to be awarded compensation by the California Victim Compensation Board for the pecuniary losses they suffer as a direct result of criminal acts. The awarding of compensation is subject to application procedures, eligibility requirements, and specified limits on the amount of compensation. Existing law establishes the Restitution Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the board for the purposes of indemnification of victims of crime. Existing law allows the board to deny an application for compensation if the victim fails to reasonably cooperate with law enforcement officials, as specified, except as exempted. This bill would eliminate the requirement that a victim cooperate with law enforcement to be eligible for compensation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 895 Holden D Residential care facilities: conditions.	Assembly Human Services 4/7/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act specifically requires the department to promulgate regulations for a license that prescribe standards of safety and sanitation for the physical plant and standards for basic care and supervision, personal care, and services provided to residents. The act specifically requires the department to conduct unannounced inspections of licensed residential care facilities for the elderly and to inspect these facilities as often as necessary to ensure the quality of care provided. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2022, and every month thereafter, to post on its internet website every inspection report for every licensed residential care facility for the elderly within 5 years from the date of posting. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	
AB 911 Nazarian D Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.	Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care 4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on AGING & L.T.C. 4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair	Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would require the department to establish an LTSS Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the State of California. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 932 Levine D Cradle-to-Career Grant Program.	Assembly Appropriations 4/8/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to, among other things, plan and evaluate strategies for overcoming poverty in the state, mobilize resources in support of antipoverty and community services programs, and administer public and private funds designed to support antipoverty programs that are not currently administered by other departments. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Cradle-to-Career (C2C) Grant Program for the purpose of addressing child poverty and achievement gaps among California children of different races and socioeconomic statuses. Under the bill, C2C grants awarded would be available to community-level or regional networks, as specified. The bill would require the department to convene and facilitate a workgroup to establish common indicators and metrics, an application process, and additional requirements deemed appropriate to further the purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 953 Kiley R California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Fish and Wildlife: review of environmental documents: revenue and cost tracking and accounting.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the lead agency to consult with a public agency that is a responsible agency or a trustee agency during the environmental review process. Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to impose and collect a filing fee to defray the costs of managing and protecting fish and wildlife trust resources, including, but not limited to, consulting with other public agencies, reviewing environmental documents, recommending mitigation measures, developing monitoring requirements for purposes of CEQA, and other activities protecting those trust resources identified in the review pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the department to separately track and account for all revenues collected under the above filing fee provision and all costs incurred in its role as a responsible agency or trustee agency under CEQA. Last Amended: 3/17/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 968 Frazier D Wildfire resilience: community certification.	Assembly Natural Resources 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law makes that department responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the agency to research, and provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for, ways in which a community that undertakes science-supported wildfire resilience actions can be recognized with a peer-reviewed, community-level certification in order to acknowledge and motivate wildfire resilience activity, as provided. The bill would provide that the sum of \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2022–23 fiscal year to the agency for purposes of this research and report. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	
AB 969 Frazier D Natural Resources Agency: wildfire technology support: community organizations.	Assembly Natural Resources 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to provide a basic level of technological support to community organizations for wildfire risk reduction and resiliency, including technology for data, geospatial mapping, and data management, as well as software and limited technical support, and would require the Natural Resources Agency to structure this wildfire technology support in the same way that technology support is provided for similar services for wildfire-program building, outreach, and planning. The bill would provide that the sum of \$5,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing the technological support described above. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 977 Gabriel D</p> <p>Homelessness prevention programs: Homeless Management Information System.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HUM. S.</p> <p>4/15/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<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 each recipient of funds under the programs described above to provide data elements, including, but not limited to, health information, in a manner consistent with federal law, to the statewide Homeless Management Information System. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the form and substance of the required data elements. By imposing new requirements on the local agencies that receive funding under the programs described above, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 979 Frazier D</p> <p>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: projects: sea level rise analysis report.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>4/14/2021-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.</p> <p>4/26/2021 Upon adjournment of Transportation Committee - Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, provides that it is the policy of the state to, among other things, reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.This bill would require any individual or entity that undertakes a project, as defined, within the Delta to complete a report analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the project. The bill would require the report to include a specified sea level rise analysis, and would require the report to be submitted to the Delta Stewardship Council, the Delta Protection Commission, and the Legislature. The bill would require the report to be posted on the internet websites of the Delta Stewardship Council and the Delta Protection Commission. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 981 Frazier D</p> <p>Forestry: California Fire Safe Council.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires the local assistance grant program to establish a robust year-round fire prevention effort in and near fire threatened communities. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law permits the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, not exceeding 25% of the total grant award, from a grant awarded pursuant to the local assistance grant program. Existing law requires the grantee to expend these funds from the advance payment within 6 months of receipt, as provided. This bill would establish the California Fire Safe Council in the Natural Resources Agency consisting of 11 members, as specified. The bill would require the council to identify programs administered by public agencies to address and minimize the risks of wildfire and to coordinate the implementation of those programs, to identify public and private programs that may be leveraged to facilitate structure-hardening and community resilience to minimize the impacts of wildfire to habitable structures, to conduct public outreach efforts to regional and local wildfire mitigation groups, and to recommend to the Legislature on how the programs identified by the council can be coordinated to increase the effectiveness of those programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 983 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Public contracts: construction projects: community workforce agreements: battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology.</p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.</p> <p>4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, Chair</p>	<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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 995 Gonzalez, Lorena D</p> <p>Paid sick days: accrual and use.</p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p> <p>4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, Chair</p>	<p>(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.</p>	
<p>AB 996 Nazarian D</p> <p>School breakfast and morning snacks: nonschoolaged children.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a school district, county superintendent of schools, or charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a needy pupil with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, and authorizes a school district or county office of education to use funds available from any federal program, including the federal School Breakfast Program, to comply with that requirement. Existing law generally requires a school district or a county superintendent of schools to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all pupils at a very high poverty school, as defined. This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and post on its internet website guidance for local educational agencies participating in the federal School Breakfast Program that maintain kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, on how to serve eligible nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a local educational agency schoolsite. The bill would define “eligible nonschoolaged child” to mean a child who is not enrolled in school and who is a sibling, half-sibling, or step-sibling of, or a foster child residing with, a pupil who is eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible nonschoolaged child to be present in order for the nonschoolaged child to receive breakfast or a morning snack. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1004 Calderon D</p> <p>CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/8/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would delete the conditions that the income or stipend be related to participation improvement and be earned during those years. The bill would instead exempt the income or stipend if the temporary work is related to the decennial census and would make this provision retroactive and applicable to income or a stipend paid by any of the above entities for temporary work related to the most recent decennial census. By expanding the scope of CalWORKs eligibility, and thereby increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1006 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Foster care: social worker turnover workgroup.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/8/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the foster care system, which is overseen by the State Department of Social Services and administered by county welfare departments. Existing law generally provides for children placed in foster care to be assigned a social worker who meets regularly with the foster child and performs specified services on behalf of the child. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup to examine the negative effects of high turnover of foster family agency social workers on foster youth and children and to identify measures to reduce foster family agency social worker turnover in order to improve permanency outcomes for foster youth and children. The bill would require that the working group include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the department to submit specific recommendations to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2022.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1028 Seyarto R</p> <p>Telework Flexibility Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, with various exceptions, generally establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek and requires the payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The authorization would apply only if an employee is working remotely and not under the physical control of the employer. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signatures. The bill would except split shift premiums from application to the work of employees who are working an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1046 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Nurse-Family Partnership program.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Nurse-Family Partnership program, administered and implemented by the State Department of Health Care Services, 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 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 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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1050 Gray D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: application for enrollment: prescription drugs.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to create and implement a simplified application package for children, families, and adults applying for Medi-Cal benefits.This bill would require the application for enrollment to include a statement that if the applicant is approved for Medi-Cal benefits, the applicant agrees that the department, county welfare department, and a managed care organization or health care provider to which the applicant is assigned may communicate with them regarding their care or benefits through all standard forms of communication, including, but not limited to, Free to End User text messaging.