



Legislative Committee Meeting

Committee

Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

County Staff

Michelle Heppner
Matthew A. Davis

Monday, June 20, 2022
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Solano County Administration Center
675 Texas Street, Conf. Rm 6003 (6th Floor), Fairfield, CA 94533
Call in option on MS Teams: (323) 457-3408, ID 779-697-604#

MEETING AGENDA

MEETING OF THE SOLANO COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

In accordance with [AB 361](#), members of the Legislative Committee and the public may attend this meeting virtually. If you attend the Legislative Committee meeting in person, you must abide by all State rules and public health guidelines regarding masking and social distancing in the meeting conference room.

- 1) **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- 2) **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- 3) **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- 4) **Federal Legislative Update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
 - Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations Update
 - House Appropriations Committee Mark-Ups
 - Gun Prevention Legislation
 - House Approves Two Gun Control Measures; Senators Reach Bipartisan Framework Agreement
 - Senate Committee Examine Western Water Crisis

Federal Action Items / Discuss Pending Legislation:

- a) Receive and update on [H.R. 7910](#) ([Nadler – D](#)) Protecting Our Kids Act, and consider making a recommendation (*Presented by Paragon Government Relations*)
- 5) **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- 6) **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
 - Budget Update

- Kaiser Carve-In Update
- Public Record Act Bills Update

State Action Items / Discuss Pending Legislation:

- a) Receive an update on [SB 972 \(Gonzalez – D\)](#) California Retail Food Code, regarding the effort to expand the pushcart definition and marketing abilities for Cottage Food Operations, Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operations and Mobile Food Facilities, and consider making a recommendation *(Presented by Resource Management, Environmental Health division)*

7) Legislation of Interest to Solano County *(bill tracking report)*

8) Next Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, August 1, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, August 15, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, September 19, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.

Adjourn

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7910

AN ACT

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Protecting Our Kids Act”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
5 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

Sec. 101. Prohibition on Federal firearms licensee selling or delivering certain semiautomatic centerfire rifles or semiautomatic centerfire shotguns to a person under 21 years of age, with exceptions.

Sec. 102. Operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s public access line.

TITLE II—PREVENT GUN TRAFFICKING

Sec. 201. Prohibition on straw purchases of firearms; prohibition on gun trafficking.

Sec. 202. Prohibition on disposition of firearm to person intending unlawful further disposition.

Sec. 203. Penalties.

Sec. 204. Firearms subject to forfeiture.

TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE FIREARMS

Sec. 301. Requirement that all firearms be traceable.

Sec. 302. Modernization of the prohibition on undetectable firearms.

TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE

Sec. 401. Ethan’s Law.

Sec. 402. Safe guns, safe kids.

Sec. 403. Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage.

TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP STOCK LOOPHOLE

Sec. 501. Bump stocks.

TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

Sec. 601. Definitions.

Sec. 602. Restrictions on large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Sec. 603. Penalties.

Sec. 604. Use of Byrne grants for buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 701. NICS Report.

TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE

1 **TITLE I—RAISE THE AGE**
2 **SEC. 101. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE**
3 **SELLING OR DELIVERING CERTAIN SEMI-**
4 **AUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLES OR SEMI-**
5 **AUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE SHOTGUNS TO A**
6 **PERSON UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, WITH EX-**
7 **CEPTIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(b)(1) of title 18,
9 United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

10 “(1)(A) any firearm or ammunition to any indi-
11 vidual who the licensee knows or has reasonable
12 cause to believe has not attained 18 years of age;

13 “(B) any semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semi-
14 automatic centerfire shotgun that has, or has the ca-
15 pacity to accept, an ammunition feeding device with
16 a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, to any individual who
17 the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe
18 has not attained 21 years of age and is not a quali-
19 fied individual; or

20 “(C) if the firearm or ammunition is not a
21 semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic
22 centerfire shotgun described in subparagraph (B)
23 and is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition
24 for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual who the li-

1 censee knows or has reasonable cause to believe has
2 not attained 21 years of age;”.

3 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 922(c)(1)
4 of such title is amended by striking “in the case of any
5 firearm” and all that follows through “eighteen years or
6 more of age” and inserting “(1) in the case of a semiauto-
7 matic centerfire rifle or semiautomatic centerfire shotgun
8 that has, or has the capacity to accept, an ammunition
9 feeding device with a capacity exceeding 5 rounds, I am
10 at least 21 years of age or a qualified individual (as de-
11 fined in section 921(a)(30) of title 18, United States
12 Code), (2) in the case of a firearm other than a shotgun,
13 a rifle, or such a semiautomatic centerfire rifle or semi-
14 automatic centerfire shotgun, I am at least 21 years of
15 age, or (3) in the case of any other shotgun or rifle, I
16 am at least 18 years of age”.

17 (c) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—Section
18 921(a) of such title is amended by inserting after para-
19 graph (29) the following:

20 “(30) The term ‘qualified individual’ means—

21 “(A) a member of the Armed Forces on active
22 duty; and

23 “(B) a full-time employee of the United States,
24 a State, or a political subdivision of a State who in

1 the course of his or her official duties is authorized
2 to carry a firearm.

3 “(31) The term ‘ammunition feeding device’ means
4 a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, but
5 does not include an attached tubular device which is only
6 capable of operating with .22 caliber rimfire ammuni-
7 tion.”.

8 **SEC. 102. OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVES-**
9 **TIGATION’S PUBLIC ACCESS LINE.**

10 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
11 of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal
12 Bureau of Investigation (in this section referred to as the
13 “FBI”) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary
14 of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the
15 House of Representatives a report regarding operation of
16 the FBI’s public access line.

17 (b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report required by
18 subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

19 (1) A description of the protocols and proce-
20 dures in effect with respect to information-sharing
21 between the public access line and the field offices
22 of the FBI.

23 (2) Recommendations for improving the proto-
24 cols and procedures to improve the information-shar-
25 ing.

1 **TITLE II—PREVENT GUN**
2 **TRAFFICKING**

3 **SEC. 201. PROHIBITION ON STRAW PURCHASES OF FIRE-**
4 **ARMS; PROHIBITION ON GUN TRAFFICKING.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United
6 States Code, is amended—

7 (1) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the
8 following:

9 “(37) The term ‘family members’ means spouses, do-
10 mestic partners, parents and their children, including
11 step-parents and their step-children, siblings, aunts or un-
12 cles and their nieces or nephews, or grandparents and
13 their grandchildren.”; and

14 (2) by adding at the end the following:

15 **“§ 932. Gun trafficking**

16 “(a) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than
17 a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting
18 interstate or foreign commerce, to knowingly purchase or
19 acquire, or attempt to purchase or acquire, a firearm for
20 the possession of a third party.

21 “(b) It shall be unlawful for any person (other than
22 a licensee under this chapter), in or otherwise affecting
23 interstate or foreign commerce, to hire, solicit, command,
24 induce, or otherwise endeavor to persuade another person
25 to purchase, or attempt to purchase, any firearm for the

1 purpose of obtaining the firearm for the person or selling
2 or transferring the firearm to a third party.

3 “(c) The Attorney General shall ensure that the fire-
4 arm transaction record form required to be completed in
5 connection with a firearm transaction includes a statement
6 outlining the penalties that may be imposed for violating
7 subsection (a).

8 “(d) This section shall not apply to any firearm, if
9 the purchaser or person acquiring the firearm has no rea-
10 son to believe that the recipient of the firearm will use
11 or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited
12 from purchasing or possessing firearms under State or
13 Federal law and the firearm—

14 “(1) is purchased or acquired by any person, or
15 that any person attempts to purchase or acquire, as
16 a bona fide gift between family members; or

17 “(2) is purchased or acquired by an agent of a
18 lawful business, or that an agent of a lawful busi-
19 ness attempts to purchase or acquire, for the pur-
20 pose of transferring to another agent of the busi-
21 ness, for lawful use in the business.”.

22 (b) FORFEITURE.—Section 982(a)(5) of such title is
23 amended—

24 (1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “or” at
25 the end; and

1 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the fol-
2 lowing:

3 “(F) section 922(a)(1)(A) (related to unlicensed
4 firearms sales);

5 “(G) section 922(d) (relating to illegal gun
6 transfers); or

7 “(H) section 932 (relating to gun trafficking),”.

8 (c) MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENT.—Section
9 1956(c)(7)(D) of such title is amended by striking “sec-
10 tion 924(n)” and inserting “section 922(a)(1)(A), 922(d),
11 924(n), or 932”.

12 (d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
13 for such chapter is amended by adding at the end the fol-
14 lowing:

“932. Gun trafficking.”.

15 **SEC. 202. PROHIBITION ON DISPOSITION OF FIREARM TO**
16 **PERSON INTENDING UNLAWFUL FURTHER**
17 **DISPOSITION.**

18 Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is
19 amended in the 1st sentence—

20 (1) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the
21 end;

22 (2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at
23 the end and inserting “; or”; and

24 (3) by inserting after and below paragraph (9)
25 the following:

1 “(10) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the
2 firearm or ammunition in violation of a Federal law,
3 or to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or am-
4 munition to a person in another State in violation of
5 a law of that State.”.

6 **SEC. 203. PENALTIES.**

7 Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
8 amended by adding at the end the following:

9 “(8) Whoever knowingly violates section 922(a)(1)(A)
10 or 932 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more
11 than 10 years, or both.”.

12 **SEC. 204. FIREARMS SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.**

13 Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, is
14 amended—

15 (1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or 932”
16 after “section 924”; and

17 (2) in paragraph (3)—

18 (A) in subparagraph (E), by striking
19 “and” at the end;

20 (B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the
21 period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

22 (C) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(G) any offense under section 932.”.

1 **TITLE III—UNTRACEABLE**
2 **FIREARMS**

3 **SEC. 301. REQUIREMENT THAT ALL FIREARMS BE TRACE-**
4 **ABLE.**

5 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United
6 States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amend-
7 ed—

8 (1) in paragraph (10), by adding at the end the
9 following: “The term ‘manufacturing firearms’ shall
10 include assembling a functional firearm or molding,
11 machining, or 3D printing a frame or receiver, and
12 shall not include making or fitting special barrels,
13 stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms.”; and

14 (2) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(38) The term ‘ghost gun’—

16 “(A) means a firearm, including a frame or re-
17 ceiver, that lacks a unique serial number engraved
18 or cast on the frame or receiver by a licensed manu-
19 facturer or importer in accordance with this chapter;
20 and

21 “(B) does not include—

22 “(i) a firearm that has been rendered per-
23 manently inoperable;

24 “(ii) a firearm that, not later than 30
25 months after the date of enactment of this

1 paragraph, has been identified by means of a
2 unique serial number, assigned by a State agen-
3 cy, engraved or cast on the receiver or frame of
4 the firearm in accordance with State law;

5 “(iii) a firearm manufactured or imported
6 before December 16, 1968; or

7 “(iv) a firearm identified as provided for
8 under section 5842 of the Internal Revenue
9 Code of 1986.

10 “(39) The term ‘fire control component’—

11 “(A) means a component necessary for the fire-
12 arm to initiate or complete the firing sequence; and

13 “(B) includes a hammer, bolt or breechblock,
14 cylinder, trigger mechanism, firing pin, striker, and
15 slide rails.

16 “(40)(A) The term ‘frame or receiver’—

17 “(i) means a part of a weapon that provides or
18 is intended to provide the housing or structure to
19 hold or integrate 1 or more fire control components,
20 even if pins or other attachments are required to
21 connect those components to the housing or struc-
22 ture;

23 “(ii) includes a frame or receiver, blank, cast-
24 ing, or machined body, that requires modification,
25 including machining, drilling, filing or molding, to be

1 used as part of a functional firearm, and which is
2 designed and intended to be used in the assembly of
3 a functional firearm, unless the piece of material has
4 had—

5 “(I) its size or external shape altered solely
6 to facilitate transportation or storage; or

7 “(II) solely its chemical composition al-
8 tered.

9 “(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), if a weap-
10 on with more than 1 part that provides the housing or
11 a structure designed to hold or integrate 1 or more fire
12 control or essential components, each such part shall be
13 considered a frame or receiver, unless the Attorney Gen-
14 eral has provided otherwise by regulation or other formal
15 determination with respect to the specific make and model
16 of weapon on or before January 1, 2023.”.

17 (b) PROHIBITION; REQUIREMENTS.—Section 922 of
18 title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
19 end the following:

20 “(aa)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B),
21 it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell,
22 offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or receive a ghost gun
23 in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

24 “(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

1 “(i) the manufacture of a firearm by a licensed
2 manufacturer if the licensed manufacturer complies
3 with section 923(i) before selling or transferring the
4 firearm to another person;

5 “(ii) the offer to sell, sale, or transfer of a fire-
6 arm to, or purchase or receipt of a firearm by, a li-
7 censed manufacturer or importer before the date
8 that is 30 months after the date of enactment of
9 this subsection; or

10 “(iii) transactions between licensed manufactur-
11 ers and importers on any date.

12 “(2) It shall be unlawful for a person other than a
13 licensed manufacturer or importer to engrave or cast a
14 serial number on a firearm in or affecting interstate or
15 foreign commerce unless specifically authorized by the At-
16 torney General.

17 “(3) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after
18 the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlaw-
19 ful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or
20 importer to knowingly possess a ghost gun in or affecting
21 interstate or foreign commerce.

22 “(4) Beginning on the date that is 30 months after
23 the date of enactment of this subsection, it shall be unlaw-
24 ful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer or
25 importer to possess a ghost gun in or affecting interstate

1 or foreign commerce with the intent to sell or transfer the
2 ghost gun with or without further manufacturing or to
3 manufacture a firearm with the ghost gun.

4 “(5)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell,
5 offer to sell, or transfer, in or affecting interstate or for-
6 eign commerce, to any person other than a licensed manu-
7 facturer a machine that has the sole or primary function
8 of manufacturing firearms.

9 “(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (A), begin-
10 ning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enact-
11 ment of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any person
12 other than a licensed manufacturer to possess, purchase,
13 or receive, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce,
14 a machine that has the sole or primary function of manu-
15 facturing firearms.

16 “(C) Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to a person
17 who is engaged in the business of selling manufacturing
18 equipment to a licensed manufacturer who possesses a ma-
19 chine with the intent to sell or transfer the machine to
20 a licensed manufacturer.”.

21 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—

22 (1) REMOVAL OF SERIAL NUMBERS.—Section
23 922(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amend-
24 ed—

1 (A) by striking “importer’s or manufactur-
2 er’s” each place it appears; and

3 (B) by inserting “authorized by this chap-
4 ter or under State law” before “removed” each
5 place it appears.

6 (2) LICENSED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTUR-
7 ERS.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States
8 Code, is amended—

9 (A) by inserting “(1)(A)” before “Li-
10 censed”; and

11 (B) by adding at the end the following:
12 “The serial number shall be engraved or cast
13 on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient
14 to identify the firearm and the manufacturer or
15 importer that put the serial number on the fire-
16 arm.

17 “(2)(A) Not later than 180 days after the date of
18 enactment of this paragraph, the Attorney General shall
19 prescribe regulations for engraving a unique serial number
20 onto a ghost gun.

21 “(B) The regulations prescribed under subparagraph
22 (A) shall—

23 “(i) allow an owner of a firearm described in
24 subparagraph (A) to have a unique serial number

1 engraved on the firearm by a licensed manufacturer
2 or importer; and

3 “(ii) require that a serial number be engraved
4 on the frame or receiver in a manner sufficient to
5 identify the firearm and the licensed manufacturer
6 or importer that put the serial number on the fire-
7 arm.

8 “(C) The regulations authorized under this para-
9 graph shall expire on the date that is 30 months after
10 the date of enactment of this paragraph.”.

11 (d) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United
12 States Code, is amended—

13 (1) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking “or (q)”
14 and inserting “(q), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or
15 (aa)(5)”;

16 (2) in subsection (c)

17 (A) in paragraph (1)—

18 (i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter
19 preceding clause (i), by inserting “func-
20 tional” before “firearm” each place it ap-
21 pears;

22 (ii) in subparagraph (B), in the mat-
23 ter preceding clause (i), by inserting “func-
24 tional” before “firearm”; and

1 (iii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by in-
2 serting “functional” before “firearm”; and

3 (B) in paragraph (4), by striking “all or
4 part of the firearm” and all that follows
5 through “person.” and inserting the following:
6 “all or part of the functional firearm, or other-
7 wise make the presence of the functional fire-
8 arm known to another person, in order to in-
9 timidate that person, regardless of whether the
10 functional firearm is directly visible to that per-
11 son.”;

12 (3) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “or (k)”
13 and inserting “(k), (aa)(1), (aa)(2), (aa)(4), or
14 (aa)(5)”;

15 (4) in subsection (e)(1), by inserting “through
16 the possession of a functional firearm” before “and
17 has three”; and

18 (5) by adding at the end the following:

19 “(q) A person who violates section 922(aa)(3) shall—

20 “(1) in the case of the first violation by the per-
21 son, be fined under this title, imprisoned not more
22 than 1 year, or both; or

23 “(2) in the case of any subsequent violation by
24 the person, be fined under this title, imprisoned not
25 more than 5 years, or both.”.

1 **SEC. 302. MODERNIZATION OF THE PROHIBITION ON**
2 **UNDETECTABLE FIREARMS.**

3 Section 922(p) of title 18, United States Code, is
4 amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (1)—

6 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph
7 (A), by striking “any firearm”;

8 (B) by amending subparagraph (A) to read
9 as follows:

10 “(A) an undetectable firearm; or”; and

11 (C) in subparagraph (B), by striking “any
12 major component of which, when subjected to
13 inspection by the types of x-ray machines com-
14 monly used at airports, does not generate” and
15 inserting the following: “a major component of
16 a firearm which, if subjected to inspection by
17 the types of detection devices commonly used at
18 airports for security screening, would not gen-
19 erate”;

20 (2) in paragraph (2)—

21 (A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read
22 as follows:

23 “(A) the term ‘undetectable firearm’ means a
24 firearm, as defined in section 921(a)(3)(A), of which
25 no major component is wholly made of detectable
26 material;”;

1 (B) by striking subparagraph (B) and in-
2 serting the following:

3 “(B) the term ‘major component’, with respect
4 to a firearm—

5 “(i) means the slide or cylinder or the
6 frame or receiver of the firearm; and

7 “(ii) in the case of a rifle or shotgun, in-
8 cludes the barrel of the firearm; and”;

9 (C) by striking subparagraph (C) and all
10 that follows through the end of the undesig-
11 nated matter following subparagraph (C) and
12 inserting the following:

13 “(C) the term ‘detectable material’ means any
14 material that creates a magnetic field equivalent to
15 or more than 3.7 ounces of 17–4 pH stainless
16 steel.”;

17 (3) in paragraph (3)—

18 (A) in the first sentence, by inserting “, in-
19 cluding a prototype,” after “of a firearm”; and

20 (B) by striking the second sentence; and

21 (4) in paragraph (5), by striking “shall not
22 apply to any firearm which” and all that follows and
23 inserting the following: “shall not apply to—

24 “(A) any firearm received by, in the possession
25 of, or under the control of the United States; or

1 “(B) the manufacture, importation, possession,
2 transfer, receipt, shipment, or delivery of a firearm
3 by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer pur-
4 suant to a contract with the United States.”.

5 **TITLE IV—SAFE STORAGE**

6 **SEC. 401. ETHAN’S LAW.**

7 (a) **SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE.**—
8 Section 922(z) of title 18, United States Code, is amended
9 by adding at the end the following:

10 “(4) **SECURE GUN STORAGE BY OWNERS.**—

11 “(A) **OFFENSE.**—

12 “(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as pro-
13 vided in clause (ii), it shall be unlawful for
14 a person to store or keep any firearm that
15 has moved in, or that has otherwise af-
16 fected, interstate or foreign commerce on
17 the premises of a residence under the con-
18 trol of the person if the person knows, or
19 reasonably should know, that—

20 “(I) a minor is likely to gain ac-
21 cess to the firearm without the per-
22 mission of the parent or guardian of
23 the minor; or

1 “(II) a resident of the residence
2 is ineligible to possess a firearm under
3 Federal, State, or local law.

4 “(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall
5 not apply to a person if—

6 “(I) the person—

7 “(aa) keeps the firearm—

8 “(AA) secure using a
9 secure gun storage or safety
10 device; or

11 “(BB) in a location
12 which a reasonable person
13 would believe to be secure;
14 or

15 “(bb) carries the firearm on
16 his or her person or within such
17 close proximity thereto that the
18 person can retrieve and use the
19 firearm as readily as if the per-
20 son carried the firearm on his or
21 her person; or

22 “(II) another individual unlaw-
23 fully enters the premises under the
24 control of the person and thereby
25 gains access to the firearm.

1 “(B) PENALTY.—

2 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as other-
3 wise provided in this subparagraph, any
4 person who violates subparagraph (A) shall
5 be fined \$500 per violation.

6 “(ii) FORFEITURE OF IMPROPERLY
7 STORED FIREARM.—Any firearm stored in
8 violation of subparagraph (A) shall be sub-
9 ject to seizure and forfeiture in accordance
10 with the procedures described in section
11 924(d).

12 “(C) MINOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph,
13 the term ‘minor’ means an individual who has
14 not attained 18 years of age.”

15 (b) FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.—Title I of
16 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968
17 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the
18 end the following:

19 **“PART PP—FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM**
20 **“SEC. 3061. FIREARM SAFE STORAGE PROGRAM.**

21 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General
22 shall make grants to an eligible State or Indian Tribe to
23 assist the State or Indian Tribe in carrying out the provi-
24 sions of any State or Tribal law that is functionally iden-
25 tical to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

1 “(b) ELIGIBLE STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
3 graph (2), a State or Indian Tribe shall be eligible
4 to receive grants under this section on and after the
5 date on which the State or Indian Tribe enacts legis-
6 lation functionally identical to section 922(z)(4) of
7 title 18, United States Code.

8 “(2) FIRST YEAR ELIGIBILITY EXCEPTION.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered State or In-
10 dian Tribe shall be eligible to receive a grant
11 under this section during the 1-year period be-
12 ginning on the date of enactment of this part.