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1051 Bennett D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1054 Arambula D</p> <p>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: feeding assistants.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including among others, skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully or repeatedly violate the provisions governing the licensure and regulation of health facilities.This bill would authorize a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to adopt a feeding assistant training program and would require the department to approve a feeding assistant training program for facilities to adopt that meets specified requirements. The bill would require skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities that utilize feeding assistants to comply with certain requirements, including that a feeding assistant only provide dining assistance for residents who have no complicated feeding problems. The bill would also specify that hours of care provided by a feeding assistant may be used in determining whether a facility satisfies direct care service hour, or nursing hour, per patient day requirements. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1055 Ramos D</p> <p>Foster youth: tribal pupils.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/14/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1056 Grayson D</p> <p>Infrastructure financing: industrialized housing.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p> <p>4/29/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and sets forth its powers and duties including functioning as the principal state department responsible for coordinating federal-state relationships in housing and community development, except for housing finance. Those duties include, among other things, administration of the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program.This bill would require the department and the bank to develop a proposed program, as specified, to invest in the building of offsite industrialized housing to support the policy goal of increasing the state’s capacity to quickly respond to additional housing needs precipitated by homelessness, wildfires, COVID-19, or other emergency situations. The bill would require the department and the bank to report its recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2023, including whether and how industrialized housing would alleviate the state’s housing, homelessness, and disaster response needs. The bill would preclude implementation of the recommended programs unless approved by a subsequent act of the Legislature.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1058 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Water corporations: bill payment options.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, and water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, if approved by the commission, and, upon approval, authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to recover, through an individual customer transaction fee, reasonable transaction costs incurred by the electrical, gas, or water corporation from those customers that choose those methods of payment. Existing law includes statements of legislative intent relative to electrical, gas, and water corporations offering customers the option to pay by credit card or debit card. This bill would delete water corporations from the above-described authorization to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, the associated cost recovery provisions, and the related statements of legislative intent, thereby limiting those provisions to electrical and gas corporations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1060 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Governor's Office of Emergency Services: California Alert.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and charges it with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters upon people and property. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with, at minimum, telecommunications carriers, the California cable and broadband industry, radio and television broadcasters, the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, the disability community, appropriate federal agencies, and the Standardized Emergency Management System Alert and Warning Specialist Committee, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. This bill would require the office to establish a statewide emergency alert system called California Alert. The bill would require California Alert to utilize Wireless Emergency Alerts authorized by the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency information to the public through mobile phones within a designate cell tower's coverage area. The bill would require the office to contract with a private vendor that provides alerting systems to send California Alerts to registered phone numbers that are not location based. The bill would require the office to establish standards for issuing emergency alerts to California residents across local jurisdictional boundaries.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1083 Nazarian D</p> <p>Senior affordable housing: nursing pilot program.</p>	<p>Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on AGING & L.T.C.</p> <p>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Department of Aging 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 the least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law permits age restrictions in connection with housing and defines senior citizen housing developments for these purposes as a residential development for senior citizens that has at least 35 dwelling units. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Housing Plus Services Nursing Pilot Program in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, and Sonoma. The program would provide grant funds to qualified nonprofit organizations that specialize in resident services for the purposes of hiring one full-time registered nurse to work at 3 senior citizen housing developments in each county to provide health education, navigation, coaching, and care to residents. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified legislative committees and state agencies on or before January 1, 2026, and would repeal the program as of January 1, 2027.</p>	
<p>AB 1096 Rivas, Luz D</p> <p>Alien: change of terms.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/8/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, for purposes of various provisions related to immigration, defines “alien” to mean a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. This bill would revise those state law provisions to refer instead to those persons using other terms that do not contain the word “alien,” including a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The bill would make other related nonsubstantive changes. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to make only nonsubstantive changes, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/7/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1117 Wicks D</p> <p>Pupil support services: Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HEALTH.</p>	<p>The Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to award grants to local educational agencies or consortia to fund programs in qualifying schools that provide support services, which include case-managed health, mental health, social, and academic support services, to eligible pupils and their families. The act establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Program Council, specifies the members of the council, and provides for the duties of the council, which include assisting a local educational agency or consortium with local technical assistance, as provided. The act authorizes a local educational agency or consortium to contract with other entities, including county agencies and private nonprofit organizations or private partners, to provide services to pupils and their families. This bill would establish the Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program, under which the Superintendent would be required to award grants to qualifying entities, defined to include schools, local educational agencies, and other entities that meet specified criteria, to pay the costs of planning and operating programs that provide support services to pupils and their families, as prescribed. The bill would require grants to be awarded for no more than \$500,000 each and to be matched by the grantee with \$1 for each \$2 awarded, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1126 Bloom D Commission on the State of Hate.	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	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 10 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, 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 report to the Legislature annually, as provided.	
AB 1131 Wood D Health information network.	Assembly Appropriations 4/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 1.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations on health information technology, including that there is a need to promote secure electronic health data exchange among specified individuals, such as health care providers and consumers of health care, and that specified federal law provides unprecedented opportunity for California to develop a statewide health information technology infrastructure to improve the state's health care system. 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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. 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. This bill would establish the statewide health information network (statewide HIN) governing board, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department with specified membership, to provide the data infrastructure needed to meet California's health care access, equity, affordability, public health, and quality goals, as specified. The bill would require the governing board to issue a request for proposals to select an operating entity with specified minimum capabilities to support the electronic exchange of health information between, and aggregate and integrate data from multiple sources within, the State of California, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the statewide HIN to take specified actions with respect to reporting on, and auditing the security and finances of, the health information network. The bill would require the statewide HIN to convene a health technology advisory committee with specified membership to advise the statewide HIN and set agendas, hold public meetings with stakeholders, and solicit external input on behalf of the statewide HIN. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/29/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1140 Rivas, Robert D Foster care: rights.	Assembly Consent Calendar 4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	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.	
AB 1141 Frazier D Wildfires: Wildland Urban Interface Fire Research Center.	Assembly Natural Resources 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. Existing law establishes in state government a Natural Resources Agency. This bill would require the agency, on or before June 1, 2023, to develop and fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Research Center that addresses the wildland-urban interface fire problem and the need for wildfire prevention, detection, and mitigation planning, building, and response, and related economic, insurance, and modeling practices in the state. The bill would require the center to act as a think tank for purposes of discussing policy, exchanging information, and training fire personnel in best practices. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	
AB 1160 Rubio, Blanca D Medically supportive food.	Assembly Health 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. Under existing law, these health care services are provided through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with prescribed health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. Effective for contract periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022, this bill would authorize Medi-Cal managed care plans to provide medically tailored meals to enrollees. The bill would authorize the department to implement this provision by various means, including plan or provider bulletins, and would require the department to seek federal approvals. The bill would condition the implementation of this provision on the department obtaining federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. This bill contains other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1166 Grayson D</p> <p>Communications: wireless telecommunications facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules, and updated those 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. Existing law requires that a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the reasonable time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, as defined, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed. This bill would require that the reasonable time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules, as defined, instead of applicable FCC decisions. The bill would require the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1174 Grayson D</p> <p>Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications, approvals, and subsequent permits.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p> <p>4/15/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development and the site on which it is located satisfy specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law provides that a development approved pursuant to the streamlined, ministerial approval process is valid indefinitely if specified requirements are met, and otherwise is valid, except as provided, for 3 years from the date of the final action establishing that approval and remains valid thereafter for a project so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. This bill would clarify the requirements that must be met for an approved development to be valid indefinitely. The bill would also provide that, alternatively, approval for an approved development is valid for 3 years from the date of the final judgment upholding the development's approval if litigation is filed challenging that approval. The bill would define "in progress." The bill would provide that if the development proponent requests a modification, then the time during which the approval is valid is extended, as specified. The bill would specify that these changes also apply retroactively to developments approved prior to January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1176 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Communications: universal broadband service: California Connect Fund.