13 “(B) COVERED STATE OR INDIAN TRIBE.—

14 In this paragraph, the term ‘covered State or
15 Indian Tribe’ means a State or Indian Tribe
16 that, before the date of enactment of this part,
17 enacted legislation that is functionally identical
18 to section 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States
19 Code.

20 “(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this
21 section may be used by a State or Indian Tribe to assist
22 law enforcement agencies or the courts of the State or In-
23 dian Tribe in enforcing and otherwise facilitating compli-
24 ance with any State law functionally identical to section
25 922(z)(4), of title 18, United States Code.

1 “(d) APPLICATION.—An eligible State or Indian
2 Tribe desiring a grant under this section shall submit to
3 the Assistant Attorney General an application at such
4 time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by
5 such information, as the Assistant Attorney General may
6 reasonably require.

7 “(e) INCENTIVES.—For each of fiscal years 2023
8 through 2027, the Attorney General shall give affirmative
9 preference to all Bureau of Justice Assistance discre-
10 tionary grant applications of a State or Indian Tribe that
11 has enacted legislation functionally identical to section
12 922(z)(4) of title 18, United States Code.”.

13 **SEC. 402. SAFE GUNS, SAFE KIDS.**

14 Paragraph (4)(B) of section 922(z) of title 18,
15 United States Code, as added by this Act, is amended by
16 adding at the end the following:

17 “(iii) ENHANCED PENALTY.—If a per-
18 son violates subparagraph (A) and a minor
19 or a resident who is ineligible to possess a
20 firearm under Federal, State, or local law
21 obtains the firearm and causes injury or
22 death to such minor, resident, or any other
23 individual, the person shall be fined under
24 this title, imprisoned for not more than 5
25 years, or both.”.

1 **SEC. 403. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE.**

2 (a) BEST PRACTICES FOR SAFE FIREARM STOR-
3 AGE.—

4 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—

6 (i) Not later than 180 days after the
7 enactment of this Act, the Attorney Gen-
8 eral shall establish voluntary best practices
9 relating to safe firearm storage solely for
10 the purpose of public education.

11 (ii) The Attorney General shall give
12 not less than ninety days public notice, and
13 shall afford interested parties opportunity
14 for hearing, before establishing such best
15 practices.

16 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the
17 best practices required under subparagraph (A),
18 the Attorney General shall outline such best
19 practices for preventing firearm loss, theft, and
20 other unauthorized access for the following lo-
21 cations:

22 (i) Businesses.

23 (ii) Vehicles.

24 (iii) Private homes.

25 (iv) Off-site storage facilities.

1 (v) Any other such place the Attorney
2 General deems appropriate to provide such
3 guidance.

4 (C) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 1 year
5 after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney
6 General shall publish, in print and on a public
7 website, the best practices created pursuant to
8 subparagraph (A) and shall review such best
9 practices and update them not less than annu-
10 ally.

11 (b) PROMOTION OF SAFE FIREARM STORAGE.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18,
13 United States Code, is amended by adding at the
14 end the following:

15 “(m) Beginning on January 1, 2025, licensed manu-
16 facturers and licensed importers that serialize not less
17 than 250 firearms annually pursuant to subsection (i)
18 shall provide a clear and conspicuous written notice with
19 each manufactured or imported handgun, rifle, or shotgun
20 that—

21 “(1) is attached or adhered to, or appears on
22 or within any packaging of, each handgun, rifle, or
23 shotgun; and

24 “(2) states ‘SAFE STORAGE SAVES LIVES’
25 followed by the address of the public website estab-

1 lished by the Attorney General pursuant to section
2 403(a) of the Protecting Our Kids Act.”.

3 (c) SAFE STORAGE DEVICES FOR ALL FIREARM
4 SALES.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(z) of title 18,
6 United States Code, is amended by striking “hand-
7 gun” each place it appears and inserting “handgun,
8 rifle, or shotgun”.

9 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the
10 amendments made by this section shall take effect
11 on the date that is 180 days after the enactment of
12 this Act.

13 (d) KIMBERLY VAUGHAN SAFE FIREARM STORAGE
14 GRANT PROGRAM.—Part PP of title I of the Omnibus
15 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C.
16 10101 et seq.), as added by this Act, is amended by adding
17 at the end the following:

18 **“SEC. 3062. KIMBERLY VAUGHAN FIREARM SAFE STORAGE**
19 **GRANT PROGRAM.**

20 “(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General may
21 award grants to States and Indian Tribes for the develop-
22 ment, implementation, and evaluation of Safe Firearm
23 Storage Assistance Programs.

24 “(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each applicant
25 for a grant under this section shall—

1 “(1) submit to the Attorney General an applica-
2 tion at such time, in such a manner, and containing
3 such information as the Attorney General may re-
4 quire; and

5 “(2) to the extent practicable, identify State,
6 local, Tribal, and private funds available to supple-
7 ment the funds received under this section.

8 “(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

9 “(1) GRANTEE REPORT.—A recipient of a grant
10 under this section shall submit to the Attorney Gen-
11 eral an annual report, which includes the following
12 information:

13 “(A) The amount distributed to each Safe
14 Firearm Storage Assistance Program in the ju-
15 risdiction.

16 “(B) The number of safe firearm storage
17 devices distributed by each such Safe Firearm
18 Storage Assistance Program.

19 A recipient of a grant under this section may not in-
20 clude any personally identifying information of re-
21 cipients of safe firearms storage devices pursuant to
22 a Safe Firearm Storage Assistance Program that re-
23 ceived funding pursuant to this section.

24 “(2) ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT.—Beginning
25 13 months after the first grants are awarded under

1 this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney
2 General shall submit to Congress a report, which
3 shall include following information:

4 “(A) A list of grant recipients during the
5 previous year, including the funds awarded, cu-
6 mulatively and disaggregated by grantee.

7 “(B) The information collected pursuant to
8 subsection (d)(1).

9 “(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
10 is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General
11 to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal
12 years 2023 through 2033, to remain available until ex-
13 pended.

14 “(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this
15 section shall be allocated as follows:

16 “(1) Not less than 75 percent of the funds re-
17 ceived by a grantee shall be used to create or to pro-
18 vide resources for Safe Firearm Storage Assistance
19 Programs in the jurisdiction.

20 “(2) Not more than 25 percent of the funds re-
21 ceived by a grantee may be made available to non-
22 profit organizations to partner with units of local
23 government to purchase and distribute safe firearm
24 storage devices.

25 “(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

1 “(1) The term ‘safe firearm storage device’
2 means a device that is—

3 “(A) designed and marketed for the prin-
4 cipal purpose of denying unauthorized access to,
5 or rendering inoperable, a firearm or ammuni-
6 tion; and

7 “(B) secured by a combination lock, key
8 lock, or lock based on biometric information
9 which, once locked, is incapable of being opened
10 without the combination, key, or biometric in-
11 formation, respectively.

12 “(2) The term ‘Safe Firearm Storage Assist-
13 ance Program’ means a program—

14 “(A) carried out by a unit of local govern-
15 ment or an Indian tribe; and

16 “(B) solely for the purpose of acquiring
17 and distributing safe firearm storage devices to
18 the public.”.

19 **TITLE V—CLOSING THE BUMP**
20 **STOCK LOOPHOLE**

21 **SEC. 501. BUMP STOCKS.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5845 of the Internal Rev-
23 enue Code of 1986 is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “and (8) a de-
2 structive device.” and inserting “(8) a destructive
3 device; and (9) a bump stock.”; and

4 (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
5 sections:

6 “(n) BUMP STOCK.—The term ‘bump stock’ means
7 any of the following:

8 “(1) Any manual, power-driven, or electronic
9 device that is designed such that when the device is
10 attached to a semiautomatic weapon, the device
11 eliminates the need for the operator of a semiauto-
12 matic weapon to make a separate movement for each
13 individual function of the trigger and—

14 “(A) materially increases the rate of fire of
15 the semiautomatic weapon, or

16 “(B) approximates the action or rate of
17 fire of a machinegun.

18 “(2) Any part or combination of parts that is
19 designed and functions to eliminate the need for the
20 operator of a semiautomatic weapon to make a sepa-
21 rate movement for each individual function of the
22 trigger and—

23 “(A) materially increases the rate of fire of
24 a semiautomatic weapon, or

1 “(B) approximates the action or rate of
2 fire of a machinegun.

3 “(3) Any semiautomatic weapon that has been
4 modified in any way that eliminates the need for the
5 operator of the semiautomatic weapon to make a
6 separate movement for each individual function of
7 the trigger and—

8 “(A) materially increases the rate of fire of
9 the semiautomatic weapon, or

10 “(B) approximates the action or rate of
11 fire of a machinegun.

12 “(o) SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPON.—The term ‘semi-
13 automatic weapon’ means any repeating weapon that—

14 “(1) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing
15 cartridge or shell to extract the fired cartridge case
16 or shell casing and chamber the next round, and

17 “(2) requires a separate function of the trigger
18 to fire each cartridge or shell.”.

19 (b) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES
20 CODE.—

21 (1) Section 921(a) of title 18, United States
22 Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

23 (A) in paragraph (3), by striking “muffler
24 or firearm silencer” and inserting “muffler,
25 firearm silencer, or bump stock”; and

1 (B) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(41) The term ‘bump stock’ has the meaning given
3 such term in section 5845(n) of the National Firearms
4 Act (26 U.S.C. 5845(n)).”.

5 (2) Section 922 of title 18, United States Code,
6 is amended—

7 (A) in each of subsections (a)(4) and
8 (b)(4), by inserting “bump stock,” before “ma-
9 chinegun”; and

10 (B) in subsection (o)(1) , by inserting “or
11 bump stock” before the period.

12 **TITLE VI—KEEP AMERICANS** 13 **SAFE**

14 **SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.**

15 Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as
16 amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the
17 end the following:

18 “(42) The term ‘large capacity ammunition feeding
19 device’—

20 “(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip,
21 helical feeding device, or similar device, including
22 any such device joined or coupled with another in
23 any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that
24 can be readily restored, changed, or converted to ac-
25 cept, more than 15 rounds of ammunition; and

1 “(B) does not include an attached tubular de-
2 vice designed to accept, and capable of operating
3 only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

4 “(43) The term ‘qualified law enforcement officer’
5 has the meaning given the term in section 926B.”.

6 **SEC. 602. RESTRICTIONS ON LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNI-**
7 **TION FEEDING DEVICES.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United
9 States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (u)
10 the following:

11 “(v)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import,
12 sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting
13 interstate or foreign commerce, a large capacity ammuni-
14 tion feeding device.

15 “(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession
16 of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise
17 lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of
18 this subsection.

19 “(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

20 “(A) the importation for, manufacture for, sale
21 to, transfer to, or possession by the United States
22 or a department or agency of the United States or
23 a State or a department, agency, or political subdivi-
24 sion of a State, or a sale or transfer to or possession
25 by a qualified law enforcement officer employed by

1 the United States or a department or agency of the
2 United States or a State or a department, agency,
3 or political subdivision of a State for purposes of law
4 enforcement (whether on or off-duty), or a sale or
5 transfer to or possession by a campus law enforce-
6 ment officer for purposes of law enforcement (wheth-
7 er on or off-duty);

8 “(B) the importation for, or sale or transfer to
9 a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of
10 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for purposes of estab-
11 lishing and maintaining an on-site physical protec-
12 tion system and security organization required by
13 Federal law, or possession by an employee or con-
14 tractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or
15 off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training
16 or transportation of nuclear materials;

17 “(C) the possession, by an individual who is re-
18 tired in good standing from service with a law en-
19 forcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited
20 from receiving ammunition, of a large capacity am-
21 munition feeding device—

22 “(i) sold or transferred to the individual by
23 the agency upon such retirement; or

1 “(ii) that the individual purchased, or oth-
2 erwise obtained, for official use before such re-
3 tirement; or

4 “(D) the importation, sale, manufacture, trans-
5 fer, or possession of any large capacity ammunition
6 feeding device by a licensed manufacturer or licensed
7 importer for the purposes of testing or experimen-
8 tation authorized by the Attorney General.

9 “(4) For purposes of paragraph (3)(A), the term
10 ‘campus law enforcement officer’ means an individual who
11 is—

12 “(A) employed by a private institution of higher
13 education that is eligible for funding under title IV
14 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
15 1070 et seq.);

16 “(B) responsible for the prevention or investiga-
17 tion of crime involving injury to persons or property,
18 including apprehension or detention of persons for
19 such crimes;

20 “(C) authorized by Federal, State, or local law
21 to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and
22 make arrests; and

23 “(D) recognized, commissioned, or certified by
24 a government entity as a law enforcement officer.”.

1 (b) IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS FOR LARGE CAPAC-
2 ITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 923(i) of
3 title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is
4 further amended by inserting after subparagraph (A) of
5 paragraph (1) the following:

6 “(B) A large capacity ammunition feeding
7 device manufactured after the date of enact-
8 ment of this subparagraph shall be identified by
9 a serial number and the date on which the de-
10 vice was manufactured or made, legibly and
11 conspicuously engraved or cast on the device,
12 and such other identification as the Attorney
13 General shall by regulations prescribe.”.

14 (c) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF LARGE CAPACITY
15 AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 924(d) of title
16 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further
17 amended—

18 (1) in paragraph (1)—

19 (A) in the first sentence—

20 (i) by striking “Any firearm or ammu-
21 nition involved in” and inserting “Any fire-
22 arm or ammunition or large capacity am-
23 munition feeding device involved in”;

24 (ii) by inserting “(v),” after “(k),”;

25 and

1 (iii) by striking “any firearm or am-
2 munition intended” and inserting “any
3 firearm or ammunition or large capacity
4 ammunition feeding device intended”; and

5 (B) by inserting “or large capacity ammu-
6 nition feeding device” after “firearms or ammu-
7 nition” each place the term appears;

8 (2) in paragraph (2)—

9 (A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or
10 large capacity ammunition feeding device” after
11 “firearms or ammunition”; and

12 (B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or
13 large capacity ammunition feeding devices”
14 after “firearms or quantities of ammunition”;
15 and

16 (3) in paragraph (3)(E), by inserting “922(v),”
17 after “922(n),”.

18 **SEC. 603. PENALTIES.**

19 Section 924(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code,
20 as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting
21 “(v),” after “(q),”.

1 **SEC. 604. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR BUY-BACK PRO-**
2 **GRAMS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION**
3 **FEEDING DEVICES.**

4 Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime
5 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C.
6 10152(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(I) Compensation for surrendered large
9 capacity ammunition feeding devices, as that
10 term is defined in section 921 of title 18,
11 United States Code, under buy-back programs
12 for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.”.

13 **TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS**

14 **SEC. 701. NICS REPORT.**

15 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
16 of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General
17 shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
18 ate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
19 Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the
20 preceding year, the demographic data of persons who were
21 determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based
22 on a background check performed by the National Instant
23 Criminal Background Check System, including race, eth-
24 nicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average

1 annual income, and English language proficiency, if avail-
2 able.

Passed the House of Representatives June 8, 2022.

Attest:

Clerk.

117TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7910

AN ACT

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for an increased age limit on the purchase of certain firearms, prevent gun trafficking, modernize the prohibition on untraceable firearms, encourage the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes.

STATUS OF GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Several recent mass shootings in various parts of the country have renewed longstanding calls for Congress to pass gun violence prevention legislation. In the House, lawmakers have acted swiftly in approving a package of gun control measures. The legislation (H.R. 7910 and H.R. 2377), described in further detail below, was passed largely along party lines.

In the upper chamber, 20 senators – 10 Democrats and 10 Republicans – recently announced that they had reached a gun safety agreement. Senate staff is currently working to draft the legislative language of the bipartisan “framework.”

To follow is a side-by-side comparison of the House-passed legislation and the Senate gun safety framework. **Note: a more complete description of the key issues is included below the chart.**

Comparison of House & Senate Gun Control Proposals			
ISSUE	H.R. 7910	H.R. 2377	Senate Framework
Age Restrictions on Gun Purchases	✓	X	X
Enhanced Review for Buyers Under 21 Years of Age	X	X	✓
Gun Trafficking/Penalties for Straw Purchases	✓	X	✓
Ban on Large Capacity Magazines	✓	X	X
Ban on Bump Stocks	✓	X	X
Ban on Ghost Guns	✓	X	X
Safe Firearm Storage	✓	X	X
Red Flag Laws	X	✓	✓
Mental Health & Telehealth Investments	X	X	✓
School Security Resources	X	X	✓

Domestic Violence/Closing the “Boyfriend Loophole”	X	X	✓
Clarifying Definition of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealer	X	X	✓

Protecting Our Kids Act – H.R. 7910

On June 8, the House approved legislation (H.R. 7910) that combines eight separate gun-prevention measures into a single package. The bill, entitled the *Protecting Our Kids Act* (H.R. 7910), was cleared on a 223 to 204 vote. Five Republican members crossed party lines to support the bill; two Democrats voted against the measure. The members of the California congressional delegation voted strictly along party lines.

For their part, Democrats have largely hailed the bill as a commonsense reform effort that will stop the spread of gun-related crimes and help prevent future mass casualty shootings. A number of Republicans, on the other hand, have characterized the proposal as an attempt to legislate away Second Amendment rights. As an alternative to H.R. 7910, GOP members have called on Congress to more closely examine the root causes of gun violence.

To follow are the major components of the *Protecting Our Kids Act*.

- **Age Restrictions** – H.R. 7910 would raise the lawful age to purchase a semiautomatic centerfire rifle from 18 to 21. Currently, individuals must be 21 years of age to purchase a handgun from a federally licensed dealer; however, there’s no such rule for semiautomatic rifles.
- **Ban on Large Capacity Magazines** – The bill would impose a federal ban on the ownership of “large capacity ammunition feeding devices,” including any magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition.
 - The legislation would provide an exception for magazines that hold .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.
 - The bill also includes exceptions for certain law enforcement uses and the possession (but not sale) of grandfathered magazines.
 - The measure would allow state and local governments to use funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program to compensate individuals who surrender large capacity magazines through a buyback program.
- **Gun Trafficking** – H.R. 7910 would codify new federal offenses for gun trafficking and straw purchasers and would authorize seizure of the property and proceeds of the offense.
- **Safe Firearm Storage** – The bill would establish voluntary best practices for safe firearm storage and authorize grants for Safe Firearm Storage Assistance programs. The measure also would establish requirements to regulate the storage of firearms on residential premises and create criminal penalties for violation of the requirements.
- **Ban on Bump Stocks** – H.R. 7910 would codify the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives’ (ATF) regulatory bump stock ban by listing such devices under the *National Firearms Act* and would prohibit the manufacture, sale, or possession of bump stocks for civilian use.



- **Ghost Guns** – The legislation would codify ATF’s regulatory ban of ghost guns by amending the definition of “firearm” to include gun kits and partial receivers and would change the definition of “manufacturing firearms” to include assembling guns using 3D printing. In essence, the bill would require that all firearms have a unique serial number and are therefore traceable.

Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act – H.R. 2377

On June 9, the House approved on a near party-line vote a separate bill (H.R. 2377) that would establish procedures for federal courts to issue extreme risk protection orders, which are a type of court order that prohibits certain individuals from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition. Under the bill, a family or household member – or a law enforcement officer – would be allowed to petition a federal court for a protective order with respect to an individual who poses a risk to themselves or others.

It should be noted that California was one of the first states in the nation to enact such a measure, which is known as a “red flag” law. In total, 19 states and the District of Columbia have adopted these types of statutes.

Senate Bipartisan Gun Safety Framework

As indicated above, a bipartisan group of 20 senators recently announced a deal on a gun safety framework. Legislative text is expected to be released in the very near future. The framework includes the following elements:

- **Incentives for Red Flag Laws** – Includes federal funds for states to adopt and set up “red flag” laws. It should be noted that states that already have these laws on the books would be eligible for funding to improve the effectiveness of their established programs.
- **Investments in Mental Health Services** – The framework calls for a national expansion of the community behavioral health center model and includes major investments to increase access to mental health and suicide prevention programs and other support services, including crisis and trauma intervention and recovery.
- **Funding for School-Based Mental Health and Supportive Services** – Includes funding for programs to expand mental health and supportive services in schools, including early identification and intervention programs and school-based mental health and wrap-around services.
- **Telehealth Investments** – Includes funds for programs that provide access to mental and behavioral health services for youth and families in crisis via telehealth.
- **Funding for School Safety** – Invests in programs to help institute safety measures in and around primary and secondary schools, including funding to support school violence prevention efforts and to provide training to school personnel and students.
- **Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence** – The agreement would close the “boyfriend loophole.” Pursuant to the deal, convicted domestic violence abusers and individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders would be added to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

- **Clarification of Definition of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealer** – The framework calls for restrictions on gun sellers who “illegally evade” federal firearms licensing requirements.
- **Enhanced Background Checks for Gun Buyers under 21 Years of Age** – For gun buyers under the age of 21, the framework calls for an investigative period to allow authorities to review juvenile and mental health records, including checks with state databases and local law enforcement.
- **Illegal Weapons Trafficking** – Includes new penalties for criminals who illegally straw purchase and traffic guns.

OUTLOOK

As with many high-profile issues before the 117th Congress, the fate of any legislative proposal placing restrictions on gun ownership and access rests on the willingness of at least 60 senators to vote for such a bill. Since 10 GOP members of the Senate have signed onto the bipartisan framework agreement, it appears as though the proposal has a good chance of clearing the upper chamber. While House Democratic leaders favor many of the provisions of their own gun control bills, they are likely to agree to take up and pass the Senate framework, as the measure appears to be the only politically viable option on the table.



AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 23, 2022

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 27, 2022

SENATE BILL

No. 972

Introduced by Senator Gonzalez
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Carrillo)
(Coauthors: Senators Durazo and Rubio)

February 10, 2022

An act to amend Sections 113758, 113818, 113825, 113831, 113868, 113947.1, 114069, 114130, 114217, *114294*, 114295, 114297, 114313, 114314, 114315, 114326, 114380, 114381, and 114395 of, and to add Sections 113814.1, 114289.1, and 114296 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to retail food.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 972, as amended, Gonzalez. California Retail Food Code.