</p>	<p>Assembly C. & C. 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on C. & C. 4/28/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY C COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVEYANCE, SANTIAGO, Chair</p>	<p>The federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 establishes a program for the regulation of telecommunications to attain the goal of local competition, while implementing specific, predictable, and sufficient federal and state mechanisms to preserve and advance universal service, consistent with certain universal service principles. The universal service principles include the principle that consumers in all regions of the nation, including low-income consumers and those in rural, insular, and high-cost areas, should have access to telecommunications and information services, including interexchange services and advanced telecommunications and information services, that are reasonably comparable to those services provided in urban areas and that are available at rates that are reasonably comparable to rates charged for similar services in urban areas. This bill would establish the California Connect Fund in the State Treasury, subject to the conditions and restrictions applicable to the existing universal service funds described above. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, require the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Connect Program to ensure that high-speed broadband service is available to every household in the state at affordable rates. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules to implement the program, including rules that establish eligibility criteria for the program and the amount of, and requirements for, subsidies under the program. The bill would require the commission to perform outreach to increase program participation and to collect data on existing affordable internet service plans that may meet program criteria. The bill would require the commission to annually report to the Legislature on the status of the program, including its success and any recommendations for modifications to the program, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1178 Irwin D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: serious mental illness: drugs.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, the provision of prescription drugs is a Medi-Cal benefit, subject to the list of contract drugs and utilization controls. After a determination of cost benefit, existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to modify or eliminate the requirement of prior authorization as a control for treatment, supplies, or equipment that costs less than \$100, except for prescribed drugs. This bill would delete the prior authorization requirement for any drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness, as defined, for a period of 365 days after the initial prescription has been dispensed for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to automatically approve a prescription for a drug for the treatment of a serious mental illness if the department verifies a record of a paid claim that documents a diagnosis of a serious mental illness within 365 days before the date of that prescription for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to authorize a pharmacist to dispense a 90-day supply of a drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to applicable formulary requirements, including that the patient has filled at least a 30-day supply for the same prescription in the previous 90 days, and to dispense an early refill prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to prescribed standards, such as limiting the number of refills to no more than 3 in a calendar year.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1194 Low D</p> <p>Conservatorship.</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Existing law, the Professional Fiduciaries Act, establishes the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the bureau to license and regulate professional fiduciaries. The act defines a “professional fiduciary” as, among other things, a person who acts as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, for 2 or more individuals at the same time who are not related to the professional fiduciary or to each other. Existing law requires the court to be guided by what appears to be the best interests of the proposed conservatee in selecting a conservator, and sets forth an order of preference for appointment if there are multiple persons equally qualified to be the conservator. This bill would require a professional fiduciary with an internet website to post a schedule of fees on their internet website. The bill would require the bureau to revoke a professional fiduciary’s license if a court finds by a clear and convincing standard that they have not acted in the best interests of their client, or have committed abuse of an elder or a dependent adult. If the court finds that a conservator has not acted in the best interests of a conservatee, the bill would make the conservator liable for a civil penalty of up to \$25,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. The bill would require the court to select a professional fiduciary as the conservator of an estate if the estate is valued at \$1,000,000 or more. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1217 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Personal protective equipment: stockpile.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2022, the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to establish a personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile, upon appropriation and as necessary. Existing law further requires the department, informed by the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee, to establish guidelines for its procurement, management, and distribution of PPE. This bill would authorize the department to rotate PPE in the stockpile by selling the PPE to a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider, and by contracting to purchase PPE on behalf of a local government or provider. The bill would require a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider that obtains PPE pursuant to these provisions to reimburse the department for the costs of the PPE. The bill would also make a technical change to the date in these provisions. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1243 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>4/13/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Existing law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult’s residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would require an action seeking a protective order, as described above, to be heard in the probate or family division of the superior court. The 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 with the elder or dependent adult. The bill would also include within the definition of protective order an order that specific debts were incurred as the result of financial abuse of the elder or dependent adult.</p>	

<p>AB 1271 Ting D</p> <p>Surplus land.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>4/7/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law requires land to be declared either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as defined and as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of the land consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures. Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, the local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements prior to disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities, as provided. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land, and requires the disposing entity to negotiate for a period of not less than 90 days prior if the price and terms cannot be agreed upon. Existing law requires the local agency disposing of the land to send a notice of availability to local entities and housing sponsors for the purpose of developing low- and moderate-income housing, as provided, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain on its internet website an up-to-date listing of all notices of availability throughout the state. Existing law specifies requirements that must be met for entities desiring to develop land for those purposes, prioritizes the entity that proposes the greatest number of units, and in the event that more than one entity proposes the same number of units that meet the affordable housing requirements, prioritizes the entity that proposes the deepest average level of affordability for the affordable units. This bill would add to the definition of “exempt surplus land” a former military base or other planned residential or mixed-use development of adjacent or nonadjacent parcels of greater than 5 total acres, that are subject to a written plan, where at least one of the owners is a local agency and meets other specified criteria. This bill would provide that the surplus land provisions described above do not preclude a local agency that purchases surplus land from a disposing agency from reconveying the surplus land to a nonprofit or for-profit housing developer for development of low- and moderate-income housing as authorized under other provisions of law. The bill would provide that any local agency disposing of surplus land to a specified entity that intends to use the land for specified purposes, including low- and moderate-income housing purposes, may provide for a payment period of up to 20 years in any contract of sale or sale by trust deed for the land. The bill would, when price or terms of sale cannot be agreed upon by the disposing entity and an original responding entity that has received a notice of interest after 90 days, require the disposing entity to provide another 30 -day period to the original responding entity to match the price of any secondary respondent’s offer. If the original responding entity agrees to the price, the bill would require another period of not less than 90 days for the parties to agree on the terms of the sale. The bill would require that when sending the description of the negotiations conducted by the local agency to the Department of Housing and Community Development, the local agency include evidence that the negotiations were conducted in good faith when good faith negotiations are required. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain copies of the notices of availability on its internet website and</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		make them available as a downloadable PDF. The bill would make other technical changes.This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/6/2021	
AB 1274 Davies R Community care facilities: exceptions.	Assembly Print 2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, community care facilities include facilities that provide nonmedical residential care, day treatment, adult daycare, or foster family agency services. Existing law exempts certain entities from regulation as community care facilities.This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	
AB 1283 Stone D Resource families: hearings.	Assembly Human Services 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S. 4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUM AN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under existing law, a county’s action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time. The bill would also make the county’s action final, and the appeal before the State Hearings Division subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission withdraws the appeal or fails to appear at the hearing without good cause. Under the bill, good cause for failure to appear at the hearing would be as defined by the department in specified written directives or regulationThis bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1294 Bonta D</p> <p>Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>4/8/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on ED. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<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. 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1300 Voepel R</p> <p>Residential care facilities for the elderly: electronic monitoring.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/7/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (act) requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act enumerates specific rights and liberties for residents that are to be posted inside the facility and personally provided to each resident. These rights include, among others, being granted a reasonable level of personal privacy in accommodations, medical treatment, personal care and assistance, visits, communications, telephone conversations, use of the internet, and meetings of resident and family groups. This bill would enact the Electronic Monitoring in Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act to authorize the use of electronic monitoring devices either inside a resident's room by a resident or in certain areas of a facility by the facility under specified conditions. For the use of a personal electronic monitoring device inside a resident's room by a resident, the bill would require, among other things, the resident or the resident's representative, as defined, to provide the facility with a completed notification and consent form, as specified, that includes the consent of the resident's roommate, if any. The bill would also require the resident or the resident's representative to post a sign at the entrance to the resident's room stating that the room is monitored electronically. For the use of a facility electronic monitoring device, the bill would require the facility to, among other things, post signage at all entrances and exits that provides notice of electronic monitoring, archive the electronic monitoring digital data for 365 days, and provide the department access to the data upon 24 hours' notice. By expanding the duties of licensed facilities under the act with regard to authorizing residents and facilities to conduct electronic monitoring under these conditions, the bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1318 Stone D</p> <p>Changes of name or gender: minors.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/12/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 57. Noes 7.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all applications for change of names to be made to the superior court of the person’s county of residence, except for minors with a court-appointed guardian. Existing law requires the court in which a petition for a change of name has been filed to issue an order to show cause inviting interested persons to file written objections to the proposed change of name, as specified. Existing law authorizes a person to file a petition with the superior court seeking a judgment recognizing their change of gender. Existing law requires all petitions to recognize a change of gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian to be filed with the court that appointed the guardian. This bill would require a petition for a change of name or gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian or a minor who is a ward of the juvenile court to be made in the court having jurisdiction over the minor. The bill would exempt an action for a change of name of a minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court from the requirement that the court issue an order to show cause. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