(1) Existing law, the California Retail Food Code (the code), establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law, for purposes of the code, defines a "cottage food operation" as an enterprise that has no more than a specified amount in gross annual sales, is operated by a cottage food operator, and has no more than 1 full-time employee within the registered or permitted area of a private home where the food products are prepared and packaged.

This bill would make various changes to the cottage food operation requirements, including authorizing sales at a compact mobile food facility, exempting those transactions from the amount used to calculate the annual gross sales restrictions, and authorizing the sale of the cottage

food product at a mobile food facility owned by the cottage food operator.

(2) The code defines “limited food preparation” as food preparation that is restricted to specified activities, including dispensing or portioning of nonpotentially hazardous food, slicing and chopping of food on a heated cooking surface during the cooking process, and holding, portioning, and dispensing foods that are prepared at a satellite food service or catering operation.

This bill would include in the definition of “limited food preparation” dispensing and portioning for immediate service to a customer a food that has been temperature controlled until immediately prior to portioning or dispensing, slicing and chopping of nonpotentially hazardous food or produce that has been washed at an approved facility, hot and cold holding of food previously prepared at an approved permanent food facility, and reheating of food that has been previously prepared at an approved permanent food facility and held at the approved temperatures.

(3) The code defines “mobile food facility” and regulates what types of food may be provided at a mobile food facility. The code requires mobile food facilities to meet specified health and safety standards, including access to warewashing sinks, restrooms, and handwashing facilities and required quantities of potable water.

This bill would create the category of “compact mobile food facility,” a subtype of mobile food facility, and would define it as a nonpermanent food facility that operates from an individual or from a pushcart, stand, display, pedal-driven cart, wagon, showcase, rack, or other nonmotorized conveyance. The bill would exempt a compact mobile food facility from certain additional provisions of the code, including *equipment requirements for handwashing and warewashing*, and a requirement to have an owner or employee who has passed an accredited and approved food safety certification examination. *The bill would limit storage of compact mobile food facilities in a private home to 2, unless the enforcement agency finds that storage of more than 2 compact mobile food facilities would not pose a public health hazard, and would require that the storage area be designated, clearly identified, and not changed without review and approval by the enforcement agency.*

The bill would exempt a mobile food facility that *has 25 square feet or less of display area and sells only prepackaged, nonpotentially hazardous foods or whole raw fruits or vegetables uncooked produce* from the ~~code~~. *code, except as specified.* The bill would require a mobile

food facility that engages in the preparation of raw meat, raw poultry, or raw fish to meet additional specified requirements. ~~The bill would provide for exemptions of mobile food facilities from specified provisions of the code, including potable water and restroom requirements, as specified.~~ The bill would authorize the department *enforcement agency* to preapprove a standard plan for a standardized or mass-produced facility intended to serve as a mobile food facility and would authorize a mobile food facility to use that standardized or mass-produced facility *after a final inspection, but* without submitting plans for the individual unit. *The bill would authorize the enforcement agency to collect a fee for the final inspection.*

Existing law requires commissaries and other approved facilities servicing mobile support units, mobile food facilities, and vending machines to meet specified standards.

This bill would authorize an enforcement agency to approve a facility with nonconforming structural conditions if those conditions do not pose a public health hazard and the agency has determined that the proposed facility meets the requirements of the code. The bill would also require an enforcement agency to approve the storage of a compact mobile food facility in a permitted permanent food facility if, after initial inspection, the agency determines that the compact mobile food facility is protected from contamination. The bill would authorize the enforcement agency to charge a fee to administer these provisions.

The code requires a food facility to have a valid permit to be open for business and authorizes the local enforcement agency to charge a fee for the permit or registration or related services.

This bill would authorize the local enforcement agency to reduce the fee for the permit, registration, or related service for an applicant seeking approval of a compact mobile food facility.

(4) Existing law provides for the regulation of microenterprise home kitchen operations and limits those operations to not serving more than 30 individual meals per day and not more than 60 individual meals per week and to no more than \$50,000 in verifiable gross annual sales, as adjusted for inflation. Existing law authorizes the local enforcement agency to decrease the limit on the number of individual meals prepared based on the food preparation capacity of the operation.

This bill would exempt from the meal and gross annual sales limitations on microenterprise home kitchen operations the sale of food from a compact mobile food facility, as specified, and would authorize those operations to sell directly to consumers from a compact mobile

food facility. The bill would authorize the governing body of the local jurisdiction that permits microenterprise home kitchen operations to set the meal and income limitations at a higher level than those provided in statute.

(5) Under existing law, violation of the code is a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.

This bill would make violations of the code by an operator of a compact mobile food facility or a sidewalk vendor punishable only by an administrative fine. Additionally, by making changes to the definition of various crimes and by adding new crimes under the code, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 113758 of the Health and Safety Code
2 is amended to read:
3 113758. (a) “Cottage food operation” means an enterprise that
4 has not more than the amount in gross annual sales that is specified
5 in this subdivision, is operated by a cottage food operator, and has
6 no more than one full-time equivalent cottage food employee, not
7 including a family member or household member of the cottage
8 food operator, within the registered or permitted area of a private
9 home where the cottage food operator resides and where cottage
10 food products are prepared or packaged for direct, indirect, or
11 direct and indirect sale to consumers pursuant to this part. A “Class
12 A” cottage food operation shall not have more than seventy-five
13 thousand dollars (\$75,000) in verifiable gross annual sales. A
14 “Class B” cottage food operation shall not have more than one
15 hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in verifiable gross annual
16 sales. The gross annual sales for a “Class A” or “Class B” cottage
17 food operation shall be annually adjusted for inflation based on
18 the California Consumer Price Index. Transactions at a compact
19 mobile food facility shall not count toward the annual gross sales

1 restrictions. A cottage food operation includes both of the
2 following:

3 (1) A “Class A” cottage food operation, which is a cottage food
4 operation that may engage only in direct sales of cottage food
5 products from the cottage food operation or other direct sales
6 venues described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).

7 (2) A “Class B” cottage food operation, which is a cottage food
8 operation that may engage in both direct sales and indirect sales
9 of cottage food products from the cottage food operation, from
10 direct sales venues described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b),
11 from offsite events, or from a third-party retail food facility
12 described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b).

13 (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall
14 apply:

15 (1) “Cottage food employee” means an individual, paid or
16 volunteer, who is involved in the preparation, packaging, handling,
17 and storage of a cottage food product, or otherwise works for the
18 cottage food operation. An employee does not include an
19 immediate family member or household member of the cottage
20 food operator, nor an individual who delivers a cottage food
21 product.

22 (2) “Cottage food operator” means an individual who operates
23 a cottage food operation in their private home and is the owner of
24 the cottage food operation.

25 (3) “Cottage food products” means nonpotentially hazardous
26 foods, including foods that are described in Section 14365.5, that
27 are prepared for sale in the kitchen of a cottage food operation.

28 (4) “Direct sale” means a transaction within the state between
29 a cottage food operation and a consumer, in which the consumer
30 purchases the cottage food product directly from the cottage food
31 operation. Direct sales include, but are not limited to, transactions
32 at holiday bazaars or other temporary events, such as bake sales
33 or food swaps, transactions at farm stands, certified farmers’
34 markets, or through community-supported agriculture
35 subscriptions, transactions at a compact mobile food facility
36 operated by a cottage food operator, transactions occurring in
37 person in the cottage food operation, and transactions made via
38 the phone, internet, or any other digital method. A direct sale may
39 be fulfilled in person, via mail delivery, or using any other
40 third-party delivery service.

1 (5) “Indirect sale” means a transaction within the state between
2 a cottage food operation, a third-party retailer, and a consumer, in
3 which the consumer purchases cottage food products made by the
4 cottage food operation from a third-party retailer that holds a valid
5 permit issued pursuant to Section 114381. Indirect sales include,
6 but are not limited to, sales made to retail shops or to retail food
7 facilities where food may be immediately consumed on the
8 premises. An indirect sale may be fulfilled in person, via mail
9 delivery, or using any other third-party delivery service.

10 (6) “Private home” means a dwelling, including an apartment
11 or other leased space, where individuals reside.

12 (7) “Registered or permitted area” means the portion of a private
13 home that contains the private home’s kitchen used for the
14 preparation, packaging, storage, or handling of cottage food
15 products and related ingredients or equipment, or both, and attached
16 rooms within the home that are used exclusively for storage.

17 SEC. 2. Section 113814.1 is added to the Health and Safety
18 Code, to read:

19 113814.1. “Integral” means equipment that is either
20 permanently attached to the primary unit or equipment that is
21 securely fastened to the primary unit by means that would prevent
22 unintentional removal. Equipment may be considered integral
23 despite being portable or otherwise removable for cleaning,
24 maintenance, or as part of its regular function.

25 SEC. 3. Section 113818 of the Health and Safety Code is
26 amended to read:

27 113818. (a) “Limited food preparation” means food preparation
28 that is restricted to one or more of the following:

29 (1) Heating, frying, baking, roasting, popping, shaving of ice,
30 blending, steaming or boiling of hot dogs, or assembly of
31 nonprepackaged food.

32 (2) Dispensing and portioning of nonpotentially hazardous food
33 or dispensing and portioning for immediate service to a customer
34 of food that has been temperature controlled until immediately
35 prior to portioning or dispensing.

36 (3) Holding, portioning, and dispensing of any foods that are
37 prepared for satellite food service by the onsite permanent food
38 facility or prepackaged by another approved source.

39 (4) Holding, portioning, and dispensing of any foods that are
40 prepared by a catering operation.

1 (5) Slicing and chopping of nonpotentially hazardous food or
2 produce that has been washed at an approved facility or slicing
3 and chopping of food on a heated cooking surface during the
4 cooking process.

5 (6) Cooking and seasoning to order.

6 (7) Juicing or preparing beverages that are for immediate service,
7 in response to an individual consumer order, that do not contain
8 frozen milk products.

9 (8) Hot and cold holding of food that has been prepared at an
10 approved permanent food facility.

11 (9) Reheating of food that has been previously prepared at an
12 approved permanent food facility and held at temperatures required
13 by this chapter.

14 (b) “Limited food preparation” does not include any of the
15 following:

16 (1) Slicing and chopping potentially hazardous food, other than
17 produce, unless it is on the heated cooking surface.

18 (2) Thawing.

19 (3) Cooling of cooked, potentially hazardous food.

20 (4) Grinding raw ingredients or potentially hazardous food.

21 (5) Washing of foods.

22 (6) Cooking of potentially hazardous foods for later use.

23 (7) Handling, manufacturing, freezing, processing, or packaging
24 of milk, milk products, or products resembling milk products
25 subject to licensing under Division 15 (commencing with Section
26 32501) of the Food and Agricultural Code.

27 SEC. 4. Section 113825 of the Health and Safety Code is
28 amended to read:

29 113825. (a) “Microenterprise home kitchen operation” means
30 a food facility that is operated by a resident in a private home
31 where food is stored, handled, and prepared for, and may be served
32 to, consumers, and that meets all of the following requirements:

33 (1) The operation has no more than one full-time equivalent
34 food employee, not including a family member or household
35 member.

36 (2) Food is prepared, cooked, and served on the same day.

37 (3) Food is consumed onsite at the microenterprise home kitchen
38 operation or offsite if the food is picked up by the consumer, served
39 from a compact mobile food facility, or delivered within a safe
40 time period based on holding equipment capacity.

1 (4) Food preparation does not involve processes that require a
2 HACCP plan, as specified in Section 114419, or the production,
3 service, or sale of raw milk or raw milk products, as defined in
4 Section 11380 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

5 (5) The service and sale of raw oysters is prohibited.

6 (6) The production, manufacturing, processing, freezing, or
7 packaging of milk or milk products, including, but not limited to,
8 cheese, ice cream, yogurt, sour cream, and butter, is prohibited.

9 (7) Except as provided in paragraphs (9) and (10), food
10 preparation is limited to no more than 30 individual meals per day,
11 or the approximate equivalent of meal components when sold
12 separately, and no more than 60 individual meals, or the
13 approximate equivalent of meal components when sold separately,
14 per week. The local enforcement agency may decrease the limit
15 of the number of individual meals prepared based on food
16 preparation capacity of the operation.

17 (8) Except as provided in paragraphs (9) and (10), the operation
18 has no more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in verifiable
19 gross annual sales, as adjusted annually for inflation based on the
20 California Consumer Price Index.

21 (9) The meal and gross annual sales limitations in paragraphs
22 (7) and (8) shall not apply to the sale of nonpotentially hazardous
23 food or produce from a compact mobile food facility operated by
24 the microenterprise home kitchen operation permitholder.

25 (10) The meal and gross annual sales limitations in paragraphs
26 (7) and (8) shall not apply to the sale of potentially hazardous food
27 from a compact mobile food facility operated by the
28 microenterprise home kitchen operation permitholder, if the
29 enforcement agency determines that the operation does not pose
30 a public health hazard.

31 (11) The operation only sells food directly to consumers and
32 not to a wholesaler or retailer. For purposes of this paragraph, the
33 sale of food prepared in a microenterprise home kitchen operation
34 through the internet website or mobile application of an internet
35 food service intermediary, as defined in Section 114367.6, or
36 directly from a mobile food facility operated by the microenterprise
37 home kitchen operation permitholder is a direct sale to consumers.
38 An operation that sells food through the internet website or mobile
39 application of an internet food service intermediary shall consent

1 to the disclosures specified in paragraphs (6) and (7) of subdivision
2 (a) of Section 114367.6.

3 (b) The governing body of a local jurisdiction that permits
4 microenterprise home kitchen operations pursuant to Section
5 114367, may set the meal and income limitations in paragraphs
6 (7) and (8) of subdivision (a) at a higher level than provided in
7 those paragraphs. Notwithstanding this subdivision, the levels in
8 effect, by statute or ordinance, as of January 1, 2023, shall remain
9 in effect until changed by the local jurisdiction.

10 (c) “Microenterprise home kitchen operation” does not include
11 either of the following:

12 (1) A catering operation.

13 (2) A cottage food operation, as defined in Section 113758.

14 (d) For purposes of this section, “resident of a private home”
15 means an individual who resides in the private home when not
16 elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose.

17 SEC. 5. Section 113831 of the Health and Safety Code is
18 amended to read:

19 113831. (a) “Compact mobile food facility” means a
20 nonpermanent food facility that operates from an individual or
21 from a pushcart, stand, display, pedal-driven cart, wagon,
22 showcase, rack, or other nonmotorized conveyance.

23 (b) “Mobile food facility” means a vehicle used in conjunction
24 with a commissary or other permanent food facility upon which
25 food is sold or distributed at retail. “Mobile food facility” includes
26 a compact mobile food facility. “Mobile food facility” does not
27 include a “transporter” used to transport packaged food from a
28 food facility, or other approved source to the consumer.

29 (c) “Single operating site mobile food facilities” means at least
30 one, but not more than four, unenclosed mobile food facilities, and
31 their auxiliary units, that operate adjacent to each other at a single
32 location.

33 SEC. 6. Section 113868 of the Health and Safety Code is
34 amended to read:

35 113868. “Portable” means equipment that is capable of being
36 lifted and moved or has utility connections that are designed to be
37 disconnected or of sufficient length to permit the unit to be moved
38 for cleaning, and does not exceed 100 pounds (46 kg) in weight
39 or is otherwise designed to be mobile.

1 SEC. 7. Section 113947.1 of the Health and Safety Code is
2 amended to read:

3 113947.1. (a) Food facilities that prepare, handle, or serve
4 nonprepackaged potentially hazardous food, except temporary
5 food facilities and compact mobile food facilities, shall have an
6 owner or employee who has successfully passed an approved and
7 accredited food safety certification examination as specified in
8 Sections 113947.2 and 113947.3. There shall be at least one food
9 safety certified owner or employee at each food facility. A certified
10 person at a food facility shall not serve at any other food facility
11 as the person required to be certified pursuant to this subdivision.
12 The certified owner or employee need not be present at the food
13 facility during all hours of operation.

14 (b) Food facilities that are not subject to the requirements of
15 subdivision (a) that prepare, handle, or serve nonprepackaged,
16 nonpotentially hazardous foods, except temporary food facilities
17 and compact mobile food facilities, shall do one of the following:

18 (1) Have an owner or employee who has successfully passed
19 an approved and accredited food safety certification examination
20 as specified in Sections 113947.2 and 113947.3.

21 (2) Demonstrate to the enforcement officer that the employees
22 have an adequate knowledge of food safety principles as they relate
23 to the specific operation involved in their assigned duties.

24 (c) Temporary food facilities and compact mobile food facilities
25 that prepare, handle, or serve nonprepackaged food shall have an
26 owner or person in charge who can demonstrate to the enforcement
27 officer that they have an adequate knowledge of food safety
28 principles as they relate to the specific food facility operation. For
29 the purposes of this subdivision, a compact mobile food facility
30 ~~that carries, or will carry, a written copy of its standard operating~~
31 ~~procedures approved by an enforcement agency is deemed to have~~
32 ~~adequate knowledge of food safety principles as they relate to the~~
33 ~~specific food facility operation. *complies with Section 113948 shall*~~
34 ~~*be deemed to comply with this section.*~~

35 (d) (1) For the purposes of this section, multiple contiguous
36 food facilities permitted within the same site and under the same
37 management, ownership, or control ~~shall be~~ *is* deemed to be one
38 food facility, notwithstanding the fact that the food facilities may
39 operate under separate permits.

1 (2) This subdivision shall not apply to the premises of a licensed
2 winegrower or brandy manufacturer utilized for wine tastings
3 conducted pursuant to Section 23356.1 of the Business and
4 Professions Code of wine or brandy produced or bottled by, or
5 produced and prepackaged for, that licensee when use is limited
6 to wine tasting.

7 (e) A food facility that commences operation, changes
8 ownership, or no longer has a certified owner or employee pursuant
9 to this section shall have 60 days to comply with this subdivision.

10 (f) The responsibilities of a certified owner or employee at a
11 food facility or an owner or person in charge of a temporary food
12 facility described in subdivision (c) shall include the safety of food
13 preparation and service, including ensuring that all employees who
14 handle, or have responsibility for handling, nonprepackaged foods
15 of any kind, have sufficient knowledge to ensure the safe
16 preparation or service of the food, or both. The nature and extent
17 of the knowledge that each employee is required to have may be
18 tailored, as appropriate, to the employee's duties related to food
19 safety issues.

20 (g) The food safety certificate issued pursuant to Section
21 113947.3 shall be retained on file at the food facility at all times,
22 and shall be made available for inspection by the enforcement
23 officer.

24 (h) Certified individuals shall be recertified every five years by
25 passing an approved and accredited food safety certification
26 examination.

27 (i) A food safety program that was not in effect prior to January
28 1, 1999, shall not be enacted, adopted, implemented, or enforced,
29 unless the program fully conforms to the requirements of this part.

30 SEC. 8. Section 114069 of the Health and Safety Code is
31 amended to read:

32 114069. ~~(a)~~ Only prepackaged nonpotentially hazardous food
33 or uncut produce may be displayed or sold outdoors by a *permanent*
34 food facility if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

35 ~~(1)~~

36 (a) Outdoor displays have overhead protection that extends over
37 all food items.

38 ~~(2)~~

1 (b) Food items from the outdoor display are stored inside the
2 fully enclosed food facility at all times other than during business
3 hours.

4 ~~(3)~~

5 (c) Outdoor displays comply with Section 113980 and have
6 been approved by the enforcement agency.

7 ~~(4)~~

8 (d) Outdoor displays are under the control of the permit holder
9 of the fully enclosed food facility and are checked periodically on
10 a regular basis.

11 ~~(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a compact mobile food
12 facility. A compact mobile food facility may display or sell cut
13 fruit and vegetables, uncut produce, and prepackaged
14 nonpotentially hazardous food if the conditions in subdivision (a)
15 are satisfied.~~

16 SEC. 9. Section 114130 of the Health and Safety Code is
17 amended to read:

18 114130. (a) Equipment and utensils shall be designed and
19 constructed to be durable and to retain their characteristic qualities
20 under normal use conditions.

21 (b) Except as specified in subdivision (c), all new and
22 replacement food-related and utensil-related equipment shall be
23 certified or classified for sanitation by an accredited certification
24 program. In the absence of an applicable certified sanitation
25 standard, food-related and utensil-related equipment shall be
26 evaluated for approval by the enforcement agency.

27 (c) Restricted food service facilities need not comply with
28 subdivision (b), depending on the extent of the food service
29 activities, and if the enforcement officer determines that the
30 equipment meets the characteristics of subdivision (a).

31 (d) All new and replacement electrical appliances shall meet
32 applicable Underwriters Laboratories standards for electrical
33 equipment as determined by an American National Standards
34 Institute (ANSI) accredited certification program or a certification
35 program accredited by another accreditation body.

36 (e) Subdivision (b) does not apply to a compact mobile food
37 facility if the enforcement agency determines that the equipment
38 of the facility meets the characteristics described in subdivision
39 (a).

1 SEC. 10. Section 114217 of the Health and Safety Code is
2 amended to read:

3 114217. (a) A potable water tank of sufficient capacity to
4 furnish an adequate quantity of potable water for food preparation,
5 warewashing, and handwashing purposes shall be provided for
6 nonpermanent food facilities.

7 (b) At least five gallons of water shall be provided exclusively
8 for handwashing for each nonpermanent food facility. Water ~~need~~
9 *needed* for other purposes shall be in addition to the five gallons
10 for handwashing.

11 (c) Except as specified in subdivision (d), at least 25 gallons of
12 water shall be provided for food preparation and warewashing.

13 (d) At least 15 gallons of water shall be provided for
14 nonpermanent food facilities that conduct limited food preparation.

15 (e) The water delivery system shall deliver at least one gallon
16 per minute to each sink basin.

17 ~~(f) An enforcement agency shall permit a mobile food facility
18 to operate without providing its own supply of potable water if
19 alternative supplies of water are available in the planned area of
20 operation, including, but not limited to, public faucets, bottled
21 water sales, or bottled water carried with the vendor but stored
22 outside of the mobile food facility.~~

23 ~~(g)~~
24 (f) An enforcement agency ~~shall~~ *may* permit a *compact* mobile
25 food facility to operate with an integral water tank smaller than
26 specified under subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) if the enforcement
27 agency finds that the *compact* mobile food facility is operating in
28 an area and manner that would allow for replenishment of the
29 water supply as needed during operations. *An enforcement agency
30 shall permit a compact mobile food facility to operate with a
31 potable water tank with a capacity of five gallons for handwashing
32 if the compact mobile food facility is permitted to operate without
33 an integral warewashing sink.*

34 (g) *A compact mobile food facility shall submit, to the
35 enforcement agency, written operating procedures that include
36 the process of filling potable water tanks when minimum water
37 requirements are not available.*

38 SEC. 11. Section 114289.1 is added to the Health and Safety
39 Code, to read:

1 114289.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a mobile food
2 facility that *has 25 square feet or less of display area and that sells*
3 *only prepackaged, nonpotentially hazardous foods or whole raw*
4 *fruits or vegetables uncooked produce* is exempt from the
5 requirements of this ~~part~~. *part, except that the facility shall comply*
6 *with all of the following:*

7 (1) *Sections 113980, 114047, 114049, 114390, 114393, 114397,*
8 *and 114399.*

9 (2) *Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 113700).*

10 (3) *Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 113728).*

11 (b) *The local enforcement agency may recover the costs of*
12 *investigation and enforcement of this section, subject to any*
13 *limitations in this part on fines issuable to compact mobile food*
14 *facilities.*

15 *SEC. 12. Section 114294 of the Health and Safety Code is*
16 *amended to read:*

17 114294. (a) All mobile food facilities and mobile support units
18 shall meet the applicable requirements in Chapter 1 (commencing
19 with Section 113700) to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section
20 114250), inclusive, and Chapter 13 (commencing with Section
21 114380), unless specifically exempted from any of these provisions,
22 as provided in this chapter.

23 (b) The enforcement agency shall initially approve all mobile
24 food facilities and mobile support units as complying with the
25 provisions of this chapter and may require reapproval if deemed
26 necessary.

27 (c) Each mobile food facility that is either a special purpose
28 commercial modular and coach, as defined by Section 18012.5,
29 or a commercial modular coach, as defined by Section 18001.8,
30 shall be certified by the Department of Housing and Community
31 Development, consistent with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section
32 18025) of Part 2 of Division 13 and regulations promulgated
33 pursuant to that chapter. The enforcement agency shall approve
34 all equipment installation prior to operation.

35 (d) *A compact mobile food facility that operates from a stand,*
36 *display, showcase, or rack shall not sell food other than*
37 *nonpotentially hazardous prepackaged food or whole produce, or*
38 *conduct any food preparation, unless it meets the applicable*
39 *operational requirements of this chapter, including applicable*
40 *requirements for integral equipment, handwashing, and restroom*

1 *access. A compact mobile food facility operating as an individual*
2 *from one's person shall not conduct any food preparation or sell*
3 *foods other than nonpotentially hazardous prepackaged food or*
4 *whole produce.*

5 ~~SEC. 12.~~

6 *SEC. 13.* Section 114295 of the Health and Safety Code is
7 amended to read:

8 114295. (a) Except as specified in subdivision (b), all mobile
9 food facilities shall operate in conjunction with a commissary,
10 mobile support unit, or other facility approved by the enforcement
11 agency.

12 (b) This section does not apply to mobile food facilities that
13 operate at community events, as defined in Section 113755, and
14 that remain in a fixed position during food preparation and its
15 hours of operation, if potable water and liquid waste disposal
16 facilities are available to mobile food facilities requiring potable
17 water.

18 (c) (1) Mobile food facilities shall be stored at or within a
19 commissary or other location approved by the enforcement agency
20 in order to have protection from unsanitary conditions.

21 (2) An enforcement agency shall approve the storage of compact
22 mobile food facilities in the home of the operator or permit holder
23 if the food facility is sanitized daily. *No more than two compact*
24 *mobile food facilities may be stored in a private home unless the*
25 *enforcement agency finds that storage of more than two compact*
26 *mobile food facilities in a private home would not pose a public*
27 *health hazard. The storage area within the home shall be*
28 *designated and clearly identified upon approval and shall not be*
29 *relocated without the review and approval of the local enforcement*
30 *agency.*

31 (d) Mobile support units shall be operated from and stored at a
32 designated commissary and shall be subject to permitting and plan
33 review.

34 (e) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a
35 mobile food facility that is engaged in food preparation, other than
36 limited food preparation, as defined in Section 113818, shall not
37 operate in conjunction with a mobile support unit.

38 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a
39 compact mobile food facility is not required to operate in
40 conjunction with a commissary or mobile support unit if the

1 permitholder operates the compact mobile food facility in
2 conjunction with a licensed cottage food operation or
3 microenterprise home kitchen operation. *The storage area within*
4 *the home shall be designated and clearly identified upon approval*
5 *and shall not be relocated without the review and approval of the*
6 *local enforcement agency.*

7 (g) *Plan submission shall not be required for an existing*
8 *permitted permanent food facility to support the operations of a*
9 *mobile food facility when a determination is made by the local*
10 *enforcement agency that the current operation and structural*
11 *facilities of the permanent food facility can successfully provide*
12 *the necessary functions of a commissary for a mobile food facility.*

13 ~~SEC. 13.~~

14 SEC. 14. Section 114296 is added to the Health and Safety
15 Code, to read:

16 114296. A mobile food facility that prepares raw meat, raw
17 poultry, or raw fish shall meet all the requirements of this chapter
18 relating to food storage, food counter space, and warewashing
19 requirements.

20 ~~SEC. 14.~~

21 SEC. 15. Section 114297 of the Health and Safety Code is
22 amended to read:

23 114297. (a) Mobile food facilities shall be cleaned and serviced
24 at least once daily during an operating day.

25 (b) Except as specified in subdivision (c), all mobile food
26 facilities shall report to the commissary or other approved facility
27 on a daily basis.

28 (c) Mobile food facilities that are serviced by a mobile support
29 unit and that do not report to a commissary on a daily basis shall
30 be stored in a manner that protects the mobile food facility from
31 contamination, which may include the home storage of the food
32 facility. All food shall be stored at the commissary or other
33 approved facility at the end of the operating day. Prepackaged
34 nonpotentially hazardous food, whole fruits, and whole vegetables
35 may be stored in the home prior to sale or preparation of that food
36 in a compact mobile food facility.

37 (d) Mobile support units shall report to a commissary or other
38 approved facility for cleaning, servicing, and storage at least daily.

1 ~~SEC. 15.~~

2 ~~SEC. 16.~~ Section 114313 of the Health and Safety Code is
3 amended to read:

4 114313. (a) Except as specified in subdivision (b), a mobile
5 food facility where nonprepackaged food is cooked, blended, or
6 otherwise prepared shall provide a warewashing sink with at least
7 three compartments with two integral metal drainboards.

8 (1) The dimensions of each compartment shall be large enough
9 to accommodate the cleaning of the largest utensil and either of
10 the following:

11 (A) At least 12 inches wide, 12 inches long, and 10 inches deep.

12 (B) At least 10 inches wide, 14 inches long, and 10 inches deep.

13 (2) Each drainboard shall be at least the size of one of the sink
14 compartments. The drainboards shall be installed with at least
15 one-eighth inch per foot slope toward the sink compartment, and
16 fabricated with a minimum of one-half inch lip or rim to prevent
17 the draining liquid from spilling onto the floor.

18 (3) The sink shall be equipped with a mixing faucet and shall
19 be provided with a swivel spigot capable of servicing all sink
20 compartments.

21 (b) A *compact* mobile food facility that is approved for limited
22 food preparation shall do one of the following:

23 (1) Provide a three-compartment sink described in subdivision
24 (a).

25 (2) Provide at least one two-compartment sink that complies
26 with subdivision (e) of Section 114099.3.

27 (3) Provide a one-compartment sink with at least one integral
28 metal drainboard, an adequate supply of spare preparation and
29 serving utensils to replace those that become soiled or
30 contaminated, and warewashing facilities that comply with
31 subdivision (a) in reasonable proximity to, and readily accessible
32 for use by, food employees at all times.

33 (4) Maintain an adequate supply of spare preparation and serving
34 utensils on the *compact* mobile food facility to ensure that utensils
35 used for potentially hazardous foods are replaced with clean and
36 sanitized utensils every four hours or as needed to replace those
37 that become soiled or contaminated. A *compact* mobile food facility
38 that complies with this paragraph is not required to provide a
39 warewashing sink.

1 ~~SEC. 16.~~

2 *SEC. 17.* Section 114314 of the Health and Safety Code is
3 amended to read:

4 114314. (a) Handwashing sinks and warewashing sinks for
5 unenclosed mobile food facilities shall be an integral part of the
6 primary unit or on an approved auxiliary conveyance that is used
7 in conjunction with the mobile food facility.

8 (b) Warewashing sinks for unenclosed mobile food facilities
9 shall be equipped with overhead protection made of wood, canvas,
10 or other materials that protect the sinks from bird and insect
11 droppings, dust, precipitation, and other contaminants.

12 (c) A *compact* mobile food facility may satisfy the requirements
13 of this section by demonstrating access to a permitted auxiliary
14 conveyance containing the necessary handwashing and
15 warewashing ~~sinks~~. *sinks when operating at a site-specific location.*
16 The auxiliary conveyance may be operated by the same or a
17 different permitholder. An enforcement agency may permit an
18 auxiliary conveyance to serve multiple *compact* mobile food
19 facilities operating in close proximity to the auxiliary conveyance,
20 as determined by the enforcement agency.

21 (d) *If an auxiliary conveyance is not operated by the compact*
22 *mobile food facility, the operator of the auxiliary conveyance shall*
23 *obtain a permit from the enforcement agency to operate the*
24 *auxiliary conveyance and service compact mobile food facilities.*

25 ~~(d)~~

26 (e) A compact mobile food facility may operate without an
27 integral handwashing sink, auxiliary sink unit, or other
28 handwashing facility if it is equipped with a supply of clean,
29 potable water, hand soap, a receptacle for waste water, and paper
30 towels.

31 ~~SEC. 17.~~

32 *SEC. 18.* Section 114315 of the Health and Safety Code is
33 amended to read:

34 114315. (a) A mobile food facility shall be operated within
35 200 feet travel distance of an approved and readily available toilet
36 and handwashing facility, or as otherwise approved by the
37 enforcement agency, to ensure that restroom facilities are available
38 to facility employees whenever the mobile food facility is stopped
39 to conduct business for more than a one-hour period.

1 (b) This section does not limit the authority of a local governing
2 body to adopt, by ordinance or resolution, additional requirements
3 for the public safety, including reasonable time, place, and manner
4 restrictions pursuant to its authority under subdivision (b) of
5 Section 22455 of the Vehicle Code.

6 (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), an enforcement agency
7 shall not require a mobile food facility to operate within 200 feet
8 of an approved and readily available toilet and handwashing facility
9 if the mobile food facility operates with multiple employees or
10 operators and the facility may remain operable by a single
11 employee so that employees or operators may alternate use of a
12 restroom.

13 ~~SEC. 18.~~

14 *SEC. 19.* Section 114326 of the Health and Safety Code is
15 amended to read:

16 114326. (a) All commissaries and other approved facilities
17 servicing mobile support units, mobile food facilities, and vending
18 machines shall meet the applicable requirements in this part and
19 any of the following to accommodate all operations necessary to
20 support mobile support units, mobile food facilities, and vending
21 machines:

22 ~~(a)~~

23 (1) Adequate facilities shall be provided for the sanitary disposal
24 of liquid waste from the mobile food facility or mobile support
25 unit being serviced.

26 ~~(b)~~

27 (2) Adequate facilities shall be provided for the handling and
28 disposal of garbage and refuse originating from a mobile food
29 facility or mobile support unit.

30 ~~(c)~~

31 (3) Potable water shall be available for filling the water tanks
32 of each mobile food facility and mobile support unit that requires
33 potable water. Faucets and other potable water sources shall be
34 constructed, located, and maintained so as to minimize the
35 possibility of contaminating the water being loaded.

36 ~~(d)~~

37 (4) Hot and cold water, under pressure, shall be available for
38 cleaning mobile food facilities and mobile support units.

39 ~~(e)~~

1 (5) Adequate facilities shall be provided for the storage of food,
2 utensils, and other supplies.

3 ~~(f)~~

4 (6) Notwithstanding Section 113984, commissaries that service
5 mobile food facilities that conduct limited food preparation shall
6 provide a food preparation area.

7 ~~(g)~~

8 (7) Servicing areas at commissaries shall be provided with
9 overhead protection, except that areas used only for the loading
10 of water or the discharge of sewage and other liquid waste through
11 the use of a closed system of hoses need not be provided with
12 overhead protection.

13 ~~(h)~~

14 (8) Servicing areas used for cleaning shall be sloped and drained
15 to an approved wastewater system.

16 ~~(i)~~

17 (9) Adequate electrical outlets shall be provided for mobile food
18 facilities and mobile support units that require electrical service.

19 ~~(j)~~

20 (b) Except when a determination is made by the enforcement
21 agency that the nonconforming structural conditions pose a public
22 health hazard, the enforcement agency may approve a facility, or
23 other facilities to support operations of the food facility, when the
24 ~~department~~ *enforcement agency* has determined that the proposed
25 facility and its method of operation meets the requirement of this
26 part.

27 ~~(k)~~

28 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, upon an
29 initial inspection verifying that the permanent food facility satisfies
30 ~~subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive,~~
31 *of subdivision (a)*, an enforcement agency shall approve the use
32 of a permitted permanent food facility to satisfy the requirements
33 of Section 114295 for a compact mobile food facility.

34 ~~(l)~~

35 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, upon an
36 initial inspection verifying that the compact mobile food facility
37 will be stored in a manner that protects the mobile food facility
38 from contamination, an enforcement agency shall approve the
39 storage of a compact mobile food facility in a permitted permanent
40 food facility.

1 (e) *The enforcement agency may collect a fee to cover the*
2 *reasonable administrative costs of implementing subdivisions (b)*
3 *to (d), inclusive.*

4 ~~SEC. 19.~~

5 *SEC. 20.* Section 114380 of the Health and Safety Code is
6 amended to read:

7 114380. (a) A person proposing to build or remodel a food
8 facility shall submit complete, easily readable plans drawn to scale,
9 and specifications to the enforcement agency for review, and shall
10 receive plan approval before starting any new construction or
11 remodeling of a facility for use as a retail food facility.

12 (b) Plans and specifications may also be required by the
13 enforcement agency if the agency determines that they are
14 necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this part,
15 including, but not limited to, a menu change or change in the
16 facility's method of operation.

17 (c) (1) All new school food facilities or school food facilities
18 that undergo modernization or remodeling shall comply with all
19 structural requirements of this part. Upon submission of plans by
20 a public school authority, the Division of the State Architect and
21 the local enforcement agency shall review and approve all new
22 and remodeled school facilities for compliance with all applicable
23 requirements.

24 (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Department of Health
25 Care Access and Information (HCAI) shall maintain its primary
26 jurisdiction over licensed skilled nursing facilities, and when new
27 construction, modernization, or remodeling must be undertaken
28 to repair existing systems or to keep up the course of normal or
29 routine maintenance, the facility shall complete a building
30 application and plan check process as required by HCAI. Approval
31 of the plans by HCAI shall be deemed compliance with the plan
32 approval process required by the local county enforcement agency
33 described in this section.

34 (3) Except when a determination is made by the enforcement
35 agency that the nonconforming structural conditions pose a public
36 health hazard, existing public and private school cafeterias, limited
37 service charitable feeding operation facilities, and licensed health
38 care facilities shall be deemed to be in compliance with this part
39 pending replacement or renovation.

1 (d) Except when a determination is made by the enforcement
2 agency that the nonconforming structural conditions pose a public
3 health hazard, existing food facilities that were in compliance with
4 the law in effect on June 30, 2007, shall be deemed to be in
5 compliance with the law pending replacement or renovation. If a
6 determination is made by the enforcement agency that a structural
7 condition poses a public health hazard, the food facility shall
8 remedy the deficiency to the satisfaction of the enforcement
9 agency.

10 (e) The plans shall be approved or rejected within 20 working
11 days after receipt by the enforcement agency and the applicant
12 shall be notified of the decision. Unless the plans are approved or
13 rejected within 20 working days, they shall be deemed approved.
14 The building department shall not issue a building permit for a
15 food facility until after it has received plan approval by the
16 enforcement agency. This section does not require that plans or
17 specifications be prepared by someone other than the applicant.

18 (f) Upon receipt of complete, easily readable plans drawn to
19 scale, and specifications satisfactory to the enforcement agency,
20 an enforcement agency may preapprove a standard plan for a
21 standardized or mass-produced facility intended to serve as a
22 mobile food facility. ~~The An enforcement agency may require the~~
23 ~~manufacturer of the standardized facility may be required to affix~~
24 ~~a sticker or decal to each individual unit certifying that the unit~~
25 ~~was built in accordance with the preapproved blueprints. A person~~
26 ~~proposing to operate a mobile food facility who has acquired a~~
27 ~~facility for which the plans have already been approved is not the~~
28 ~~construction of the mobile food facility has been built to approved~~
29 ~~plans shall not be required to submit plans for the individual unit,~~
30 ~~but instead the plans shall be deemed approved. shall be subject~~
31 ~~to a final inspection of the mobile food facility to ensure that the~~
32 ~~facility and proposed method of operation conform to the~~
33 ~~preapproved standard plans.~~ The permit application for a mobile
34 food facility utilizing a preapproved facility shall include a
35 certification that the applicant has not substantially altered the
36 facility from the preapproved plans. *The enforcement agency may*
37 *collect a fee in the final inspection in an amount that does not*
38 *exceed the reasonable administrative costs to the enforcement*
39 *agency.*

1 (g) The repair of equipment or integral fixtures on a mobile
2 food facility or the replacement of equipment and fixtures with
3 substantially similar equipment or fixtures is not a remodel, and
4 the repair or replacement of equipment or fixtures does not require
5 the submission of plans to an enforcement agency.

6 ~~SEC. 20.~~

7 *SEC. 21.* Section 114381 of the Health and Safety Code is
8 amended to read:

9 114381. (a) A food facility shall not be open for business
10 without a valid permit.

11 (b) A permit shall be issued by the enforcement agency when
12 investigation has determined that the proposed facility and its
13 method of operation meets the specifications of the approved plans
14 or conforms to the requirements of this part.

15 (c) A permit, once issued, is nontransferable. A permit shall be
16 valid only for the person, location, type of food sales, or
17 distribution activity and, unless suspended or revoked for cause,
18 for the time period indicated.

19 (d) Any fee for the permit or registration or related services,
20 including, but not limited to, the expenses of inspecting and
21 impounding a utensil suspected of releasing lead or cadmium in
22 violation of Section 108860 as authorized by Section 114393,
23 review of HACCP plans, and alternative means of compliance
24 shall be determined by the local governing body. Fees shall be
25 sufficient to cover the actual expenses of administering and
26 enforcing this part. The moneys collected as fees shall only be
27 expended for the purpose of administering and enforcing this part.
28 An enforcement agency may waive or reduce a fee for the permit,
29 registration, or related services for an applicant seeking approval
30 of a compact mobile food facility.

31 (e) A permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the food
32 facility or in the office of a vending machine business.

33 (f) A person requesting the enforcement agency to undertake
34 activity pursuant to Sections 114149.1 and 114419.3 shall pay the
35 enforcement agency's costs incurred in undertaking the activity.
36 The enforcement agency's services shall be assessed at the current
37 hourly cost recovery rate.

38 ~~SEC. 21.~~

39 *SEC. 22.* Section 114395 of the Health and Safety Code is
40 amended to read:

1 114395. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this part, any
 2 person who violates any provision of this part or regulation adopted
 3 pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each offense shall
 4 be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) or
 5 more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in
 6 the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both fine
 7 and imprisonment.

8 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a violation of this part by
 9 an operator of a compact mobile food facility or a sidewalk vendor,
 10 as defined in Section 51036 of the Government Code, is punishable
 11 only by an administrative fine. Each offense may only be punished
 12 by a fine consistent with subdivision (a) of Section 51039 of the
 13 Government Code, and those fines shall be subject to the applicable
 14 mandatory reductions based on an individual’s ability to pay as
 15 provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 51039 of
 16 the Government Code. A violation of any provision of this part or
 17 regulation adopted pursuant to this part by an operator of a compact
 18 mobile food facility or a sidewalk vendor shall not be punishable
 19 as an infraction or misdemeanor, and the person alleged to have
 20 violated any of those provisions is not subject to arrest except when
 21 independent grounds for that arrest exist under law.

22 ~~SEC. 22.~~

23 *SEC. 23.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
 24 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
 25 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
 26 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
 27 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
 28 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
 29 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
 30 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
 31 Constitution.



2022-23 STATE BUDGET SUMMARY



Delivering Prosperity & Strengthening The Future
By
Putting California's Wealth to Work

Asm. Anthony Rendon
Speaker

Sen. Toni G. Atkins
President pro Tempore

Asm. Phil Ting
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee

Sen. Nancy Skinner
Chair, Committee on Budget & Fiscal Review

OVERVIEW

The Legislative Version of the 2022-23 State Budget, representing an agreement between the leaders and budget committee chairs of the Assembly and the Senate, builds on the strong proposals of the Governor and the priorities of the Legislature laid out in the Assembly's "Delivery Prosperity & Strengthening the Future" blueprint and the Senate's "Putting Wealth to Work" plan.

California's economy remains strong, and the common sense, voter approved revenue system results in the wealthy paying their share, which has strengthened California's fiscal health and provided over \$85.5 billion in available General Fund and Proposition 98 resources that this budget allocates.

But economic warning signs indicate that challenging times could arrive in the coming years. Therefore, this budget strikes the right balance of providing fiscal relief to families and small businesses, making strong investments in programs that strengthen families and the economy, responsibly focusing on funding infrastructure and other one time investments, and building record reserves to assist the state in withstanding economic downturns or other budget challenges.



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The 2022-23 budget includes total spending of just over \$300 billion, of which an estimated \$235.5 billion is from the General Fund. The budget includes total reserves of \$37.5 billion in 2022-23, including \$3.2 billion in the regular operating reserve. (General Fund spending in 2021-22 in the Legislative budget plan is about \$8 billion less than the Governor proposes, with higher non-recurring spending of a comparable amount in 2022-23.)