<p>AB 1324 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the Treasurer’s office. The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives to preliminary approval from the office, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish an unspecified maximum amount of program funding, and an unspecified maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. The bill would authorize a transit-oriented affordable housing district to enter into a contract with the Treasurer’s office that includes specified provisions, including a provision requiring the district to remit the entirety of the amount allocated to it by a division of taxes to the office and a provision requiring that the office deposit the remitted amount into the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Trust Fund (trust fund), which this bill would create and continuously appropriate to the office. The bill would require the office to issue revenue bonds, in accordance with specified procedures, secured by moneys in the trust fund and allocate the proceeds of those bonds to districts with which it has a contract in proportion to the amount remitted by each district. The bill would specify that moneys in the trust fund are nonstate moneys and are instead the property of, and held in trust on behalf of, the districts that contract with the office under these provisions. The bill would require that a district use the proceeds of revenue bonds allocated to it pursuant to these provisions for those purposes to provide program funding to participating multifamily housing developments. The bill would make various conforming changes to other laws relating to state moneys and the division of taxes by local agencies. By adding to the duties of county auditors with respect to the allocation of property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Last Amended: 3/25/2021	
<p data-bbox="96 240 241 305">AB 1326 Arambula D</p> <p data-bbox="96 349 306 483">Public social services: county liaison for higher education.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 240 642 662">Assembly Higher Education</p> <p data-bbox="359 670 642 946">4/8/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HIGHER ED. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.</p> <p data-bbox="359 703 642 946">4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HIGHER EDUCATION, MEDINA, Chair</p>	<p data-bbox="646 240 1892 768">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 public higher education institutions 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 public higher education institutions 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. Last Amended: 3/30/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1338 Low D</p> <p>Public social services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p> <p>4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals. Existing law 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 to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance. The bill would define “financial assistance” as an unconditional cash payment of an equal amount issued monthly, but for a period not to exceed 60 months, to a resident of California who is enrolled in a demonstration or research program, which investigates the impacts of policies or programs that are designed to reduce poverty, promote social mobility, or increase financial stability for California residents, to improve the recipient’s economic security, reduce harm, and improve health, education, and employment outcomes of the recipient or any member of their family. Upon implementing a program, and annually thereafter, the bill would require an organization or entity issuing financial assistance to register that program with the department, and to provide the department with specified information, including disclosing all funding sources of the program under which the financial assistance income is distributed, and, upon the conclusion of the program, to report to the department on the research outcomes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1340 Santiago D</p> <p>Mental health services.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by a peace officer, a member of the attending staff of an evaluation facility, designated members of a mobile crisis team, or another designated professional person, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Social Services as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation. The act also authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of both, to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder. For these purposes, existing law defines “gravely disabled” to mean either a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder or chronic alcoholism, is unable to provide for the person’s basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter, or a condition in which a person has been found mentally incompetent, as specified.This bill would expand the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes to also include a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for medical treatment, as defined, if the failure to receive medical treatment is either for an existing life-threatening medical condition or the person is in imminent danger of physical injury or life-threatening medical condition and there is a substantial and imminent risk, in either instance, of either death or prolonged hospitalization. By expanding the definition of “gravely disabled” and thereby increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1345 Wicks D</p> <p>Emergency services: licensed childcare providers.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes, if the federal government offers services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of mitigating the effects of an emergency, the state to accept the offer. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and specified childcare stakeholders, to develop best practices regarding the use, by licensed childcare providers, of funds provided either by the state, or to the state by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the Governor has declared a disaster, state of emergency, or statewide state of emergency. The bill would require these best practices to be developed by June 1, 2022. The bill would require the best practices document to specify, subject to any limitations imposed on the use of funds by the state, FEMA, or federal law, how the funds will be allocated to licensed childcare providers, the timelines at which the funds will be distributed, and any purpose for which the funds may be used, as specified. Last Amended: 4/14/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1348 McCarty D</p> <p>Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy.</p>	<p>Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media</p> <p>3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.</p>	<p>Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1357 Cervantes D Perinatal services: maternal mental health.	Assembly Appropriations 4/14/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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. Last Amended: 3/18/2021	
AB 1358 Bonta D Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review 3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	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. Last Amended: 3/25/2021	
AB 1359 Levine D Adoption: stepparent adoption.	Assembly Print 2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law establishes procedures for stepparent adoptions involving a spouse or partner who gave birth to the child during the marriage or domestic partnership. Among other things, existing law exempts those adoptions from the requirements of a home investigation and a hearing, as well as specified costs, unless the court orders otherwise. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1360 Santiago D</p> <p>Project Roomkey: Project Homekey.</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. In March 2020, the California Department of Social Services established Project Roomkey to coordinate with local agencies and nonprofits to provide shelter options to homeless persons recovering from, or exposed to, COVID-19. The Department of Housing and Community Development established Project Homekey which awards grants to local government agencies to purchase and rehabilitate housing in order to serve people experiencing homelessness who are at risk of serious illness from COVID-19. This bill would require each city, county, or city and county to ensure that individuals housed pursuant to Project Roomkey and Project Homekey do not return to homelessness. The bill would require each city, county, or city and county to develop a plan to accomplish that result, and would specify the criteria the county or city and county must consider in developing the plan. This bill would continue Project Homekey, within the Department of Housing and Community Development, and make the project permanent. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to ensure that adequate and ongoing resources and supports are provided to local governments to ensure its success and to ensure adequate accountability metrics. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1367 Low D</p> <p>Political Reform Act of 1974: committee accounts and campaign funds.</p>	<p>Assembly Elections</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.</p> <p>4/15/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, BERMAN, Chair</p>	<p>(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. The act requires a candidate committee to establish one campaign contribution bank account and generally requires all candidate contributions to be made to the account and all candidate expenditures to be made from the account. This bill would impose similar requirements on noncandidate committees that qualify as a committee under the act by receiving contributions totaling \$2,000 or more in a calendar year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1368 Calderon D</p> <p>Social services for persons granted asylum.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/8/2021-Coauthors revised.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<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. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1372 Muratsuchi D Right to temporary shelter.	Assembly Housing and Community Development 3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.	Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. This bill would require every city, or every county in the case of unincorporated areas, to provide every person who is homeless, as defined, with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing if the person has actively sought temporary shelter in the jurisdiction for at least 3 consecutive days and has been unable to gain entry into all temporary shelters they sought for specified reasons. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to provide a rent subsidy, as specified, if it is unable to provide temporary shelter. The bill would authorize a person who is homeless to enforce the bill's provisions by bringing a civil action. The bill would require a court to award specified remedies and penalties upon finding a violation of the bill's provisions, including by requiring the city or county, as applicable, to provide the person who is homeless with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1388 Low D COVID-19: death data.	Assembly Health 3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. 4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report. This bill would require the department to report COVID-19 death data by ZIP Code on its COVID-19 dashboard and to create a uniform dashboard for county health departments to use for the purposes of reporting COVID-19 death data on their public internet websites. Last Amended: 3/11/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1400 Kalra D</p> <p>Guaranteed Health Care for All.</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/22/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a “qualified health plan” as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care payments to be paid to CalCare, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1407 Burke D</p> <p>Nurses: implicit bias courses.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>4/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, requires the Board of Registered Nursing to prepare and maintain a list of approved schools of nursing in this state whose graduates are eligible to apply for a license to practice nursing. Existing law specifies that an approved school of nursing, or an approved nursing program, is one that has been approved by the board, gives the course of instruction approved by the board, covering not less than 2 academic years, is affiliated or conducted in connection with one or more hospitals, and is an institution of higher education. This bill would require an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program to include implicit bias coursework, as specified, in its curriculum. The bill would require the board to update regulations concerning prelicensure nursing program curriculum requirements in accordance with those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1441 Cervantes D</p> <p>Emergency services: emergency plans: critically ill newborn infants.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>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 a county, in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Services and hospitals in the county, to prepare for a neonatal intensive care unit in the county an emergency disaster evacuation plan for critically ill newborn infants in the neonatal intensive care unit. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1456 Medina D</p> <p>Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Higher Education</p> <p>4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.</p> <p>4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HIGHER EDUCATION, MEDINA, Chair</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1461 Reyes D</p> <p>Human services: noncitizen victims.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 4/14/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1493 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Tenancy: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder abuse.</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/22/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a landlord from terminating or failing to renew a tenancy based upon an act against a tenant or a member of a tenant's household that constitute domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, if certain standards are met. In this regard, existing law requires the act to be documented in one of several ways, including by a temporary restraining order, protective order, or police report, and existing law requires that the person against whom the order was issued, or who was named in the police report, is not a tenant of the same dwelling unit as the victim of the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Assembly Natural Resources 4/14/2021-Read second time and amended.	<p>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 \$6,955,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/14/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1502 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities. This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including providing the department with the applicant's Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records. The bill would require the department to automatically deny a license under specified conditions that include the applicant or any associated persons or entities has a felony conviction. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/22/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1503 Santiago D</p> <p>Digital driver's licenses and identification cards.</p>	<p>Assembly P. & C.P.</p> <p>4/6/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 5). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.</p> <p>4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, CHAU, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue to a person a driver's license as applied for when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law requires the license to state specified information, including the true name, age, and mailing address of the licensee and a brief description and engraved picture or photograph of the licensee for the purpose of identification. This bill would authorize the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards if specified requirements are met including that the Department of the California Highway Patrol approve alternative licenses and that the pilot program be completed no later than January 1, 2028. The bill would require that the department limit data exchanged between the department and any electronic device or provider of an electronic device, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to evaluate the use of private industry partners in the conduct of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to include the issuance of Real ID driver's licenses and identification cards in the pilot program upon authorization of the United States Secretary of Homeland Security. The bill would require the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>AB 1532</p> <p>Committee on Business and Professions</p> <p>Nursing.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&p.</p> <p>3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & P.</p> <p>4/27/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, LOW, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1538 Quirk D Tax return information: research: poverty.	Assembly Revenue and Taxation 4/8/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. 4/19/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, BURKE, Chair	Existing law provides that it is a misdemeanor for the Franchise Tax Board or specified state employees to disclose or make known any information in a return, report, or document filed under income tax laws but authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to disclose this information to specified agencies for specified purposes. Existing law makes an unwarranted disclosure or use of the information by those agencies a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally authorize the Franchise Tax Board to disclose, upon request, returns or return information to a bona fide research body immediately concerned with conducting research relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. Last Amended: 4/6/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1557 Santiago D</p> <p>Communications: utility pole attachments.</p>	<p>Assembly C. & C. 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities. 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 includes legislative findings that public utilities have dedicated a portion of their utility pole support structures to cable television corporations for pole attachments and declares that the provision by public utilities of surplus space and excess capacity for those pole attachments is a public utility service delivered by public utilities to cable television corporations and is in the interests of the people of California. Under existing law, whenever a public utility and a cable television corporation or association of cable television corporations are unable to agree upon the terms, conditions, or annual compensation for pole attachments, or for creating surplus space and excess capacity for pole attachments, the commission is required to establish and enforce the rates, terms, and conditions for those pole attachments and capacity enhancements so as to assure the public utility the recovery of specified funds. This bill would require a public utility that receives a request for pole attachment from a cable television corporation to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 10 days after receipt of the request, of any additional information needed to respond to the request. The bill would require the public utility to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 45 days after receipt of the request, if the attachment request is accepted or denied. If the request is denied, the bill would require the public utility to state all of the reasons for the denial and the remedy to gain access to the pole for attachment. If the request is accepted, the bill would require the public utility to include a cost estimate, based on actual cost, for any necessary make-ready work required to accommodate the requested attachment. If the public utility determines that a pole replacement is necessary, the bill would authorize the public utility and the cable television corporation to negotiate terms and conditions for the requested attachment and if the public utility is an electrical corporation, would authorize the electrical corporation to recover the cost of the pole replacement in a general rate case or, if applicable, a wildfire mitigation plan approval proceeding. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1578 Committee on Judiciary Judiciary omnibus.	Assembly Judiciary 4/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD. 4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDIC IARY, STONE, Chair	(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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
AB 1579 Committee on Judiciary Family law omnibus.	Assembly Consent Calendar 4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	Existing law governs the determination of child custody and visitation in contested proceedings. Existing law provides that custody should be granted according to the best interest of the child. Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that, if a party seeking custody of a child has perpetrated domestic violence within the previous 5 years against the other party seeking custody of the child, the child, or specified other parties, that an award of sole or joint physical or legal custody to the perpetrator of the domestic violence is detrimental to the best interest of the child.This bill would correct erroneous cross references in these provisions.This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 4 Gonzalez D Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.	Senate Judiciary 4/12/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re- refer to the Committee on [Judiciary] (PASS) 4/19/2021 #2 SENATE SECOND READING	(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. Last Amended: 3/25/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 5 Atkins D Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.	Senate Housing 3/18/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. & F.	<p>Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to determine the allocation of those funds to specific programs. This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election in accordance with specified law. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 16 Skinner D</p> <p>Peace officers: release of records.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 13).</p>	<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.This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, make every incident involving use of force to make a member of the public comply with an officer, force that is unreasonable, or excessive force subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, 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 require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency. 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 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. The bill would impose a civil fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day beyond 30 days that records subject to disclosure are not disclosed. The bill would entitle a member of the public who successfully files suit for the release of records to twice the party’s reasonable costs and attorney’s fees. 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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 17 Pan D</p> <p>Office of Racial Equity.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 13).</p>	<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, that shall be governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework providing guidelines for inclusive policies and practices that reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, address individual, institutional, and structural racism, and establish goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural racism and racial inequities. The bill would also require the office, in consultation with state agencies and departments, to establish methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute to, uphold, or exacerbate racial disparities, and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 18 Skinner D</p> <p>Green hydrogen.</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 29.</p> <p>4/29/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state's goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of hydrogen, including a specific plan to accelerate production and use of green hydrogen, as defined, 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 related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/23/2021</p>	
<p>SB 22 Glazer D</p> <p>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 3/4/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 28 Caballero D</p> <p>Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021.</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p> <p>4/13/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on G.O. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 12). Re-referred to Com. on G.O.</p> <p>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes in state government the Department of Technology and makes it responsible for approval and oversight of information technology projects. Existing law requires the Director of General Services to compile and maintain an inventory of state-owned real property that may be available for lease to providers of wireless telecommunications services for location of wireless telecommunications facilities. This bill, the Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021, would similarly require the Department of Technology, in collaboration with other state agencies, to compile an inventory of state-owned resources, as defined, that may be available for use in the deployment of broadband networks in rural, unserved, and underserved communities, except as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate on the development of a standardized agreement to enable those state-owned resources to be leased or licensed for that purpose. The bill would require the department to post the inventory and agreement on the department’s internet website, update them as necessary, and provide technical assistance related to them to state departments and agencies.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

<p>SB 50 Limón D</p> <p>Early learning and care.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/8/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room</p> <p>(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>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 prohibit the department from using actual program attendance as a factor to determine reimbursement rates. Existing law requires the Superintendent to ensure that all contracts for childcare and development programs include a requirement that each public or private provider maintain a developmental profile to appropriately identify the emotional, social, physical, and cognitive growth of each child served in order to promote the child's success in the public schools. Existing regulation requires center-based and Family Child Care Home Education Network contractors to complete the age-appropriate Desired Results Developmental Profile for each child who is enrolled in the program for at least 10 hours per week, as specified. This bill would instead authorize a public or private provider to use any valid and reliable instrument to meet the requirement to maintain a developmental profile, including, but not limited to, the Desired Results Developmental Profile. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children in educational development, health services, social services, nutritional services, parent education and parent participation, evaluation, and staff development. This bill would authorize a California state preschool program contracting agency to provide services to any child who meets specified requirements and who has not yet turned 6 years of age by September 1 of the fiscal year in which they are being served. The bill would also authorize any agency that meets certain requirements to be eligible to contract with the Superintendent to operate a family childcare home education network to provide preschool services for children from birth to 5 years of age, inclusive. The bill would require the Superintendent, on or before July 1, 2023, to develop and implement a plan to award contracts as 3-year grants based on child</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		enrollment, as specified.Existing law requires each applicant or contracting agency funded pursuant to the California state preschool program to give first priority to 3- or 4-year-old neglected or abused children, as specified.This bill would instead require each applicant or contracting agency funded pursuant to the California state preschool program to give first priority to all eligible children who are neglected or abused, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/16/2021	