This report provides highlights of the budget agreement, which will be in print in the coming days in both AB 154 and SB 154 – before the June 15 constitutional deadline for the Legislature to pass the annual budget. Figures contained in this report are preliminary and will be updated once final scoring is completed with the assistance of the Department of Finance.

2022-23 General Fund Summary

(in billions)

Prior Year Balance	\$20.2
Revenues and Transfers	\$222.7
Expenditures	\$235.5
<hr/>	
Fund Balance	\$7.4
<i>reserve for encumbrances</i>	\$4.3
Final Regular Reserve (SFEU)	\$3.2
Total General Fund Reserves	\$37.5



TOP HIGHLIGHTS

Responsible Budgeting

Crafting responsible budgets has been the cornerstone approach of Legislative Democrats since taking over full control of the state's finances in 2011.

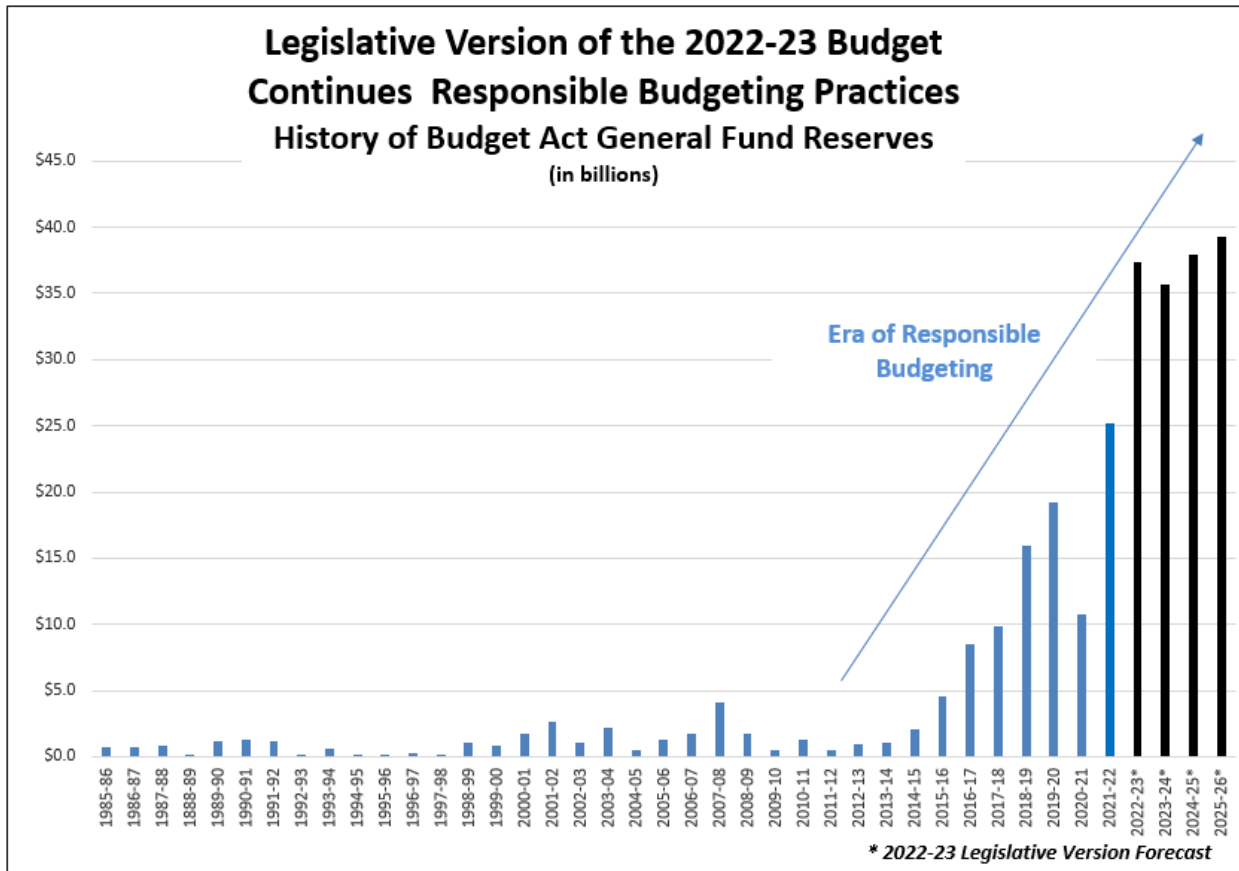
Responsible budgeting serves two key purposes: first, it prepares the state to endure economic downturns without having to make cuts to programs or increases to middle class taxes; and second, it provides confidence for the Legislature and Governor to make program improvements, knowing the state's finances are on solid ground. This budget reflects both of these key purposes.

- **Record High Reserves.** Includes a total of \$37.8 billion, including:
 - \$3.2 billion Regular Reserve (Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties)
 - \$1.5 billion Safety Net Reserve
 - \$9.5 billion Prop 98 Reserve
 - \$23.3 billion Rainy Day Fund (Budget Stabilization Account)
 - **\$37.5 billion Total General Fund Reserves**

The 2019-20 state budget—the last enacted before the start of the COVID pandemic—estimated there would be \$19 billion of total reserves in that fiscal year. The near doubling of anticipated state reserves in the last three years demonstrates Legislative Democrats' commitment to responsible budgeting, as well as the positive effects of the Proposition 2 rainy-day fund constitutional amendment, which was proposed by the Legislature and approved by voters in 2014.

In addition, the Legislature's plan requires 50 percent of revenues that come in over the budget act forecast through 2022-23 and that are not required to meet baseline, emergency, and constitutionally required costs (including Propositions 98 and 2) to be deposited into the Budget Deficit and Infrastructure Savings Account, which was initially established in statute in the 2018-19 budget.





- **Focus on One-Time Allocations.** Allocates the vast majority of available resources for one time purposes. This protects the state from overcommitting to ongoing purposes that future budgets may not support. Funding one-time investments in infrastructure, in particular, better prepares California for the future.

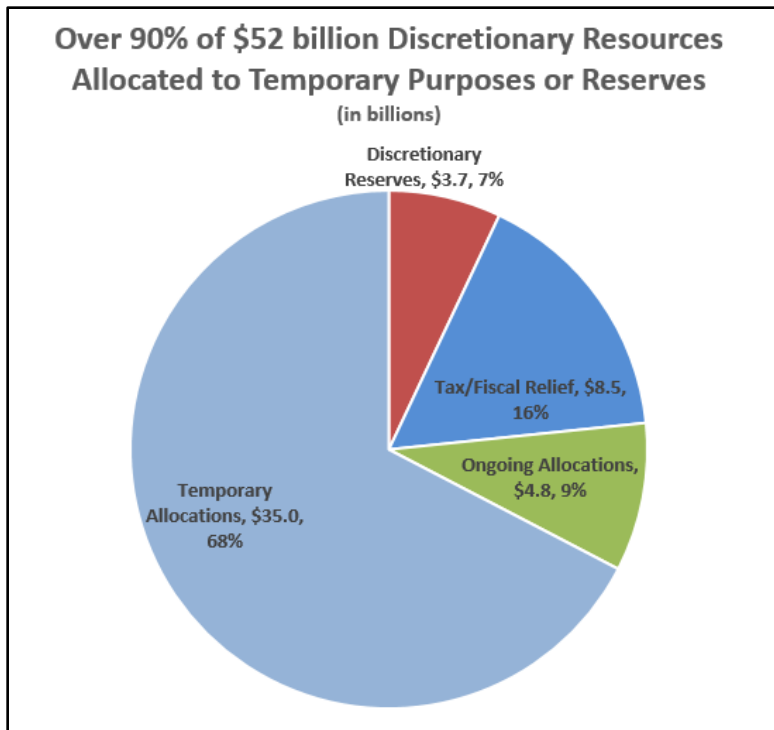
Only nine percent of new commitments in 2022-23 are ongoing, with the remaining 91 percent for discretionary reserve deposits and one-time or temporary purposes.



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Fiscal Relief

The budget provides nearly \$10 billion in fiscal relief to Californians, small businesses and nonprofits.

- **Better For Families Rebates.** Provides \$8 billion for the Better For Families (BFF) Rebates plan to provide relief to Californians from the impacts of high gas prices and other growing costs due to inflation. The BFF rebates are as follows:
 - \$200 per taxpayer and dependent for taxpayers with up to \$250,000 annual income for joint filers and \$125,000 for single filers. This means a family of five would receive a \$1,000 rebate.
 - An additional rebate equal to the monthly grant for families enrolled in the CalWORKs program and the monthly grant for Californians enrolled in the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) program.



- A program that allows additional low income Californians that do not receive a rebate through either of other two routes to apply for a rebate.
- **Targeted Tax Relief.** Expands tax credits for working Californians, including the following:
 - \$400 million ongoing beginning in 2023-24 to increase the minimum CalEITC to \$255. This will ensure every Californian receiving a CalEITC will receive a meaningful tax credit.
 - \$200 million to begin the Workers Tax Fairness Credit. This tax credit will turn union dues from being tax deduction into a tax credit. While union dues are currently tax deductible, union workers are more likely to not itemize their deductions and therefore do not get the same tax benefit for their dues that higher paid professions are more likely to get for their professional association dues. The credit level will be set in the budget each year, but will not exceed 33 percent of dues paid.
- **Small Business and Non-Profits Relief.** Provides \$1.3 billion in fiscal relief to small businesses and non-profits, including the following:
 - \$870 million to provide full rebates of cost of repaying upcoming increases in federal Unemployment Insurance costs for the first 250 employees for every business. Under this proposal, 99% of all businesses will be fully reimbursed for their increased costs. This amount covers the first two years of costs. An additional appropriation will be needed to continue the rebates beginning in 2024 and beyond.
 - \$250 million for relief grants for small businesses and non-profits with up to 150 employees to offset costs of recently enacted Paid Sick Leave program.
 - \$100 million for additional COVID Relief Small Business Grants, in addition to ensuring small businesses and non-profits can access existing grant programs.
 - \$75 million for the California Small Agricultural Business Drought Relief Grant Program at the state Department of Food and Agriculture, to provide direct assistance to eligible agriculture-related businesses that have been affected by severe drought conditions.



Transformative Investments

- **Historic Infrastructure Investments.** Provides more than \$40 billion for infrastructure investments throughout the budget forecast period. The investments will be throughout the budget including: transportation; housing; schools facilities; higher education facilities, deferred maintenance, and student housing; climate and energy; dam safety; broadband; and switching the cost of the new Capitol Annex from more costly lease revenue bonds to the General Fund to bring the overall cost of the project down.
- **Record Ongoing Discretionary Funding for Schools.** Provides over \$9.8 billion in ongoing increases to the Local Control Funding Formula, a 16 percent increase from last year's rates. The Legislative Budget also includes a one-time \$8.5 billion Proposition 98 General Fund Learning Recovery Discretionary Block Grant, and a one-time \$1 billion Proposition 98 General Fund investment for an Arts, Music, Instructional Materials, and Libraries Block Grant.

While ongoing Proposition 98 funding levels are susceptible to drops in the event of an economic downturn, the Public Schools Reserve balance will reach \$9.5 billion, and provide a strong safety net to mitigate any potential downturn and sustain Budget Year investments.

With record levels of ongoing funding and the responsible Public Schools Reserve, school districts are in an unprecedented position to provide a strong education for our kids.

- **Medi-Cal For All, Regardless of Immigration Status.** Expands Medi-Cal to all eligible Californians regardless of immigration status. Currently, income eligible young adults 25 and younger and those 50 and older have access to full scope Medi-Cal. This action will expand access to ages 26 through 49 beginning no later than January 1, 2024.
- **No Child In Deep Poverty.** Increases CalWORKs grant levels beginning July 1, 2023 to lift all CalWORKs families out of deep poverty.
- **Stabilizing Investments in the Child Care System.** Starting January 1, 2023, provides \$1.3 billion ongoing general fund, and \$494 million ongoing Proposition 98, for increases in rates for the child care system. Starting January 1, 2023, increases the child care reimbursement rates to the 85th percentile of the regional market rate (RMR), and applies a cost of living increase to the county RMR for all



provider rates. In addition rates for three year olds are increased to a higher toddler rate. Finally, the budget includes family fee waivers, hold harmless policies, funding for provider benefits, and investments in childcare infrastructure and the workforce. This will help stabilize providers and ensure access to child care services that families need, particularly as the state continues to recover from the COVID pandemic and return to work.

- **\$21 Billion Climate and Energy Package.** In lieu of the Governor’s various Resources- and Energy-related packages, adopt a Legislative Climate-Energy Budget Plan, appropriating \$21 billion General Fund (in addition to associated federal and special funds), with details subject to ongoing negotiations. The Plan is expected to include items related to the following issues: Water-Drought Resilience, Wildfire Resilience, Sea Level Rise, Extreme Heat, Biodiversity and Outdoor Access, Energy, Zero-Emission Vehicles, and other climate-related actions.



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STATE APPROPRIATIONS (GANN) LIMIT

Currently Significant Capacity to Live Within the Gann Limit. With robust surpluses and reserves and wide support for infrastructure, state payments to help residents and businesses address rising costs, and emergency-related spending, the state currently has significant capacity to live within the constraints of the 1979 Gann Limit while not significantly affecting state officials' budget decisions.

Legislative Plan Aims to Avoid Gann-Related “Fiscal Cliff” in 2023. The Legislature's budget plan keeps the state budget under the Gann Limit by an estimated \$20 billion in 2022-23. Including major infrastructure and COVID emergency-related spending, direct payments to families and businesses, and options suggested by the Legislative Analyst's Office (such as updating an antiquated statutory definition of local subventions), the Legislature's plan aims to keep the state budget under this constitutional limit for at least two more years. This approach aims to avoid a 2023 “fiscal cliff” recently identified by the LAO.

Voters Will Need to Consider Changes to Gann Limit Soon. Within a few years, likely in 2024, the Legislature's leaders agree with the Governor that voters will need to consider changes to the Gann Limit. While the Gann Limit is not significantly influencing budget allocation decisions now, the Constitutional conflicts among the Gann Limit, Proposition 98, and Proposition 2 will most likely result in the need to make devastating cuts to baseline programs, such as health, higher education, and public safety, as soon as 2024 or 2025 and pressure the state to suspend Proposition 98 in order to balance the budget. Section 5 of the Gann Limit (Article XIII B of the Constitution) also unwisely constrains the state's ability to add to reserves, deposit supplemental appropriations to school and state pension funds, and pay down debt of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.

Legislative Democrats will work with the Governor to craft a proposed Constitutional Amendment to modernize the Gann Limit before the 2024 election.

More Background on Gann Limit in the Legislature's Budget Plan. The administration estimated that the Governor's May Revision, if adopted with no changes, would leave the state \$3 billion over the State Appropriations Limit (SAL), or the Gann Limit, in 2022-23.

Below are the major changes in the Legislative Version of the State Budget, which would result in the state being \$20 billion under the SAL for 2022-23. (In general,



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appropriating more for SAL “excluded” purposes means there is a lower amount of SAL appropriations.)

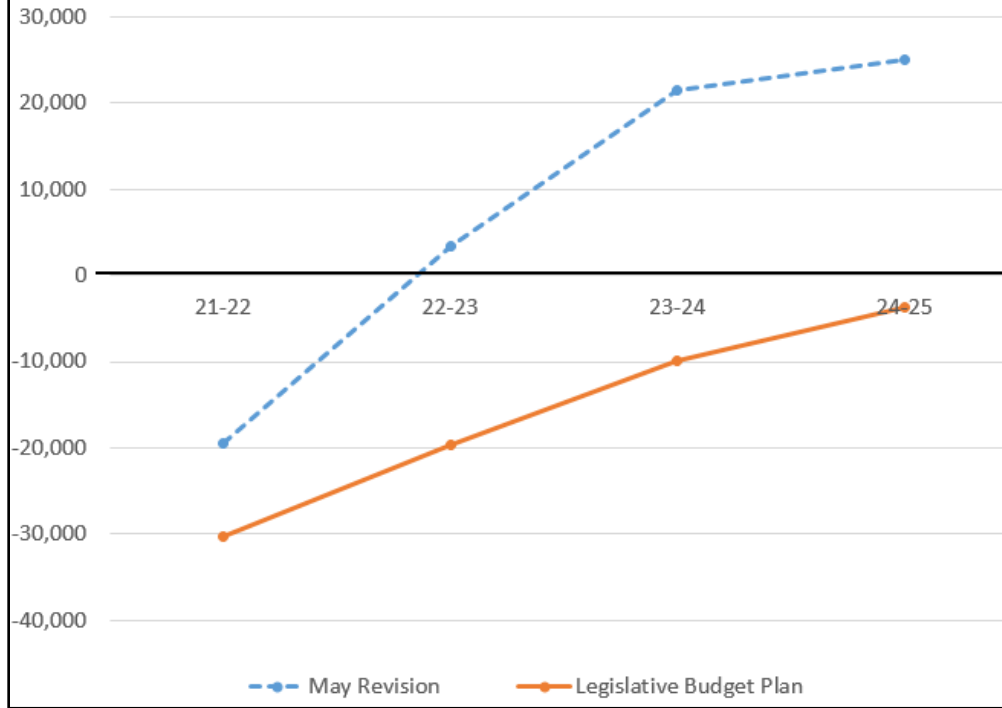
- Adopt LAO suggestion to change statutory definition of “local subventions,” thereby counting more subventions under local Gann Limits. **(\$10 billion less in SAL appropriations)**
- Classify more Proposition 98 funding as excluded spending, including more qualified capital outlay spending and emergency spending. **(\$8 billion less in SAL appropriations)**
- Approve more qualified capital outlay spending elsewhere in the budget. **(\$3 billion less in SAL appropriations)**
- Adopt LAO suggestion to swap certain qualified capital outlay spending in non-tax accounts with General Fund or other tax proceeds. **(\$2 billion less in SAL appropriations)**
- Various other net changes to the May Revision. **(~\$200 million less in SAL appropriations)**

Future Projections of the Gann Limit. Just as it is very difficult to forecast state revenues far in advance, so it is difficult to forecast how far the state will be under the Gann Limit. Under the administration’s May Revision revenue estimates, below is a rough estimate showing that the Legislative Version of the State Budget aims to keep the state under the Gann Limit through 2024. These estimates may change based on changes in scoring as the budget advances through the next few weeks of the process.



Legislative Budget Changes Aim to Keep State Under Gann Limit Through 2024

(In Millions: Zero = Rough Estimate, Annual State Appropriations Limit)



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TK-12 EDUCATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals and Legislative Additions:

- **Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF).** Increases LCFF funding by \$6.6 billion, \$4.5 billion above the Governor's proposed \$2.1 billion. Adopts protections for declining enrollment by including the average of three prior years' average daily attendance for funding, and one year protection for classroom-based charter schools. Also approves May increases to LCFF funding for county offices of education. The Legislative Budget takes further action and expands the definition of low-income to those who meet 250% of the federal poverty levels, includes homeless students to unduplicated pupil counts. These increases are equivalent to a 16 percent increase, compared to 9.85 percent in the Governor's proposal.
- **California Universal Afterschool & Expanded Learning Opportunities.** Maintains the Governor's Budget funding levels for the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program for total program funding of \$4.4 billion ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund.

The Legislative Budget: (1) renames the program the California Universal Afterschool and Expanded Learning Opportunities Program; (2) funds local educational agencies that must offer the program to all students at \$3,000 per unduplicated pupil and funds local educational agencies that must offer the program to half of their unduplicated students at \$1,500 per unduplicated pupil; and (3) adds COLA at full implementation.

- **Learning Recovery Discretionary Block Grant.** Increases May Revision funding to \$8.5 billion one-time Proposition 98 General Fund to be allocated on a per-pupil basis and available for use up to seven years, and specify that funds shall be used for personnel-related costs.
- **Career & College Readiness.** Approves a total of \$700 million in College and Career Readiness initiatives in the May Revision.
- **Transitional Kindergarten.** Approves the Governor's proposal to expand eligibility for transitional kindergarten and reduce student-to-adult ratios. The Legislative Budget includes \$300 million additional one-time Proposition 98 General Fund for additional PreKindergarten Planning and Implementation



Grants, and \$650 million General Fund more for the Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facility Program.

- **Arts, Music, Instructional Materials, and Libraries Block Grant.** Centralizes the Governor’s proposed grant programs into a block grant that would provide local educational agencies funds for learning tools in arts, music, instructional materials, and multi-lingual library books. The block grant includes \$1.1 billion one-time Proposition 98 General Fund, and would be distributed based on an equity-focused formula.
- **School Facilities.** Augments the Governor’s proposals for the School Facilities Program by \$1 billion General Fund, and ensure that facility funds are available through 2026.
- **School Transportation.** Significantly increases funding for Home-to-School Transportation by \$1.2 billion, so that beginning in 2027-28, school districts and county offices of education will offer transportation services to students in TK-6 and low-income students. The Legislative Budget would also repeal pupil fees, and establishes a funding formula that is weighted and proportional to their TK-6 students and low-income student population, and increases funding beginning in 2027-28. The Legislative Budget also includes the Governor’s proposal to provide \$1.5 billion in one-time Proposition 98 General Fund for local educational agencies to purchase zero and low-emission vehicles manufactured by high-road employers.
- **Universal School Meals.** Approves the Governor’s proposal to enhance the reimbursement rates for school meals under the state’s new universal school meals program. The Legislative Budget also provides the Department of Finance authority to approve mid-year funding adjustments if needed.



CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Child Care Pandemic Response Policies.** Adopts Governor's proposals to continue actions taken during the COVID-19 pandemic to waive family fees for childcare and create hold harmless policies for the 2022-23 fiscal year
- **Child Care Infrastructure.** Adopts Governor's proposal to invest \$200 million in additional child care facilities, with amendments to allow for expenditures on new construction.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Stabilizing Investments in the Child Care System.** Provides \$1.3 billion ongoing general fund, and \$494 million ongoing Proposition 98, for increases in rates for the child care system. Starting January 1, 2023, increases the child care reimburse rates to the 85th percentile of the regional market rate (RMR), and applies a cost of living increase to the county RMR for all provider rates. In addition rates for three year olds are increased to a higher toddler rate, and a set aside is created for provider benefits.
- **Childcare Workforce and Development Block Grant.** Provides \$120 million in one-time funding, and ongoing federal Child Care and Development Block Grant funding, for the Childcare Workforce and Development Block Grant.