SB 52 Dodd D State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.	Senate Third Reading 4/13/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/19/2021 #52 SENATE THIRD READING	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage.This bill would define a “deenergization event” as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
SB 65 Skinner D Maternal care and services.	Senate Human Services 4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HUMAN S. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN 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. Last Amended: 4/5/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 83 Allen D</p> <p>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>4/7/2021-April 15 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 99 Dodd D</p> <p>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C. (Amended 4/12/2021, Published 4/13/2021)</p> <p>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber <i>SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i></p>	<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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 100 Hurtado D</p> <p>Extended foster care program working group.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends specified foster care benefits to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age, if specified conditions are met. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene a working group to examine the extended foster care program and make recommendations for improvements to the program. The bill would require the working group to submit a report to the Legislature with the recommendations on or before July 1, 2022. The bill would require the working group to include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to evaluate and provide recommendations on the overall functioning of the extended foster care system, and on other specified components of the foster care system, including higher education opportunities, job training, and employment opportunities for nonminor dependents, housing access, and access to health care and mental health services. The bill would require the recommendations to reflect a consensus of the working group, as specified. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	
<p>SB 106 Umberg D</p> <p>Mental Health Services Act: innovative programs.</p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>4/5/2021-April 7 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/28/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. As part of the MHSA, existing law requires counties to engage in specified planning activities, including creating and updating a 3-year program and expenditure plan through a stakeholder process. Existing law authorizes counties to spend 5% of MHSA money on innovative programs, upon approval of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. This bill would amend the MHSA by authorizing counties to expend funds for their innovative programs without approval by the commission if the program is establishing or expanding a program implementing the full-service partnership model, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/23/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 107 Wiener D</p> <p>CalFresh.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>3/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/19/2021 #24 SENATE THIRD READING</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 2/18/2021</p>	
<p>SB 110 Wiener D</p> <p>Substance use disorder services: contingency management services.</p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>4/7/2021-Set for hearing April 21.</p> <p>4/21/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. To the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act, this bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services, as specified, subject to utilization controls, and would require contingency management services to be provided as one of the evidence-based practices within covered substance use disorder services. The bill would require the department to issue guidance and training to providers on their use of contingency management services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who access substance use disorder services under any Medi-Cal delivery system, including the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The bill would provide that contingency management services are not a rebate, refund, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount, or any other gratuitous consideration. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent permitted by federal law, the availability of federal financial participation, and the department securing federal approval. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/15/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 221 Wiener D</p> <p>Health care coverage: timely access to care.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/22/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<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. Last Amended: 3/22/2021</p>	
<p>SB 234 Wiener D</p> <p>Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p> <p>4/6/2021-Set for hearing April 15.</p> <p>4/15/2021 10:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE HOUSE, WIENER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals. This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/2/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 246 Leyva D</p> <p>Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-April 19 hearing postponed by committee. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	
<p>SB 274 Wieckowski D</p> <p>Local government meetings: agenda and documents.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/7/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 276 Ochoa Bogh R Earned Income Tax Credit: 2021 credit calculation.	Senate Gov. & F. 4/6/2021-Set for hearing April 15. 4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Room 3191 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair	The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, would authorize a taxpayer to elect to have the amount of the credit calculated based on the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, or the taxpayer's earned income for the next taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/17/2021	

<p>SB 279 Pan D</p> <p>Specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment.</p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>3/3/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/28/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including mental health and substance use disorder services, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, for individuals 21 years of age and older, a service is “medically necessary” if it is reasonable and necessary to protect life, to prevent significant illness or significant disability, or to alleviate severe pain. Existing law provides that for individuals under 21 years of age, “medically necessary” or “medical necessity” standards are governed by the definition in federal law. This bill would provide that the above-specified medical necessity standards do not preclude coverage for, and reimbursement of, a clinically appropriate and covered mental health or substance use disorder assessment, screening, or treatment service before a provider renders a diagnosis. (2)For purposes of the Medi-Cal program, behavioral health services, which encompass specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment, are provided under the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, respectively. Under existing law, specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment are funded through certified public expenditures. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for purposes of delivering specialty mental health services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with county mental health plans. Existing law, the Medi-Cal 2020 Demonstration Project Act, requires the department to implement specified components of a Medi-Cal demonstration project, including the Global Payment Program, the Whole Person Care pilot program, and the Dental Transformation Initiative, consistent with the Special Terms and Conditions approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Pursuant to existing law, the department has created a multiyear initiative, the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal initiative, for purposes of building upon the outcomes of various Medi-Cal pilots and demonstration projects, including the Medi-Cal 2020 demonstration project. This bill would require the department to establish, implement, and administer the Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Program to assist county mental health plans and counties that administer the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program or the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system for purposes of preparing those entities for implementation of the behavioral health components included in the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal initiative, and would establish in the State Treasury the Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Account to fund those efforts. The bill would require the department to determine the methodology and distribution of funds appropriated to those entities. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and to enter into contracts that would be exempt from specified provisions of state contracting requirements. The bill would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent that the department determines that federal financial participation is not jeopardized. (3)Existing law provides that any county, political subdivision of the state, or other governmental entity in the state may elect to</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>transfer funds in the form of cash or loans to the department in support of the Medi-Cal program, and provides the department discretion to accept or not accept any elective transfer from a county, political subdivision, or other governmental entity for obtaining federal financial participation. Pursuant to this provision, existing law authorizes the Director of Health Care Services to maximize federal financial participation to provide access to services provided by hospitals that are not reimbursed by certified public expenditure by authorizing the use of intergovernmental transfers to fund the nonfederal share of supplemental payments as permitted under federal law, and requires the department to establish various intergovernmental transfer programs, including the Nondesignated Public Hospital Intergovernmental Transfer Program. For purposes of the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, this bill would require the department to design and implement an intergovernmental transfer program to fund the nonfederal share of supplemental payments and to replace claiming based on certified public expenditures. The bill would require each transferring entity, upon providing any intergovernmental transfer of funds, to certify that the transferred funds qualify for federal financial participation, and would provide that participation in the intergovernmental transfer program is voluntary. The bill would prohibit the director from implementing an intergovernmental transfer program if they determine that the payments do not comply with federal Medicaid program requirements, and would authorize the director to adjust payments to comply with those federal requirements. The bill would require the department to obtain federal approvals and federal matching funds, to implement these provisions by various means, including policy letters, and, by January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to provide a status update to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on the implementation of these provisions. Last Amended: 2/24/2021</p>	
<p>SB 281 Dodd D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/18/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/18/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 321 Durazo D Employment safety standards: household domestic services.	Senate Appropriations 4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 13).	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 (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. 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.	
SB 351 Caballero D Water Innovation Act of 2021.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 15. 4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, LAIRD, Chair	Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources, and within the department, the California Water Commission. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 364 Skinner D Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.	Senate Human Services 4/14/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	(1) Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies. This bill would enact the Free School Meals For All Act of 2021. The bill would express the finding and declaration of the Legislature that no child in California should experience hunger and that every public school pupil should benefit from access to a healthy, locally procured and freshly prepared meal during the schoolday. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/14/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 369 Pan D Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.	Assembly Desk 3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law provides for 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.	