HIGHER EDUCATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **CCC Part-Time Faculty Insurance.** Approves a \$200 million ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund increase to augment the Part-Time Faculty Health Insurance Program. This augmentation expands healthcare coverage provided to part-time faculty by community college districts and includes trailer bill language to reform the program. This large augmentation creates a stronger financial incentive for more community college districts to provide medical care coverage to their part-time faculty.

- **UC Labor Centers.** Includes an increase of \$13 million ongoing General Fund to support the operations of existing UC Labor Centers and Occupational Safety and Health Programs, and invest in similar new initiatives throughout the UC system.

- **CSU Capital Outlay.** Approves several investments in capital infrastructure, including:
 1. \$80 million one-time General Fund to expand the San Diego State University, Brawley Center in Imperial Valley to support a local workforce pipeline to aid the state's goals for development of the Lithium Valley vision.
 2. \$67.5 million one-time General Fund toward construction of the CSU Fullerton Engineering and Computer Science Innovation Hub.
 3. \$75 million one-time General Fund to support equipment and facilities for CSU University Farms.
 4. \$83 million one-time General Fund to construct the Energy Innovation Center at CSU Bakersfield.

Key Legislative Additions:

The Governor's budget includes multi-year compacts with the UC and CSU and a multi-year roadmap with the CCCs that focus on shared priorities benefitting students. While the Legislature agrees with the Governor's overall emphasis in the compacts, the Legislature's budget includes investments, developed with stakeholder engagement and



feedback throughout subcommittee hearings, to strengthen the higher education goals of increased access and affordability. Without sufficient resources and deliberately targeted investments, the segments will be unable to hit the expectations set forth—to the disadvantage of faculty, staff, and ultimately the students.

The Higher Education “Compacts Plus” Package includes the following key investments:

- **Additional Base Increases for CCC, UC, and CSU.** The Legislature’s budget includes the following:
 - **CCC:** Includes a total base increase of \$700 million Proposition 98 General Fund in 2022-23 and ongoing above COLA for apportionments.
 - **UC:** Includes an additional \$50 million General Fund ongoing base augmentation above the Governor’s proposal. The total base increase included is \$251 million in 2022-23 and ongoing.
 - **CSU:** Includes an additional \$100 million General Fund in 22-23 and \$200 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing above the Governor’s proposal. The total base increase included is \$311 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$411 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing.
- **Robust Student Housing Investments.** Includes an additional \$2 Billion General Fund over three years for student housing projects across the UC, CSU, and CCC.
- **Comprehensive Financial Aid Reform.** Includes the following reforms in financial aid to reduce the cost of attendance for California students:
 - **Middle Class Scholarship 2.0.** An additional \$227 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing above Governor’s proposal to fund the Middle Class Scholarship at 33 percent of program costs.
 - **Cal Grant Reform Act.** \$315 million General Fund in 2024-25 and \$237 million General Fund in 2025-26 and ongoing to makes significant reforms to the Cal Grant Program including phasing-out existing programs, removing the GPA barrier, and the creation of the new Cal Grant 2 Program for CCC students and the Cal Grant 4 Program for students attending the UC, CSU, and eligible private institutions. The reform will



provide access to Cal Grants for 150,000 additional students. These changes would take effect on July 1, 2024.

- **Cal Grant Access Awards.** \$185 million General Fund in 2023-24, \$192 million General Fund in 2024-25, and \$193 million General Fund in 2025-26 and ongoing for Cal Grant improvements as transition to broader reforms within the Cal Grant Reform Act, including increasing the non-tuition award for Cal Grant B and C students, to help offset growing costs of living, and extending elements of last year's improvement for low-income students attending independent, nonprofit colleges and universities.
 - **Increase CCC Student Success Completion Grant (SSCG).** \$200 million Proposition 98 General Fund in 2022-23 and ongoing to increase the SSCG award amount. The SSCG offsets total cost of college attendance, to encourage full time attendance, and successful on-time completion.
- **Unprecedented Support for Underrepresented Students.** Invests in student supports impacting historically underrepresented students, including, but not limited to, the following:
- **CCC:** Mathematics, Engineering, Science, and Achievement Program (MESA), NextUp program for foster youth, Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS), establishment of Native American student support services, a consortium and on-campus student support programs to fund Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving colleges and universities, Umoja for African American student success, Disabled Students Program, Rising Scholars Program for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated students, basic needs, and the Puente Project.
 - **UC:** Carceral system-impacted students served through the Underground Scholars Initiative and UC Irvine LIFTED program, foster youth support, Student Academic Preparation and Educational Partnerships, and undocumented students
 - **CSU:** Carceral system-impacted students through Project Rebound, Asian Bilingual Teacher Education Program, Basic Needs, Graduation Initiative 2025, foster youth supports, and a consortium and on-campus student



support programs to fund Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving colleges and universities

- **Capital Investments at UC campuses.** Includes funding to expand enrollment capacity and research innovation at the Riverside, Merced, and Santa Cruz campuses and funding for the Berkeley campus to become the first 100 percent clean energy public research university in California and the United States.
- **Capital Investments at CSU campuses.** Includes funding to expand the CSU San Bernardino Palm Desert campus and support the Human Identification Lab at Chico State.
- **Enrollment Targets for Academic Year 23-24 at UC and CSU.** Includes an additional one percent at UC (\$23 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing) and 0.5 percent enrollment target (\$17 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing) at CSU above the Governor’s one percent for academic year 2023-24.
- **Community Colleges Flexible Block Grant.** Provides \$550 million one-time Proposition 98 General Fund for a flexible block grant to assist with basic needs, mental health needs, and COVID-19 related support.



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HUMAN SERVICES KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Aging and Older Adult Supports.** Provides roughly \$36.3 million General Fund to continue implementation of the Master Plan for Aging. Also includes funding for Home and Community-Based Services infrastructure planning and \$10 million for a Community Living Fund to assist older adults and persons with disabilities in transitioning from nursing homes to independent living. Also approves \$34.4 million ongoing to establish a permanent back-up provider system for In-Home Supportive Services recipients.
- **Supports for Resource Families and Youth in Foster Care.** Provides \$150 million one-time for county grants to assist with connecting youth in foster care to families and fostering family engagement.
- **Promoting Workforce Stability for Regional Centers and Direct Support Professionals (DSPs).** Provides \$185.3 million to address challenges in recruiting and retaining regional center service coordinators and DSPs. This includes funding for training stipends and a tuition reimbursement program for service coordinators.
- **Addressing Disparities in the Developmental Services System.** Provides an additional \$11 million for grants to regional centers and community-based organizations for projects to reduce disparities and increase equity in the developmental services system.
- **Facilitating Food for All Access.** Provides \$35.2 million, increasing to \$113.4 million annually in 2025-26, to expand the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) program to Californians age 55 and older regardless of immigration status.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Improving Services for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities.** Provides funding to accelerate the provider rate increases and rate reform approved in the 2021 Budget Act by one year. This action will also ensure that DSPs benefit from the accelerated rate increases and that individuals with developmental disabilities will have access to vital services. Provides roughly \$5 million ongoing to eliminate family fees for regional center services.



- **Anti-Poverty and Safety Net Investments.** Makes historic investments to lift all CalWORKs families out of deep poverty by providing \$789 million to increase CalWORKs grants. Also includes \$150 million, beginning in 2024-25, to implement a full-pass through of child support payments to families currently and formerly receiving public assistance. Additionally, provides \$60 million one-time for administrative support for the CalFresh program and \$55 million to improve eligibility services within the CalWORKs Single Allocation. Both changes will help to improve outcomes for program participants. Repeals the county share of a possible, but never-imposed CalWORKs federal work penalty, furthering the implementation of the CalWORKs Outcomes and Accountability Review process and improve the culture of the program.

- **Nutrition and Hunger.** Provides funding of \$62 million in 2022-23 and ongoing funding of \$52 million for California food banks to continue to address the ongoing need caused by record levels of hunger, rising inflation, and a decline in federal support. Also provides \$50 million one-time to support food bank infrastructure and climate resilience. \$5 million ongoing is also included to increase food access for native tribes.

- **Supports for Foster Families and Youth in Foster Care.** Provides an additional \$66.8 million for targeted family finding for older foster youth and foster youth in long-term care. This investment will help to increase permanency and create and sustain connections for these youth. Also includes \$50 million ongoing to fund flexible family supports for resource families.

- **Improved Services and the Restoration of Services for Older Adults.** Accelerates the increase to restore SSP grants to 2009 levels from January 1, 2024 to July 1, 2023. Provides \$61.4 million for grants for adult day services providers to recover from COVID-19 and combat senior isolation. Provides \$20 million for an Alzheimer's and Dementia Caregiver pilot program and \$150 million for operating subsidies for "board and care" facilities that serve older adults and adults that need assistance with daily living activities. Funds continued training for Adult Protective Services workers.



HEALTH SERVICES KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Protecting Reproductive Health Care Access.** Expands on the Governor's investments in protecting access to abortion and other reproductive health care, including the California Abortion Support Fund, the California Reproductive Health Service Corps, training for certified nurse midwives, the Los Angeles County Reproductive Health Pilot, and equity and infrastructure payments for clinic abortion providers.
- **Medi-Cal Expansion.** Approves trailer bill language to expand full-scope Medi-Cal coverage to all income-eligible Californians, regardless of immigration status, no later than January 1, 2024.
- **Behavioral Health Bridge Housing.** Approves the Governor's proposed investment of \$1.5 billion over two years for immediate, clinically enhanced bridge housing solutions for individuals experiencing homelessness with serious mental illness.
- **Restores the Covered California State Premium Subsidy.** Approves the Governor's proposed \$304 million restoration of the state premium subsidy program in Covered California and modifies trailer bill language to further improve affordability for lower income enrollees.
- **Public Health Infrastructure.** Approves and codifies the Governor's \$300 million ongoing investment in state and local health departments to address vital public health priorities.
- **Youth Suicide Prevention and Behavioral Health.** Approves and modifies the Governor's \$290 million investment in youth suicide prevention and behavioral health to ensure rapid and timely investment in resources to support youth behavioral health needs.
- **Rejects Equity and Practice Transformation Payments.** Rejects the Governor's proposed equity and practice transformation payments.
- **Rejects Substance Use Disorder Recovery Facility Fee Increase.** Rejects the Governor's proposed 63 percent increase on residential and outpatient



substance use disorder treatment facilities and instead backfills program costs with funding from the Opioid Settlements Fund.

- **Deferred Actions.** Defers and sets aside funding for the following proposals pending resolution of necessary statutory changes:
 - Community Assistance, Recovery and Empowerment (CARE) Court.
 - Skilled Nursing Facility Financing Reform.
 - Hospital and Nursing Facility Retention Payments.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Workforce Development.** Provides \$532.5 million over four years for workforce development, including:
 - \$200 million for the behavioral health workforce.
 - \$195.5 million for the public health workforce.
 - \$137 million for the primary care, clinic and reproductive health workforce.
- **Repeal Medi-Cal Provider Rate Reductions from 2011.** Expands on the Governor’s limited restoration of Medi-Cal provider rate reductions by eliminating all remaining Great Recession-era reductions.
- **Health Equity and Racial Justice Fund.** Provides \$75 million annually to support the Health Equity and Racial Justice Fund, which will support community-based organizations to reduce health disparities and address the public health impacts of systemic racism.
- **End the Epidemics One-Time Funding.** Provides \$57 million over three years to prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections, including for syphilis, congenital syphilis, and hepatitis B.
- **Peer-to-Peer Mental Health Programs for Youth.** Provides \$10 million one-time to develop and promote high quality peer-to-peer mental health support programs for youth.



- **Special Needs Dental Clinics.** Provides \$50 million over two years for construction, expansion, modification or adaptation of dental surgical clinics or specialty dental clinics to increase access to oral health care for special needs populations.
- **Reduce Share of Cost Requirements for Seniors in Medi-Cal.** Provides \$31 million to reduce share of cost requirements for seniors and persons with disabilities by increasing the Medi-Cal Maintenance Need Income Level.
- **Continuous Medi-Cal Coverage for Children Zero to Five.** Provides \$10 million in 2022-23 and \$20 million ongoing to provide continuous Medi-Cal coverage for children zero to five years of age.



HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Encampment Resolution Grants.** Includes \$300 million for Encampment Resolution grants, to help local governments with resolving critical encampments and transitioning individuals into permanent housing.
- **Governor's Affordable Housing Proposals.** Funds key portions of the Administration's proposed affordable housing package, including:
 - \$250 million over two years for Adaptive Reuse, including a \$10 million reappropriation of existing funding.
 - \$500 million over two years for the Infill infrastructure Grant Program.
 - \$100 million over two years for mobile homes and manufactured housing.
 - \$150 million over two years for the preservation of existing affordable housing.
 - \$100 million over two years for affordable housing on state excess sites.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Additional Legislative Affordable Housing Investments.** Includes additional investments in affordable housing and homeownership, including:
 - \$350 million for the CalHOME program.
 - \$300 million for the Housing Accelerator Program.
 - \$400 million over two years for the Multifamily Housing Program.
 - \$100 million for the Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Program.
 - \$200 million for affordable housing preservation through the Community Anti-Displacement Acquisition Program (CAPP).
 - \$50 million for ADU financing.



- \$50 million for down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers.
- \$150 million over two years to continue the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program created by Proposition 41 (2014).
- **HHAPP Funding.** Includes an additional \$500 million in both 2022-23 and 2023-24 for the Homeless Housing, Accountability, and Prevention Program (HHAPP).
- **Legal Aid for Eviction Protection.** Provides \$30 million in 2022-23 to increase funding for legal aid to prevent eviction protection.
- **California Dream For All.** Establishes the California Dream For All program to make homeownership more achievable for first time homebuyers, a critical first step to thriving in the middle class and building generational wealth.

Under the program, the state will partner annually with approximately 8,000 first-time homebuyers in an shared appreciation agreement which results in homebuyers being able to purchase a home with a low downpayment and with more than a 1/3 reduction in monthly mortgage payments, saving a typical homebuyer more than \$12,000 per year.

The budget authorizes up to \$1 billion in revolving revenue bonds per year for ten years to generate the partnership funds. The bond principal will be repaid once homebuyers sell or refinance the house and the funds are recycled to help future homebuyers. The budget includes \$50 million in 2022-23 and \$150 million per year ongoing after that for administrative costs and interest costs of the revenue bonds.



LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **EDDNext, Long-Term Modernization.** EDDNext is a five-year plan to modernize EDD. The budget includes \$136 million one-time funding (\$68 million General Fund) and provisional budget bill language for EDD to continue planning and begin implementing various improvements to EDD leave benefit programs. This includes efforts on EDD's benefit systems, call center improvements, simplifying forms and notices, including user testing and engagement, developing data analysis tools to continue curbing fraudulent benefit claims, and upgrading department training and tools to increase the pace of application processing.
- **High Road Training Partnerships for Health and Human Services.** Includes \$60 million General Fund in 2022-23, and \$70 million General Fund each in 2023-24 and 2024-25 to establish, expand, and improve workforce development programs for health and human service careers.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Returning Caregivers to Work.** Includes trailer bill and funding for implementation costs associated with the following changes: 1) Extending the existing wage replacement rates for the State Disability (SDI) and Paid Family Leave (PFL) programs, which provide a 60-70% wage replacement and is set to sunset January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2025; 2) Revising, for claims commencing on or after January 1, 2025, the formulas for determining benefits for SDI and PFL claims; 3) Providing, beginning January 1, 2025, an increased wage replacement rate for SDI ranging from 70-90% based on the individual's wages earned, as specified, for the first 16 weeks, and 60-70% after the 16 weeks for the remainder of the claim; 4) Providing beginning January 1, 2025, an increased wage replacement rate for PFL that ranges from 70-90%, depending on income, as specified, for the full eight weeks provided under PFL; and 5) Removing the SDI wage ceiling for taxable contributions, thereby making all wages taxable for purposes of computing SDI taxes.
- **Workers Tax Fairness Tax Credit.** Includes \$200 million General Fund and trailer bill language establishing the Workers Tax Fairness Credit and requiring that the credit level be set in the annual budget act.



- **California Youth Apprenticeship Program.** Includes \$165 million General Fund total, over three years, to establish the Office of the California Youth Apprenticeship Program to develop new, or expand on existing apprenticeship programs for 16-24 year olds who are unhoused, in the welfare, or juvenile justice system or otherwise facing barriers to labor market participation.
- **Workforce Development for Students of Color and Low-income Students.** Includes \$100 million General Fund total, split over four years, for community change learn-&-earn career pathway programs at 20 selected community colleges over four-year period.
- **COVID-19 Workplace Outreach Project (CWOP) at Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA).** Includes \$50 million General Fund total, over two years, for the CWOP project. CWOP partner organizations are conducting outreach activities to educate workers and employers in high-risk industries, such as the food and agriculture sectors, on how to minimize the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace, and educating essential workers about COVID-19-related labor laws.
- **Targeted Workforce Development Supports for Individuals Who Experienced Justice System Involvement, Homelessness, Mental Illness, and Addiction.** The Legislature’s budget includes investments in workforce development supports for individuals that historically have high barriers to employment, including the following:
 - \$50 million General Fund one-time to workforce recovery program to provide dedicated, state funding to community-based organizations to expand reentry service capacity, help fund Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) training programs or programs that offer unsubsidized jobs in the community, and scale programming across the state to serve more justice-involved individuals.
 - \$25 million General Fund one-time to establish CA Regional Initiative for Social Enterprises (RISE), which would initiate regional networks in selected markets across the state that would provide targeted employment services. Through CA RISE, individuals who have experienced homelessness, mental illness, addiction, or incarceration, and are facing significant employment barriers in traditional workplaces, would receive comprehensive services and employment development.



- **Women in Construction Unit at Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).** Building on last year's investment, the Legislature's budget includes \$15 million General Fund ongoing to promote and support women/nonbinary individuals into skilled trade careers through the creation of a Women in Construction Unit at DIR.
- **Investments at DIR For Worker Protections.** Includes the following:
 - \$14 million General Fund ongoing augmentation to increase resources and staffing at DIR's Retaliation Complaint Investigation Unit based on frequency of retaliation among low-wage workers and long delays to get claims processed.
 - \$10 million General Fund one-time for the unpaid wages hardship fund.
- **Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operations.** Includes \$8 million General Fund one-time to support microenterprise home kitchen operations by allowing home cooks to apply for local permits and receive financial support to sell food made in their home kitchen directly to the public.
- **High Road Standards Reporting Across LWDA.** Includes language that directs LWDA, by January 10, 2023 to document relevant programs and initiatives under EDD, CWDB, and DIR for which the high road standard is a candidate for application. For those initiatives, LWDA reports the current statutory and regulatory requirements for each, including whether administering departments currently apply the high road standard.



RESOURCES & ENERGY KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Farm to School Grant Program.** Approves the Governor's proposal to provide \$39 million for the Farm to School Grant Program at the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- **Contract Counties Hand Crews.** Approves the Governor's proposal to provide \$25.4 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$35.4 million ongoing to fund 12 hand crews for vegetation management, hazardous fuel reduction projects, and wildland fire suppression in Contract Counties.
- **Beverage Container Recycling Fund.** Approves \$330 million Beverage Container Recycling Fund one-time to address issues with the Bottle Bill Program with details to be worked out in a three-party agreement.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **\$21 Billion Climate and Energy Package.** In lieu of the Governor's various Resources- and Energy-related packages, adopt a Legislative Climate-Energy Budget Plan, appropriating \$21 billion General Fund (in addition to associated federal funding and special funds), with details to be worked out. The Plan is expected to include items related to the following issues: Water-Drought Resilience, Wildfire Resilience, firefighter staffing levels, Sea Level Rise, Extreme Heat, Biodiversity and Outdoor Access, Energy, Zero-Emission Vehicles, and other climate-related actions.
- **Dam Safety.** Provides \$100 million for dam safety projects.
- **Ocean Protection and Sea Level Rise.** Provides \$77.6 million for ocean protection and sea level rise in 2022-23 and \$300 million ongoing for nature-based sea-level rise adaptation measures.
- **AB 617 Funding.** Provide \$300 million ongoing to reduce pollution in our hardest hit communities and to promote environmental justice.



TRANSPORTATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Port Infrastructure.** Includes \$1.2 billion over two years for freight-related infrastructure at and around the state's ports. This funding will support port-specific high priority projects that increase goods movement capacity on rail and roadways at port terminals, including railyard expansions, new bridges, and zero-emission equipment modernization and deployment
- **DMV Commercial Licenses.** Provides \$40 million through 2025-26 for the Department of Motor Vehicles to improve its ability to issue commercial driver licenses. This includes \$34 million to fund leasing costs to establish dedicated commercial drive test centers in the Bay Area and Northern Los Angeles County, and one-time funding of \$6 million in 2022-23 to fund additional staffing for commercial driver license exams.
- **Caltrans Fleet Replacement.** Includes \$176 million per year for two years from the State Highway Account for Caltrans to begin the process of replacing its fleet of service vehicles and construction equipment with newer zero-emission or low-emission equipment.
- **CHP Organized Retail Crime Taskforces.** Includes \$6 million General Fund annually through 2024-25, \$10.5 million in 2025-26, and \$15 million in 2026-27 and ongoing for the CHP to expand and make permanent its Organized Retail Crime Taskforce.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **\$10.9 Billion Transportation Package.** Includes \$5.5 billion through 2022-23, \$1.85 billion in 2023-24, \$1.45 billion in 2024-25, and \$2.1 billion in 2025-26 for a comprehensive transportation infrastructure package, including funding for transit, freight, active transportation, climate adaptation, and other purposes. This represents the first steps towards fully funding a multi-year transportation infrastructure package in the coming budget years.
- **High Speed Rail.** Includes placeholder trailer and budget bill language related to the appropriation of Proposition 1A bond funds for the state's high-speed rail project.



- **CHP Sideshow Task Force.** Includes \$5.5 million in 2022-23 for the establishment of a sideshow task force within the California Highway Patrol.



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PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Public Safety

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Crime Reduction.** Approves key components of the Governor's proposal to address crime, including \$85 million in local law enforcement grants and \$6 million at the Department of Justice (DOJ) per year for three years to address organized retail theft, \$22 million for a fentanyl enforcement taskforce at DOJ and contraband interdiction at the California Military Department, and \$25 million one-time for a gun buyback grant program.
- **Peace Officer Wellness and Training.** Approves \$55 million for peace officer wellness and training, including \$5 million to develop statewide resources, \$40 million in grants to local agencies, and \$10 million for de-escalation and use-of-force training.
- **Nonprofit Security Grants.** Approves \$50 million for the Nonprofit Security Grant to provide security assistance to nonprofit organizations at risk of hate-motivated violence.
- **Behavioral and Mental Health Hotline.** Approves the implementation of the 988 Behavioral and Mental Health hotline.
- **Peace Officer Decertification.** Approves \$23 million in 2022-23 and \$21 million ongoing at the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training and resources at various agencies that employ peace officers to implement Chapter 409, Statutes of 2021 (SB 2).
- **Public Safety Infrastructure.** Approves significant investments in public safety infrastructure, including courthouses and prison facility needs.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Support for Victims of Crime.** Provides additional support for victims of crime, including \$50 million one-time in flexible assistance, \$50 million ongoing for changes to victim compensation, \$25 million ongoing to eliminate fines and backfill the Restitution Fund, and \$18 million one-time to expand Trauma Recovery Centers.



- **Firearms Relinquishment.** Includes \$40 million one-time to enforce court-ordered firearms relinquishment.
- **Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce.** Provides \$5 million ongoing support for the Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce.
- **Environmental Enforcement and Training Act.** Enhances enforcement and training capacity under the Environmental Enforcement and Training Act.

Judiciary

Key Actions on Governor’s Proposals:

- **Trial Court Funding.** Approves an increase of \$184.2 million ongoing funding for an inflation adjustment and to improve trial court equity across the state.
- **Judgeships.** Approves 23 new judgeships, fully funding all judgeships authorized under law, and includes resources for associated staffing, security and facility needs.
- **Courtroom Remote Access.** Approves \$33.2 million one-time and \$1.6 million ongoing to implement and support remote access in courtroom proceedings.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Civil Assessment Elimination and Fee Waiver.** Eliminates the \$300 civil assessment and replaces it with General Fund support for the courts, provides one-time funding to relieve civil assessment debt, and increases the income threshold for automatic waivers of filing fees and provides backfill to the courts.
- **Legal Aid.** Provides \$55 million over five years for a legal aid loan repayment assistance program, \$30 million one-time for eviction defense, and \$15 million one-time for a consumer debt legal aid program.
- **CASA and Other Court Programs.** Provides \$60 million one-time to support the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program across the state, \$15 million one-time to expand access to lactation facilities in the courts, and a \$30 million ongoing corrective adjustment for dependency counsel.



Rehabilitation and Reentry

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Prison Staff Misconduct.** Approves the implementation of a new system to handle allegations of staff misconduct in prisons, including expanded oversight by the Office of the Inspector General.
- **Healthcare Resources.** Approves resources for integrated substance use disorder treatment and Hepatitis C virus treatment for incarcerated individuals, and to connect released individuals with health care as part of the statewide CalAIM initiative.
- **Reentry Housing.** Approves \$31.8 million over three years to support reentry housing through the Returning Home Well program.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Rehabilitation Programming.** Improves rehabilitative programming in prisons through a \$20 million capacity building grant to community-based organizations, \$10 million for restorative justice programming, and \$4 million for veterans programming.
- **Pre and Post Release Transitional Housing.** Expands pre- and post-release transitional housing and services programs to decrease recidivism, including the Community Reentry Program at CDCR and the Adult Reentry Grant Program.
- **Student and Academic Supports.** Expands targeted student and academic supports for carceral-system impacted students attending CCC, UC, and CSU.
- **Medication Assisted Treatment.** Provides \$20 million for a Medication Assisted Treatment grant program for justice system involved individuals.



Disaster Prevention and Response

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **California Disaster Assistance Act.** Approves \$114 million ongoing for the California Disaster Assistance Act adjustment, an increase of \$37.4 million from the previous year.
- **Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Fire Fleet.** Provides ongoing resources to enhance the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Fire Fleet.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Emergency Response.** Directs the Office of Emergency Services to create a statewide strategic plan that includes goals for and an assessment of emergency response capacity.
- **Multifamily Seismic Retrofit Grants.** Establishes a \$250 million Multifamily Seismic Retrofit Matching Grant Program in 2023-24.



GENERAL GOVERNMENT KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Key Actions on Governor's Proposals:

- **Young Child Tax Credit.** Adopts the Governor's proposals to provide the existing Young Child Tax Credit to zero-income filers and to create a Foster Youth Tax Credit to provide a \$1,000 credit to young adults who were in the foster care system.
- **CalEITC Outreach.** Builds upon the Governor's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) outreach proposals and provides an additional \$10 million (for a total of \$20 million ongoing) to increase CalEITC Outreach and Education, provide year round funding to support free tax preparation services and Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program, with a specific focus on increasing Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) filers.
- **Small Agricultural Business Drought Relief Grant Program.** Approves the California Small Agricultural Business Drought Relief Grant Program to provide \$75 million one-time General Fund to provide direct assistance to eligible agriculture-related businesses that have been affected by severe drought conditions, however places the program with the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- **COVID Relief Grants.** Adopts the Governor's proposals with some amendments to continue to support COVID Relief Grant Programs by extending encumbrance authority and making statutory changes for the: 1) California nonprofit performing arts program, 2) California venues grant program (including extending it to small theatres), 3) California Microbusinesses and 4) Cultural institutions. In addition the Legislature adds funding to the California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Program. Together, these actions ensure small business and non-profits are able to access funds to recover from pandemic impacts.
- **Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).** Adopts the Governor's proposals to update conformity of state tax law to the federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) grant period. Previous conformity actions excluded an extension of the federal PPP grant program by two months in spring of 2021. This action allows for all federal PPP grants to be excluded from the definition of income for the purposes of state taxation.
- **Technical Assistance Expansion Program.** Adopts the Governor's proposals to increase and provide ongoing funding the Technical Assistance Expansion



Program (TAEP) for small businesses, amended to provide an additional \$8 million for Women’s Business Centers. Also adopts a proposal to provide ongoing funding for the Capital Infusion Program.

- **Cannabis Tax Reform.** Adopts cannabis tax reform with legislative amendments as follows: (1) sets cannabis cultivation tax rate to zero; (2) keeps the cannabis excise rate at 15 percent for three years; (3) allows the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Department of Cannabis Control, to adjust the cannabis excise tax rate that takes into consideration additional revenues received by December 31, 2025; (4) require an economic study that measures the impacts of tax reform on revenues; (5) sets the minimum baseline for Allocation 3 at \$670 million; (6) additional relief for equity operators; (7) adds additional enforcement tools against the illicit cannabis market and worker protections, including enforcement of labor peace agreements; (8) sets aside \$150 million General Fund to backfill any revenue loss and counts existing balances that departments are carrying to meet the minimum \$670 million baseline, and (9) adds reporting requirements for the Cannabis Tax Fund.
- **Office of Community Partnerships and Strategic Communications.** Adopts the Governor’s proposal for the new Office of Community Partnerships and Strategic Communications with amendments to provide \$65 million per year for the new office. The office will focus on coordinating statewide communications campaigns and maintaining a network of community-based organizations to assist with those efforts. The budget also includes provisional language directing the office to work on outreach to the ITIN population.
- **Office of Data and Innovation.** Approves the Governor’s May Revision proposal to establish the Office of Data and Innovation.
- **Business Licensing Fee Waiver.** Approves the Governor’s proposal to provide \$40 million to the Secretary of State to waive new business licensing fees.
- **Veteran Health Initiative.** Approves the Governor’s May Revision proposal to provide \$50 million for the California Veteran Health Initiative, to support veteran mental health and suicide awareness, treatment and research.

Key Legislative Additions:

- **Better for Families Rebates.** Includes \$8 billion for the Better For Families (BFF) Rebates plan to provide relief to Californians from the impacts of high gas



prices and other growing costs due to inflation. The BFF rebates provide \$200 per taxpayer and dependent for tax payers with up to \$250,000 income for joint filers and \$125,000 for single filers. In addition, grants will be provided for CalWorks and SSI/SSP recipients as well as other low-income Californians who do not file taxes.

- **Earned Income Tax Credit.** Updates the California Earned Income Tax Credit Program (CalEITC) to provide a minimum credit of \$255 per eligible individual taxpayer starting in 2023-24, estimated at \$400 million ongoing General Fund and beginning with the 2024 tax year, and restricts the application of the state's debt intercept program to CalEITC recipients.
- **Hope Accounts.** Creates the Hope Account Program to provide trust fund accounts for low-income children who have lost parents or caregivers to COVID-19 and for children who have experienced long term foster care. These funds would be available when a child turns 18 and provide additional financial stability for children who may lack other family support.
- **Cannabis Tax Reform.** Includes cannabis tax reform that: (1) sets cannabis cultivation tax rate to zero; (2) keeps the cannabis excise rate at 15 percent for three years; (3) allows the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Department of Cannabis Control, to adjust the cannabis excise tax rate that takes into consideration additional revenues received by December 31, 2025; (4) require an economic study that measures the impacts of tax reform on revenues; (5) sets the minimum baseline for Allocation 3 at \$670 million; (6) additional relief for equity operators; (7) adds additional enforcement tools against the illicit cannabis market and worker protections, including enforcement of labor peace agreements; (8) sets aside \$150 million General Fund to backfill any revenue loss and counts existing balances that departments are carrying to meet the minimum \$670 million baseline, and (9) adds reporting requirements for the Cannabis Tax Fund.
- **Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.** Increases funding to the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls by \$8.4 million.
- **Youth Empowerment Commission.** Includes funding to implement the Youth Empowerment Commission, which was established in law in 2021



Solano County Legislation of Interest
Wednesday, June 15, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 98 Kalra D Tied-house restrictions: advertising exceptions: City of San Jose.	Senate Rules 6/13/2022-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	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, known as tied-house restrictions, generally prohibits specified licensees, or their officers, directors, or agents, from giving or lending money or a thing of value to a person operating, owning, or maintaining any on-sale premises where alcoholic beverages are sold. In this regard, existing law specifically prohibits paying a retailer for advertising. Existing law creates a variety of exceptions to this prohibition, including permitting specified licensees to purchase advertising space and time from, or on behalf of, an on-sale licensee that is an owner, manager, agent or assignee of the owner, or major tenant of certain venues, including a fully enclosed arena with a fixed seating capacity of more than 15,000 seats located in the City of San Jose. Existing law makes specified violations of these advertising provisions punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the above-described exception to tied-house restrictions that allow for the purchase of advertising by extending it to a fully enclosed arena with a fixed seating capacity of more than 4,000 seats located in the City of San Jose. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of San Jose. Last Amended: 6/9/2022	Support
AB 1623 Ramos D Personal income taxes: exclusion: uniformed services retirement pay: survivor benefit plan payments.	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File 5/19/2022-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.	The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a tax on individual taxpayers measured by the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year, but excludes certain items of income from the computation of tax, including an exclusion for combat-related special compensation. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2033, would exclude from gross income retirement pay received by a taxpayer from the federal government for service performed in the uniformed services, as defined, during the taxable year. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2023, would also exclude from gross income annuity payments received by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, pursuant to a United States Department of Defense Survivor Benefit Plan during the taxable year. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support

<p>AB 1773 Patterson R</p> <p>Williamson Act: subvention payments: appropriation.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/19/2022-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The Williamson Act, also known as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of land devoted to agricultural use, whereby the owners agree to continue using the property for that purpose, and the city or county agrees to value the land accordingly for purposes of property taxation. Existing law sets forth procedures for reimbursing cities and counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts and continuously appropriates General Fund moneys for that purpose. This bill, for the 2022–23 fiscal year, would appropriate an additional \$40,000,000 from the General Fund to the Controller to make subvention payments to counties, as provided, in proportion to the losses incurred by those counties by reason of the reduction of assessed property taxes. The bill would make various findings in this regard.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 1944 Lee D</p> <p>Local government: open and public meetings.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and JUD.</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 require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely. The bill would also require an updated agenda reflecting all of the members participating in the meeting remotely to be posted, if a member of the legislative body elects to participate in the meeting remotely after the agenda is posted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/25/2022</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2449 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and JUD.</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</p>	<p>Support</p>

		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 revise and recast those teleconferencing provisions and, until January 1, 2028, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. Under this exception, the bill would authorize a member to participate remotely only under specified circumstances and for a period of three consecutive months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022	
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	Assembly Local Government 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
SB 281 Dodd D Medi-Cal: California Community	Assembly Health 7/6/2021-July 6 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author. (Set for hearing on 06/21/2022)	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	Support

<p>Transitions program.</p>	<p>6/21/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>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>	
<p>SB 867 Laird D</p> <p>Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/13/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, by January 1, 2026. The bill would require those local governments to provide a comprehensive update to that planning and adaptation every 10 years, and technical adjustments every 5 years, as prescribed. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2023, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2022</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 896 Dodd D</p> <p>Wildfires:</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/14/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side.</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>defensible space: grant programs: local governments.</p>	<p>refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local governmental entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones, as specified, and that reports that information to the department, to report that information using the common reporting platform. The bill would require the department, on December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report to the Legislature all defensible space data collected through the common reporting platform, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/5/2022</p>	
<p>SCR 111 Dodd D</p> <p>Congressional Gold Medal Memorial Interchange.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>6/10/2022-Set for hearing June 28.</p> <p>6/28/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>This measure would designate the interchange of Interstate 80 and Interstate 780 in the City of Vallejo in the County of Solano as the Congressional Gold Medal Memorial Interchange. The measure would request that the Department of Transportation determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, erect those signs.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>OPPOSE</p>			
<p>AB 1608 Gipson D</p> <p>County officers: consolidation of offices.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>5/25/2022-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and PUB. S.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner. This bill would remove the board of supervisors' authority to combine the duties of the sheriff with the duties of the coroner. The bill would also remove the board of supervisors' authority to combine the duties of the tax collector with the duties of the coroner. Last Amended: 4/7/2022</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 2201 Bennett D</p> <p>Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>6/14/2022-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Governance and Finance] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>permit: verification.</p>		<p>Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as medium- or high-priority until it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that certain factors are present. The bill would prohibit a groundwater sustainability agency from providing the above-described written verification unless it determines that certain factors are present, including, but not limited to, that the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that groundwater sustainability agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022</p>	
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OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

<p>AB 2724 Arambula D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: alternate health care service plan.</p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services through various delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would authorize the department to enter into one or more comprehensive risk contracts with an alternate health care service plan (AHCSPP), as defined, to serve as a primary Medi-Cal managed care plan for specified eligible beneficiaries in geographic regions designated by the department. The bill would authorize the department to contract with an AHCSPP as a Medi-Cal managed care plan in any geographic region of the state for which federal approval is available and for which the AHCSPP maintains appropriate licensure or an approved exemption from the Department of Managed Health Care. The bill would, among other things, prohibit the AHCSPP from denying enrollment to any of those eligible beneficiaries, unless the department or the Department of Managed Health Care has ordered the AHCSPP to cease enrollment in an applicable service area. The bill would require the contract with the AHCSPP to include the same standards and requirements, except with respect to enrollment, as for other Medi-Cal managed care plans, as specified. The bill</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
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		would require the Health Care Options Program, which is an entity overseen by the department for Medi-Cal managed care education and enrollment, to disenroll any member of an AHCSF if the member meets any one of the reasons for disenrollment enumerated in specified regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022	
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			
AB 155 Committee on Budget Budget Act of 2022.	Senate Budget and Fiscal Review 2/16/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/16/2022	
AB 321 Valladares R Childcare services: enrollment priority.	Senate Human Services 6/7/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. 6/20/2022 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair	The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, requires the department 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 Early Education Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to, among other things, provide an inclusive and cost-effective preschool program. Both acts require that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services and preschool programs, including, among other requirements, that the family needs childcare services or full-day preschool because, among other reasons, the family is homeless, the child's parents are seeking employment or permanent housing, or the child's parents are employed. Existing law requires both the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Social Services to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement their respective acts. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the acts 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 additionally require that priority be given to a child from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English if there are no families with a child with exceptional needs. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 1/3/2022	

<p>AB 455 Wicks D</p> <p>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: bus speed and reliability performance targets.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>6/6/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</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 makes the department responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the commission, the authority, relevant transit operators, and relevant local transportation agencies, to establish speed and reliability performance targets no later than July 1, 2024, for buses traveling in the eastbound and westbound directions through the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge corridor. The bill would require the department to establish an online reporting process, in consultation with relevant transit operators, to publicly share bus speed and reliability performance results relative to the performance targets on no less than a quarterly basis. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the commission, the authority, relevant transit operators, and relevant local transportation agencies, to submit a report to the Legislature no later than December 1, 2024, that identifies a strategy for achieving bus speed and reliability performance targets in the Bay Bridge corridor. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	
<p>AB 662 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Mental health: State Fire Marshal: training standards: peer-to-peer suicide prevention.</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p> <p>6/8/2022-Re-referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>The California Fire Service Training and Education Program Act requires the State Fire Marshal to establish courses of study and curriculum relating to fire service training. Existing law directs the State Fire Marshal to establish additional training standards that include criteria for curriculum content recommended by the Emergency Response Training Advisory Committee, as provided. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to contract with the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program for the development of that curriculum criteria. Existing law authorizes every paid and volunteer firefighter assigned to field duties in a state or local fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency to receive the training. Existing law makes these requirements contingent upon the receipt of federal funds, as provided. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to establish additional training standards that include the criteria for curriculum development recommended by the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee involving peer-to-peer suicide prevention programming. The bill</p>	

		<p>would require the State Fire Marshal to contract with the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program to develop the curriculum content criteria. The bill would authorize every paid firefighter assigned to field duties in a state or local fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency, as well as every paid emergency medical services responder, to receive the peer-to-peer suicide prevention training, as provided. The bill would make the implementation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/2/2022</p>	
<p>AB 895 Holden D</p> <p>Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and residential care facilities for the elderly: notice to prospective residents.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>6/6/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. Existing law defines a “long-term health care facility” to include, among other facility types, a skilled nursing facility and an intermediate care facility. Existing law also regulates residential care facilities for the elderly, which are licensed by the State Department of Social Services. A violation of the provisions relating to the operation or maintenance of a long-term health care facility, or who violates the provisions relating to a residential care facility for the elderly, is a misdemeanor. This bill would require a skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or residential care facility for the elderly to provide a prospective resident of the skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or residential care facility for the elderly, or their representative, prior to or at the time of admission, a written notice that includes specified contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman and links to specified websites relating to these facilities. The bill would require the notice to include a statement that it is intended as a resource for purposes of accessing additional information regarding resident care at the facility and reporting resident complaints. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	
<p>AB 983 Kalra D</p> <p>Employee obligations: exclusivity options.</p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. & R.</p> <p>6/14/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.</p> <p>6/22/2022 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room</p>	<p>Existing law, except as specified, prohibits enforcement of a personal service contract beyond 7 years from the commencement of service under the contract. Under existing law, an employee who is a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified phonorecords is prohibited from invoking this provision without first giving written notice to the employer that the employee, from and after a specified date, will no longer render service under the contract by reason of the above provision. Existing law specifies that a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified</p>	

	2200 SENATE LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT, CORTESE, Chair	phonorecords may still pursue an action for certain damages. This bill would authorize any music talent who is a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified phonorecords to invoke that limitation by giving written notice and paying a third party any contractual advances actually paid by the third party, as specified. The bill would repeal the provisions related to damages. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/14/2022	
AB 1322 Rivas, Robert D	Senate Appropriations 6/14/2022-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to consult with other states, the federal government, and other nations to identify the most effective strategies and methods to reduce greenhouse gases, manage greenhouse gas control programs, and facilitate the development of integrated and cost-effective regional, national, and international greenhouse gas reduction programs. This bill would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop a plan, consistent with federal law, to reduce aviation greenhouse gas emissions and help the state reach its goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. The bill would require the state board to update the plan every 5 years. The bill would require the state board, on or before December 31, 2025, to implement the plan to achieve these goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/9/2022	
AB 1348 McCarty D	Senate Appropriations 6/2/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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, 2024, with the findings of the commission. Last Amended: 6/2/2022	
AB 1502 Muratsuchi D	Senate Health 5/4/2022-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.	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,	
Freestanding			

<p>skilled nursing facilities.</p>	<p>6/22/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>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% 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 affirmatively establishing suitability, as defined, 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, as specified. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records, in accordance with any applicable federal or state privacy laws. The bill would authorize or require the department to deny an application for licensure, or to revoke a license, under certain circumstances. 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 and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/13/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1611 Davies R</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary 6/14/2022-From committee: Amend, and do</p>	<p>The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including</p>	

<p>Oil spills: potential casualties with submerged oil pipelines: vessels: reporting.</p>	<p>pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 14).</p> <p><i>6/21/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair 6/16/2022 #17 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i></p>	<p>emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. The act requires, without regard to intent or negligence, any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state to report the discharge immediately to the Office of Emergency Services. The act makes it a crime to fail to notify the office in violation of that requirement. This bill would require a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline, as described, to be treated as a threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state pursuant to the above-specified reporting provision of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act. The bill would require the operator of a vessel involved in a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline to immediately report the potential casualty to the office and would subject a vessel operator who fails to make that report to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$1,000,000 for each violation. The bill would require a court to consider specified factors in determining the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed. The bill would authorize an action to be brought pursuant to these provisions by the Attorney General or by a district attorney, and would require 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund and 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Environmental Enhancement Fund. By increasing moneys deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1845 Calderon D</p> <p>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law generally sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by local agencies for public works contracts. Existing law authorizes certain entities, including the Department of General Services, the Military Department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and specified local agencies, to use the design-build procurement process, as prescribed, for specified public works. This bill would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define “design-build” to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district to use a specified design-build procedure to assign contracts for the design and construction of a project, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/4/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1897 Wicks D</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from discharging from nonvehicular sources air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that</p>	