SB 371 Caballero D Health information technology.	Senate Appropriations 4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19. 4/19/2021 9 a.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room</i> <i>(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	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. Last Amended: 3/15/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 378 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/12/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, governs the approval process that a city or county is required to follow when approving, among other things, a permit for construction or reconstruction for a development project for a wireless telecommunications facility and a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility. This bill would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>SB 383 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Existing law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in which the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. The Legislature may directly amend Proposition 21 by a statute passed in each house by a 2/3 vote, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance and minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age. By deleting the prohibition on including minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, this bill would amend Proposition 21. The bill would also prohibit a minor's inability to pay restitution due to the minor's indigence from being grounds for finding a minor ineligible for that program of supervision or a finding that the minor has failed to comply with the terms of the program of supervision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 384 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child’s parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child’s adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would specify that the required due diligence of the social worker or probation officer shall include family finding, which the bill defines as conducting an investigation to identify relatives and kin and to connect a child or youth, who may be disconnected from their parents, with those relatives and kin in an effort to provide family support and possible placement. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 413 McGuire D</p> <p>Electricity: offshore wind generation facilities: site certification.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and N.R. & W.</p>	<p>The existing Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and grants the Energy Commission the exclusive authority to certify any stationary or floating electrical generating facility using any source of thermal energy, with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more, and any facilities appurtenant thereto. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Offshore Wind Project Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee, which the bill would create, to establish a process for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements for certification of thermal powerplants, but applicable to offshore wind generation facilities, and would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. The bill would require an applicant for certification of an offshore wind generation facility to certify specified matter. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to amend the bill to provide sufficient direction and authority to the commission to: (1) evaluate, assess, and mitigate, to the extent feasible, any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities adversely affected by the permitting, development, and operation of offshore wind generation projects, (2) recover the costs of mitigation from the applicants for certification of offshore wind generation facilities, (3) impose assessments on offshore wind generation facilities in order to ensure full economic and environmental compensation for any adverse effects offshore wind generation projects may have on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities, and (4) provide mechanisms whereby any assessments be adopted in a duly noticed public hearing, be deposited in publicly audited accounts, and be disbursed annually in an open and public process. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 427 Eggman D</p> <p>Water theft: enhanced penalties.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/19/2021 #55 SENATE THIRD READING</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 455 Leyva D California Health Benefit Exchange.	Senate Appropriations 4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19. 4/19/2021 9 a.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room</i> <i>(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, governed by an executive board, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law specifies the powers of the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations until January 1, 2022, with the exception of regulations implementing prescribed provisions relating to criminal background history checks for persons with access to confidential, personal, or financial information. Existing law authorizes the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2027. Existing law provides that these extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2019. This bill would instead extend the authority of the board to adopt those necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations to January 1, 2027, and would extend the authority of the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2032. The bill would provide that these prescribed time extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2022, as specified. Last Amended: 2/25/2021	
SB 459 Allen D Political Reform Act of 1974: lobbying.	Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments 4/12/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A.	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 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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 460 Pan D</p> <p>Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>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. Last Amended: 3/16/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 493 Bradford D</p> <p>Local government financing: juvenile justice.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>4/6/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, there is established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for implementation, existing law requires the county auditor to allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. Existing law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Existing law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law requires the multiagency juvenile justice plan to include certain components, including, but not limited to, a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Existing law also requires each council to annually report to their board of supervisors and the board information on the effectiveness of the programs and strategies funded under these provisions, and requires the board to annually report this information to the Governor and the Legislature and post it on its internet website. This bill would revise and recast required components of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to, among other things, additionally require a plan to include an assessment of existing community-based youth development services, identification and prioritization of areas of the community that face significant public safety risk from crime, documentation of the effectiveness of the programs funded under these provisions, and a description of the target population funded under these provisions. The bill would require programs and strategies funded under these provisions to, among other things, be modeled on trauma-informed and youth development approaches and in collaboration with community-based organizations. The bill would require no less than 95% of the funds allocated under these provisions to be distributed to community-based organizations and other public agencies or departments that are not law enforcement entities, as specified, and prohibits this portion of the funds from being used for law enforcement activities or personnel. The bill would require a council to include additional information in its annual report to the board of supervisors and the board relating to their programs, including data on participants, and would impose additional requirements on the board with respect to those annual reports, including, but not limited to, providing a statewide analysis of county spending. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/23/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 505 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Wages: withholdings: written authorizations.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, it is not unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert a portion of an employee's wages when the employer is required or empowered to do so by state or federal law or in other specified cases. Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement is charged with investigating and enforcing violations of the wage laws. This bill would require, except as provided, a public employer, as defined, absent fraud, misrepresentation, or theft, to make a good faith effort to consult with an employee to obtain a written authorization to resolve a monetary obligation before utilizing third-party collection services or commencing a civil action. The bill would require the written authorization to include a mutual agreement between the public employer and employee and, to the extent possible, would prohibit that written authorization from placing an undue financial burden upon the employee. The bill would provide that if the written authorization involves a withholding or diversion of an employee's wages over a designated period of months, the amount withheld or diverted shall not exceed 5% of the employee's monthly gross wages unless this requirement is expressly waived by the employee or it would be inconsistent with a wage agreement, collective bargaining agreement, judgment, or other legal agreement or legal requirement. The bill would provide that the period of time in which the public employer and employee are engaging in consultation is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of a civil action, which the bill would prohibit from exceeding one year from the date the consultation commenced. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>SB 515 Pan D</p> <p>Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would require the department to establish an LTSS Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the State of California. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 528 Jones R</p> <p>Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.</p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>4/9/2021-April 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<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. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to create an electronic health care portal that will provide health care providers with access to the health information of a child in foster care that is included in the health and education summary and the completed and approved court forms for the administration of psychotropic medication for specified dependent children and wards of the juvenile court, as described above. The bill would require every county to provide that information to the department. The bill would provide health care providers of a child in foster care access to the electronic health care portal created pursuant these provisions when providing health care services and medical treatment to the child. By imposing new duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 532 Caballero D</p> <p>Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/8/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(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. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 533 Stern D Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications 4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19. 4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber <i>SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i>	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 an electrical corporation to ensure its electrical transmission and distribution system achieves the highest level of safety, reliability, and resiliency by modernizing, upgrading, including by installing one or more microgrids, replacing, hardening, or undergrounding, any portion of its transmission and distribution wires or poles that experiences a specified number of recurring deenergization events, as defined. The bill would require that these measures be completed within 12 months of reaching the specified number of recurring deenergization events. The bill would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include a description of measures implemented pursuant to this requirement and the number of transmission and distribution wires and poles affected. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/5/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 537 Rubio D</p> <p>Child welfare: domestic violence.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/13/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<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. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a dependent solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would also prohibit a child from being found a dependent solely due to the parent or guardian being a victim of domestic violence, unless the court finds the conditions described above are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/13/2021</p>	
<p>SB 549 Jones R</p> <p>Social workers: essential workers.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law governs the duties of social workers in a variety of areas, including foster care, health care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment. This bill would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the top tier of essential workers who are eligible to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 556 Dodd D</p> <p>Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities attachments.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/12/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p> <p>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber <i>SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS SPECIAL ORDER, HUESO, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility to make appropriate space and capacity on and in their 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, subject to specified requirements, consistent with a specified decision of the Federal Communications Commission. 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. By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/12/2021</p>	
<p>SB 569 Umberg D</p> <p>Public contracts: judicial branch entities.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber <i>SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law, the California Judicial Branch Contract Law, requires judicial branch entities to comply with specified provisions of the Public Contract Code that are applicable to state agencies and departments, related to the procurement of goods and services, including information technology goods and services. Existing law, except as specified, requires all contracts with total cost estimated at more than \$1,000,000, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the Bureau of State Audits to ensure compliance with that law. Existing law requires all judicial branch entities to notify the California State Auditor, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill would instead require all contracts, as described above, with total cost estimated at more than \$750,000, except as specified, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the Bureau of State Audits to ensure compliance with that law. The bill would require all judicial branch entities to also notify the members of the Legislature, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. Last Amended: 3/8/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 578 Jones R Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.	Assembly Desk 4/8/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public, but would authorize the individual who is the subject of the proceeding to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. The bill would also authorize a judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing to grant a request by any other party to the proceeding to make the hearing public if the judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing finds that the public interest in an open hearing clearly outweighs the individual's interest in privacy. The bill would define "hearing" for these purposes to mean any proceeding conducted under the act, as specified. Last Amended: 3/5/2021	
SB 584 Jones R Resource Family Approval Program.	Senate Appropriations 4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19. 4/19/2021 9 a.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room</i> <i>(4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking. By creating new duties for counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 594 Glazer D Elections: local redistricting.	Senate Gov. & F. 4/12/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 12). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court's order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021	
SB 596 Becker D Greenhouse gases: cement and concrete production.	Senate Environmental Quality 4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 29. 4/29/2021 <i>Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</i>	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, to develop a comprehensive strategy for California's cement and concrete sector to reduce the carbon intensity of concrete used in the state by at least 40% from 2019 levels by 2030 and to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategy, among other things, to identify modifications to existing measures and evaluate new measure, including a low-carbon product standard for concrete or cement, to achieve those objectives. Last Amended: 3/4/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 609 Hurtado D CalFresh.	Senate Appropriations 4/8/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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, 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. Last Amended: 4/8/2021	
SB 623 Newman D Electronic toll and transit fare collection systems.	Senate Judiciary 4/14/2021-Set for hearing April 27. 4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</i>	Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system in compliance with specified objectives, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing law authorizes operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interoperability program to provide only specified information regarding a vehicle's use of the toll facility. This bill would authorize those operators to provide instead only the information specified in functional specifications and standards adopted by the department and operators of toll facilities in this state on federal-aid highways for purposes of interstate interoperability. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 626 Dodd D</p> <p>Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/5/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</p> <p>4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, LAIRD, Chair</p>	<p>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 projects for the construction of a facility or infrastructure related to water resources. 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. The bill would prohibit the use of the CM/GC method of procurement for the design or construction of through-Delta conveyance facilities of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The bill would require specified information provided to the Department of Water Resources to be verified under oath, thus imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources to prepare and submit to the Legislature an interim report that describes each CM/GC project approved under these provisions no later than July 1, 2025, as provided, and would require the Department of Water Resources to submit a final report providing specified data by July 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	
<p>SB 629 Roth D</p> <p>Identification cards.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>4/6/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>(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.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 648 Hurtado D</p> <p>Care facilities.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing regulation includes an adult residential facility, as defined, as a community care facility for those purposes. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would provide that an adult residential facility or a residential care facility for the elderly may receive Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program payments, as specified. The bill would provide for the termination of the pilot program on June 30, 2026, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the county to distribute a stipend of \$1,000 per resident, per month, to be used for auxiliary services, as defined, when it determines that the facility meets specified criteria. The bill would require facilities that receive the stipend to report to the county specified information, including the description of the auxiliary services provided. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to evaluate the program, as specified, and to report that information to the relevant policy committees. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement these provisions in order to maximize federal funding and would authorize the department to implement the provisions through all-county letter or similar instruction. By imposing additional administrative duties on local officials administering the IHSS program and by expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/14/2021</p>	
<p>SB 654 Min D</p> <p>Child custody.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the court to consider, and give due weight to, the wishes of the child in making an order granting or modifying custody or visitation if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference as to custody or visitation. This bill would prohibit the court from requiring a child addressing the court regarding custody or visitation to do so in the presence of the parties unless the court determines that doing so is in the best interests of the child and states its reasons for that finding on the record. The bill would require the court to provide an alternative to having the child address the court in the presence of the parties in order to obtain input directly from the child. The bill would also require, if a child informs an attorney, child custody recommending counselor, investigator, evaluator, or other court-connected professional that the child has changed their choice with respect to addressing the court, the professional to indicate to the judge that the child has changed their preference. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 678 Rubio D Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.	Senate Housing 4/6/2021-Set for hearing April 15. 4/15/2021 10:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, Chair	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.	
SB 681 Ochoa Bogh R Child abuse reporting: mandated reports.	Senate Public Safety 3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 27. 4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair	Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under existing law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires reports of suspected child abuse or neglect by a mandated reporter to be made to a police department or sheriff's department, not including school district police or security department, or county probation department, if designated by the county to receive the reports, or the county welfare department. This bill would authorize a mandated reporter to report to a school district police or security department. Last Amended: 3/23/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 682 Rubio D Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities.	Senate Appropriations 4/12/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 also makes related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	
SB 719 Min D Surplus land: exempt surplus land: eligible military base land.	Senate Appropriations 4/12/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 the exempt surplus land to require the residential units on the land that are permitted after January 1, 2022, to comply with specified affordability requirements, 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. Last Amended: 4/12/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 724 Allen D</p> <p>Guardianships and conservatorships.</p>	<p>Senate Consent Calendar</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 13).</p>	<p>(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. 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 or proposed conservatee is that of a zealous advocate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	
<p>SB 732 Bates R</p> <p>Communications: broadband.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and ED.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in the state government a State Department of Education and the department is responsible for various ongoing activities involving the public schools. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program for county offices of education, school districts, and charter schools to issue no-cash value vouchers to be distributed to households with eligible pupils, as defined, to be used during the 2021–22 fiscal year to assist those households with the impacts of distant or remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount to the department for purposes of developing and implementing the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 734 Hueso D</p> <p>Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 22.</p> <p>4/22/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Existing law requires the successor agency to dispose of all remaining assets and terminate its existence within a specified period after the final debt payment, and requires any passthrough payment obligations to cease at that time. This bill would authorize a successor agency and one or more taxing agencies to enter into an agreement to modify the interest owed by a former redevelopment agency under a passthrough agreement that was entered into before January 1, 1994, or owed under any successive amendment of that passthrough agreement, and which is owed as interest on passthrough payments agreed to be deferred by the taxing entity under the passthrough agreement, subject to specified terms and conditions, including that the interest rate on a passthrough agreement modified under these provisions be 0%. The bill would additionally authorize an agreement to modify a passthrough agreement under this bill's provisions to forgive up to 25% of the principal amount of outstanding deferred passthrough payment owed by the former redevelopment agency to a taxing entity. The bill would require that the computation of the amount of passthrough payments made under the above-described existing provisions take into account any modification of a passthrough agreement made under this bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	
<p>SB 739 Cortese D</p> <p>California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<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, 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 is 21 years of age who exited foster care upon reaching 21 years of age would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years. 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 require the department to submit a specified report relating to the pilot project to the Legislature by January 1, 2026. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions by means of a departmental directive or similar instruction.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 740 Borgeas R</p> <p>Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 26.</p> <p>4/26/2021 <i>Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENE RGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, H UESO, Chair</i></p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would continue the date to achieve the goal of the CASF program to no later than December 31, 2032. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2021</p>	
<p>SB 743 Bradford D</p> <p>Housing developments: broadband adoption: grant program.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/6/2021-Withdrawn from committee. Re- referred to Com. on E., U. & C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund 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. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 749 Glazer D</p> <p>Mental health program oversight: county reporting.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>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 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 the counties 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, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 750 Melendez R</p> <p>Human trafficking: California ACTS Task Force.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>Existing law makes a person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services guilty of the crime of human trafficking and subject to imprisonment and a specified fine. This bill would establish the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery (California ACTS) Task Force to collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in California. The bill would require the task force to examine collaborative models between local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations for protecting victims of trafficking, among other, related duties. Under the bill, the task force would be comprised of specified state officials and specified individuals who have expertise in human trafficking or provide services to victims of human trafficking, as specified. The bill would require the task force to hold its first meeting no later than July 1, 2022, and would require the task force to meet at least 4 times. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 146 354 219">SB 754 Hertzberg D</p> <p data-bbox="96 251 354 462">Economic development: low-to-moderate income communities: Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act.</p>	<p data-bbox="359 146 638 219">Senate Banking and Financial Institutions</p> <p data-bbox="359 251 638 397">4/1/2021-April 7 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p data-bbox="642 146 1887 1222">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. Existing law, the California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act, establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects or pollution control facilities to prevent or reduce environmental pollution. 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 would, among other things, require the authority to require that participating eligible lenders pay premiums, fees, and interest sufficient to cover the reasonable administrative costs of the program and manage the risk of defaults associated with the program. The bill would require that these premiums, fees, and interest payments be deposited into the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Fund, which this bill would establish as a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation. This bill would authorize the authority to establish and operate a program to provide grants to support minority-owned small businesses, as defined, allocated through a competitive application process in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would make moneys in the fund available for these grants only to the extent that there are sufficient moneys in the fund for purposes of this bill's provisions. The bill would require the authority to charge an application fee to each grantee under this program, in an amount sufficient to cover the reasonable costs of the authority in administering that program. This bill would appropriate \$25,000,000 to the authority for deposit into the fund, to be used for initial startup costs relating to the establishment and operation of the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 756 Hueso D</p> <p>Home weatherization for low-income customers.</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>SB 768 Glazer D</p> <p>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/9/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law requires that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals that are participating either full time in an educational activity or part time in an educational activity and meeting the hourly participation rates based on the number of academic units, as specified, at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard payment of \$175 to \$500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for the purpose of paying costs associated with attending the postsecondary educational institution. This bill would additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution to receive those standard payments. The bill would include summer session as a quarter for these purposes. The bill would instead base the hourly participation rates described above on instructional hours, as defined. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/25/2021</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 773 Roth D</p> <p>Medi-Cal managed care: behavioral health services.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<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. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	
<p>SB 775 Becker D</p> <p>Felony murder: resentencing.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>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 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 resentenced 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 attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 782 Glazer D Assisted outpatient treatment programs.	Senate Appropriations 4/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, commencing January 1, 2022, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to those provisions to obtain assisted outpatient treatment if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the facts stated in the petition are true and establish that specified criteria are met, including that the person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for their mental illness, and that there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director’s designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would additionally authorize the filing of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient treatment under the existing petition procedures, for a conservatee or former conservatee, as specified, who would benefit from assisted outpatient treatment to reduce the risk of deteriorating mental health while living independently. Last Amended: 3/25/2021	
SB 790 Stern D Wildlife connectivity mitigation credits.	Senate Rules 4/14/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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 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. Last Amended: 4/14/2021	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 821 Committee on Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/5/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</p> <p>4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, LAIRD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Existing law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Existing law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would provide that members of the Delta Independent Science Board are not employees of the Delta Stewardship Council and would require the members of the board to exercise their scientific judgment and perform their functions independently from the council. Last Amended: 4/5/2021</p>	