<p>Nonvehicular air pollution control: civil penalties: refineries.</p>	<p>6/22/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. Under existing law, a person who violates this provision, or any other statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order, as provided, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000, unless that person alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the act was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct, in which case the person is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000. A violator who acts negligently, knowingly, willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard, is liable for a civil penalty in a greater amount, as specified. Existing law requires the civil penalties to be assessed and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction through a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or the attorney for the district in which the violation occurs. Existing law precludes prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered for the same offense. This bill would make a person who violates the above provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$30,000 if the violation results from a discharge from a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, and the stationary source is a refinery, as defined, the discharge results in a disruption to the community, and the discharge contains or includes one or more toxic air contaminants, as specified. The bill would additionally make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 for a subsequent violation within a 12-month period. The bill would require civil penalties collected pursuant to this provision, above the costs of prosecution, to be expended to mitigate the effects of air pollution in communities affected by the violation. The bill would prohibit this provision from applying if the violation is caused by unforeseen and unforeseeable criminal acts, acts of war, acts of terrorism, or civil unrest. The bill would preclude prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to this provision. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or an attorney for the district in which the violation occurs who prevails in a civil action for a violation of the above provisions, or any other statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order, as provided, to recover the actual costs of investigation, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorney's fees. Last Amended: 4/27/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1906 Stone D Voluntary stream</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations 6/14/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and</p>	<p>Existing law requires a qualifying state agency, as defined, that funds a project to restore fish and wildlife habitats to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for the project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project qualifies for a specified exemption and meets specified</p>	

<p>restoration: property owner liability: indemnification: claims.</p>	<p>re-referred to Com. on APPR. 6/20/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>requirements. Existing law authorizes a qualifying state agency to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for that project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project in the case the project does not meet the specified exemption. Existing law requires the costs of any civil liability incurred by a qualifying state agency to be promptly paid from the General Fund, and requires those costs to be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services pursuant to specified provisions. Existing law requires costs incurred by a qualifying state agency in investigating and defending against a claim by a real property owner to be paid from the General Fund. This bill would require costs incurred by a qualifying state agency in settling, in addition to investigating and defending against, a claim by a real property owner to be paid from the General Fund. The bill would subject the payment of those costs to certain requirements. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/14/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2056 Grayson D</p> <p>Bar pilots: pilotage rates: pilot boat surcharge.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations 6/14/2022-VOTE: Do pass, but first be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of pilots for Monterey Bay and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. Existing law also establishes, in the Transportation Agency, a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun (Board of Pilot Commissioners) and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the Board of Pilot Commissioners with regard to the licensure and regulation of bar pilots. Existing law prescribes the rates of bar pilotage fees required to be charged by pilots and paid by vessels inward and outward bound through those bays. Existing law also imposes, among other things, an incremental rate of additional mills per high gross registered ton as is necessary and authorized by the Board of Pilot Commissioners to recover a pilot's costs of obtaining new pilot boats and of funding design and engineering modifications, which is required to be identified as a pilot boat surcharge on a pilot's invoices and accounted for separately in a pilot's monthly account of all moneys or other compensation received by the pilot as a result of pilotage services. This bill would revise and recast the pilot boat surcharge provisions, including specifying that the costs of obtaining new pilot boats includes preliminary design and engineering and the costs of repowering existing pilot boats or the acquisition of new pilot boats in order to meet the requirements of any rule governing the emissions of commercial harbor craft adopted by the State Air Resources Board. The bill would authorize the pilot boat surcharge to be collected prospectively before the imposition of certain costs, as prescribed. The bill would impose related requirements on the Board of Pilot Commissioners, including, among others, auditing or causing to be audited all pilot boat surcharges. The bill would authorize the Board of Pilot</p>	

		Commissioners to adjust the amount of the surcharge as necessary to efficiently administer the pilot boat surcharge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2022	
AB 2070 Bauer-Kahan D	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications 6/8/2022-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and GOV. & F. 6/21/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair	Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires each electrical corporation and local publicly owned electric utility to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan, which includes a description of its procedures for notifying customers who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. Existing law requires those procedures to direct notification to all affected public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation from recovering a fine or penalty through a rate approved by the commission. This bill would authorize a fire protection district, as defined, to require an electrical corporation or local publicly owned electric utility to notify the district at least 24 hours before performing scheduled, nonemergency hot work, deploying a safety and infrastructure protection team, or performing a prescribed or controlled burn within the district's jurisdiction, except as provided. The bill would subject an electrical corporation that fails to provide that notice to a civil penalty of \$500. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
Fire protection districts: electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities: wildfire mitigation: notice requirements.			
AB 2137 Maienschein D	Assembly Enrollment 6/9/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a family justice center to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking, to ensure that victims of abuse are able to access all needed services in one location in order to enhance victim safety, increase offender accountability, and improve access to services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking. This bill would require family justice centers to provide clients with educational materials relating to gun violence restraining orders, domestic violence restraining orders, and other legal avenues of protection for victims and their families, if appropriate. Last Amended: 3/30/2022	
Family justice centers.			
AB 2237 Friedman D	Senate Rules 6/14/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the	
Transportation planning: regional			

<p>transportation improvement plan: sustainable communities strategies: alternative planning strategy: state transportation funding.</p>		<p>reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively. Existing law, to the extent the sustainable communities strategy is unable to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, requires the affected metropolitan planning organization to prepare an alternative planning strategy showing how the targets may be achieved through alternative development patterns, infrastructure, or additional transportation measures or policies. Existing law requires each regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission to biennially adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation a 5-year regional transportation improvement program that includes, among other things, regional transportation improvement projects and programs proposed to be funded, in whole or in part, in the state transportation improvement program. This bill would require that those projects and programs included in each regional transportation improvement program also be consistent with the most recently prepared sustainable communities strategy of the regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission, or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy, and state and federal air quality standards. The bill would prohibit funds collected from any local transportation tax measure passed on or after January 1, 2023, from being spent until the transportation projects or programs to be funded by the tax measure are included in the most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy of the applicable regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy. The bill would also prohibit the expenditure of funds from local tax measures that passed before January 1, 2023, but that exclusively provide for the collection and expenditure of funds on or after January 1, 2023, until the transportation projects or programs to be funded by the tax measure are included in the most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy, or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2264 Bloom D Pedestrian crossing signals.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation 6/8/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS. 6/28/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, a pedestrian control signal showing a “WALK” or approved “Walking Person” symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under existing law, a pedestrian facing a flashing “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol with a “countdown” signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol, as specified. This bill would require a traffic-actuated</p>	

		<p>signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval, upon the first placement or replacement of a state-owned or operated traffic-actuated signal. The bill would also require an existing state-owned or operated traffic-actuated signal capable of being implemented with remote installation or in-person programming to be programmed with a leading pedestrian interval when maintenance work is done on the intersection in which the traffic-actuated signal is located, if the signal is in a residence, business, or business activity district, a safety corridor, or an area with a high concentration of pedestrians and cyclists, as specified. These requirements would not apply when prohibited by the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The bill would define a “leading pedestrian interval” for these purposes as an official traffic control signal that advances the “WALK” signal for 3 to 7 seconds while the red signal halting traffic continues to be displayed on parallel through or turning traffic. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2313 Bloom D</p> <p>Water: judges and adjudications.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute, or by using existing funds for judicial training. The bill would authorize, within 30 days after at least one defendant or respondent has been served in an action relating to water, any party to file a noticed motion for that case to be assigned to a judge who has participated in that training program, subject to prescribed procedures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2321 Jones-Sawyer D</p> <p>Juveniles: room confinement.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> <p>6/28/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 112 SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law places restrictions on the use of room confinement of minors or wards who are confined in a juvenile facility, as specified, and requires the placement of a minor or ward in room confinement to be conducted in accordance with specified guidelines. Existing law excludes from the definition of room confinement the confinement of a minor or ward in a single-person room or cell for brief periods of locked room confinement necessary for required institutional operations. This bill would limit that exclusion to periods of confinement no longer than 2 hours. The bill would also require minors and wards who are confined to be provided reasonable access to toilets at all hours. By increasing the duties of local entities in connection with local juvenile facilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill</p>	

		contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
AB 2322 Wood D California building standards: fire resistance: occupancy risk categories.	Senate Governmental Organization 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on G.O.	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal, prior to the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2023, to research and develop, and would authorize the State Fire Marshal to propose to the California Building Standards Commission, mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in very high, high, and moderate California fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and in land designated as a Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area by cities and other local agencies under specified provisions of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would require those building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain fire rating requirements for structures under specified risk categories. The bill also would require the California Building Standards Commission to consider for adoption the building standards proposed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022	
AB 2362 Mullin D Publicly and environmentally beneficial projects: interagency coordination: permits.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/13/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W. 6/20/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair	Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. Existing law requires the agency to explore, and authorizes the agency to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2023, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, to convene the Interagency Working Group comprised of regulatory agencies responsible for permitting environmentally beneficial projects, that serve the primary purposes of aquatic, riparian ecosystem, or upland habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment, to coordinate efficient regulatory review and permitting mechanisms. The bill would require the Interagency Working Group to establish and consult with a panel of stakeholders, as specified, on a regular basis. The bill would require the Interagency Working Group to, among other things, identify	

		existing programmatic and other efficient permitting mechanisms and coordinate actions to fund and expedite permitting for those projects. The bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature evaluating regulatory and permitting mechanisms that meaningfully accelerate those projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2022	
AB 2387 Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File 5/19/2022-In committee: Held under submission.	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 election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 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: 3/21/2022	
AB 2581 Salas D Health care coverage: mental health and substance use disorders: provider credentials.	Senate Appropriations 6/13/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions, as specified. For provider contracts issued, amended, or renewed on and after January 1, 2023, this bill would require a health care service plan or disability insurer that provides coverage for mental health and substance use disorders and credentials health care providers of those services for the health care service plan's or disability insurer's networks, to assess and verify the qualifications of a health care provider within 60 days after receiving a completed provider credentialing application. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a	

		health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2022	
AB 2594 Ting D Vehicle registration and toll charges.	Senate Transportation 6/8/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS. 6/28/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair	Existing law requires the application for an original driver's license or renewal of a driver's license to contain specified information, including the applicant's name, age, gender category, mailing address, and residence address. Commencing January 1, 2027, this bill would require the application for an original driver's license or renewal of a driver's license to include a statement that the applicant may also need to change their address for purposes of their vehicle registration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
AB 2721 Lee D Bay Area Air Quality Management District: district board: compensation.	Senate Gov. & F. 6/1/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 1). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	Existing law establishes the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, which is vested with the authority to regulate air emissions located in the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and portions of the Counties of Solano and Sonoma. Existing law establishes a district board to govern the district and prescribes the membership of the district board. Existing law authorizes the district board to provide, by ordinance, compensation not to exceed \$100 per day for board members for attending meetings of the board or committees of the board or while on official business of the district and not to exceed \$6,000 per year. Existing law also requires board members to receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. This bill would revise the amount of compensation that a member of the board may receive for attending a meeting of the board or attending a meeting while on official business of the district to an amount not to exceed \$100 per meeting and \$200 per day. The bill would also authorize a member of the board to receive compensation for active transportation travel to one of these meetings and would subject this compensation to the \$6,000 total annual compensation limit. Last Amended: 3/10/2022	
AB 2805 Bauer-Kahan D Department of Fish and Wildlife: advance mitigation and regional	Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W. 6/28/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair	Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency. Under existing law, the department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law authorizes the department, or any other public agency, to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, to be developed in consultation with applicable local agencies that have land use authority, for the purpose of informing science-based nonbinding and voluntary conservation actions and habitat enhancement actions that would advance the conservation of focal	

<p>conservation investment strategies.</p>		<p>species and provide voluntary nonbinding guidance for various activities. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval of the strategy through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife, as prescribed. Existing law requires the strategy to contain specified information and authorizes inclusion of a regional conservation assessment proposed by the department or any other public agency, and approved by the department, in the strategy. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy for an initial period of up to 10 years after a public meeting and a public comment period regarding the proposed strategy or amended strategy have been held and after it finds that the strategy meets certain requirements. This bill would authorize the department, any other public agency, or federally recognized tribe to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, as provided. The bill would eliminate a restriction on the department that authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife and a requirement that a regional conservation investment strategy include an explanation of the extent that the strategy is consistent with any previously approved or amended strategy. The bill would require a regional conservation assessment to, among other things, be consistent and complement any regional federal habitat conservation plan that overlaps with the ecoregion or subecoregion included in the assessment. The bill would make various changes to provisions requiring the department or public agency, as specified, to provide notice, hold public meetings, and provide for, receive, and respond to public comment during the public comment period before approving a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2807 Bonta, Mia D</p> <p>Transportation funding programs: eligibility: public transportation ferries.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>6/1/2022-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and E.Q.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies. This bill would expand the purposes of the program to include the funding of the development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission public transportation ferry technologies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	

<p>AB 2840 Reyes D</p> <p>Qualifying logistics use projects.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>6/13/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill would prohibit the County of Riverside, the County of San Bernardino, and any of the cities within those counties from approving the development or expansion of any qualifying logistics use, as defined, that is adjacent to sensitive receptors, as defined, unless the local agency imposes a minimum setback on the qualifying logistics use of 1,000 feet or imposes alternative measures that will reduce the project's impact on the public health and safety in a comparable manner, as specified. The bill would require a local agency, before approving a qualifying logistics use, to require the project applicant to develop a prescribed written construction careers agreement that requires all construction work for the qualifying logistics use project to use a skilled and trained workforce, and that requires a set percentage of jobs created by the qualifying logistics use project to go to local residents. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2931 Bloom D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p> <p>6/8/2022-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and that concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and, among other things, would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to</p>	

		an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of the requirements placed on the owner or operator of a pipeline by the State Fire Marshal would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
ACR 205 Wilson D Women Veterans Recognition Day.	Assembly Rules 6/9/2022-From printer. Referred to Com. on RLS.	This measure would proclaim June 12, 2022, as Women Veterans Recognition Day and urge all Californians to join in celebrating the many contributions of women to our armed forces.	
SB 45 Portantino D Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	Assembly Appropriations 6/8/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. Last Amended: 1/3/2022	
SB 107 Wiener D Gender-affirming health care.	Assembly Public Safety 6/8/2022-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	The United States Constitution generally requires a state to give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. Existing law, the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, requires the extradition of a person charged with a crime in another state, as specified. Existing law sets forth procedures by which a person may enforce a judgment for the payment of money and child custody orders issued by the court of a state other than California. Existing law authorizes a California court or attorney to issue a subpoena if a foreign subpoena has been sought in this state. Existing law generally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from disclosing medical information regarding a patient, enrollee, or subscriber without first obtaining an authorization, unless a specified exception applies, including that the disclosure is in response to a subpoena This bill would	

		prohibit a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from releasing medical information related to sensitive services or related to a person or entity allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care in response to a criminal or civil action, including a foreign subpoena, based on another state's law that authorizes a person to bring a civil or criminal action against a person or entity that allows a child to receive gender-affirming health care. The bill additionally would prohibit law enforcement agencies from making, or intentionally participating in, the arrest of an individual pursuant to an out-of-state arrest warrant based on another state's law against receiving or allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care. The bill would prohibit the extradition of an individual charged with violating another state's law that criminalizes allowing a person to receive or provide gender-affirming health care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2022	
SB 135 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review Budget Act of 2022.	Assembly Budget 2/15/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. (Amended on 2/15/2022)	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/15/2022	
SB 234 Wiener D Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.	Assembly Housing and Community Development 5/19/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D. <i>6/15/2022 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, WICKS, Chair</i>	Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, formerly known as 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: 5/19/2022	
SB 364 Skinner D Pupil meals.	Assembly Education 6/6/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.	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 require applications for free or reduced-price meals made electronically available online by school	

	<p>6/15/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY EDUCATION, O'DONNELL, Chair</p>	<p>district governing boards or county offices of education to comply with specified requirements, including provisions prohibiting the misuse of information provided online by applicants. The bill would require applications for free and reduced-price meals, which are authorized to be submitted at any time during a schoolday, to be processed within 10 days of submission. To the extent that this provision would impose new duties on local educational agencies, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would make private third-party vendors who violate its provisions subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would specify that its provisions would not prevent the use of information provided by a school meal applicant from being used by a governmental entity to increase access to a government-administered anti-hunger program. The bill would authorize each school district and county superintendent of schools to establish a secured internet website providing access to an online data collection form as part of the annual enrollment process, and would require the department to host a sample application by July 1, 2024, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction determines that use of the form would negatively impact the local control funding formula. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	
<p>SB 384 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>5/27/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</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</p>	

		<p>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>	
<p>SB 450 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Fire protection: Special District Fire Response Fund: Office of Emergency Services.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>6/6/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.M.</p>	<p>Existing law creates within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law tasks the Office of Emergency Services with, among other things, establishing and leading the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, jointly with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to collect, assess, and analyze fire weather data, atmospheric conditions, and other threat indicators of wildfire danger, and to develop and share intelligence products related to fire weather and fire threat conditions. Existing law also tasks the Office of Emergency Services with establishing and administering the FIRESCOPE Program (Firefighting RESources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies), to maintain and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of managing multiagency firefighting resources in responding to an incident. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to carry out its responsibilities with respect to the FIRESCOPE Program in cooperation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and with the advice of the Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee/FIRESCOPE Board of Directors. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund and, in cooperation with the board of directors of the FIRESCOPE Program, to develop a standard grant application form, establish an annual timeline to apply for grants, employ strategies to ensure that underfunded special district that provide fire protection services are aware of the availability of the Special District Fire Response Fund, establish reporting requirements for grant recipients, and develop metrics for consideration of grant applications, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	

<p>SB 528 Jones R</p> <p>Juveniles: health information summary.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>6/14/2022-VOTE: Do pass as amended. (PASS)</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. This bill would specify that the mental health information required to be included in the health and education information of the child include any JV-220 forms. Last Amended: 6/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 532 Caballero D</p> <p>Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions and alternatives.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>5/12/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p> <p>6/15/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY EDUCATION, O'DONNELL, Chair</p>	<p>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 instead consult with a pupil described-above and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, of the option to remain in school for a 5th year 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 or is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements within a 5th year but is reasonably able to complete the statewide graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/12/2022</p>	
<p>SB 739 Cortese D</p> <p>Private golf courses: conversion to housing.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/13/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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. Existing law specifies that a development is consistent with the objective planning standards if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the development is consistent with the objective planning standards. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application to convert land that was previously used as a golf course to market-rate and affordable</p>	

		<p>housing and would provide that the application is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. In this regard, the bill would require a development subject to the provisions to be located on a site that was used as a golf course, but has been closed for at least 5 years before the effective date of these provisions and would require that the development include at least 600 housing units. The bill would require the development to dedicate at least 30% of the new housing units to lower income households and persons and families of moderate income, as specified. By requiring local governments to approve development applications submitted under these provisions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 6/13/2022</p>	
<p>SB 768 Glazer D</p> <p>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>6/2/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</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. Under the CalWORKs program, recipients are required to participate in specified welfare-to-work activities, except for specified persons. 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. Existing law prohibits those participants from being required to participate in job club, a required welfare-to-work activity. Existing law requires an individual who meets specified requirements and who wishes to receive supportive services to sign a welfare-to-work plan and requires counties to provide the plan to the individual by mail or electronically. This bill would prohibit those educational activity participants from being required to participate in additional welfare-to-work activities unless the participant has not been receiving aid or supportive services for more than a year and would prohibit the participant from being required to participate in welfare-to-work activities to satisfy instructional hours during semester or quarter breaks. The bill would instead require an individual who wishes to receive those supportive services to instead submit their class schedule to the county. The bill would also additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a</p>	

		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: 6/2/2022	
SB 833 Dodd D Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.	Assembly U. & E. 6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on U. & E. 6/22/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND ENERGY, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair	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 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans that help achieve energy resilience objectives and state clean energy and air quality goals. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan, include a process for the expedited permit review of distributed energy resources by the local government, and demonstrate consistency with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents, as specified. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/21/2022	
SB 842 Dodd D Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.	Assembly Health 6/14/2022-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Health] (PASS)	Existing law establishes the Department of Rehabilitation in the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities. 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, Solano, and Yolo to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees of the	

		Legislature that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. Last Amended: 4/26/2022	
SB 852 Dodd D Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.	Assembly Local Government 6/6/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. 6/15/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair	Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district, as defined, for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would deem each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and would require each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, unless the district is specified as otherwise. The bill would require a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project. The bill would define "eligible project" to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. The bill would establish project priorities and would authorize districts to establish additional priorities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/6/2022	
SB 880 Laird D Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. 6/28/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair	Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by persons including, but not limited to, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, license, or registration for small irrigation use or livestock stockpond use, or a certification for livestock stockpond use. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires any diverter, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method	

		administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passage of a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter's diversion. Existing law also requires the University of California Cooperative Extension and the board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test. This bill would indefinitely extend the above-described provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 890 Nielsen R Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water storage and conveyance.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/8/2022-March 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 6.)	Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the department determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the department. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 2/23/2022	
SB 917 Becker D Seamless Transit Transformation Act.	Assembly Transportation 5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS. 6/27/2022 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair	Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, as a local area planning agency and not as a part of the executive branch of the state government, to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the City and County of San Francisco and the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. This bill would require the commission to develop and adopt a Connected Network Plan, adopt an integrated transit fare structure, develop a comprehensive, standardized regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, develop an implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and establish open data standards, as specified. The bill would require the region's transit agencies, as defined, to comply with those established integrated fare	

		<p>structure, regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and open data standards, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 926 Dodd D</p> <p>Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: Prescribed Fire Claims Fund.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>6/2/2022-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</p> <p>6/20/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a person, firm, or corporation, or a group or combination of persons, firms, corporations, or groups, that owns or controls brush-covered land, forest lands, woodland, grassland, shrubland, or any combination thereof within a state responsibility area to apply to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for permission to utilize prescribed burning for specified public purposes. Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the Forest Management Task Force, or its successor entity, in coordination with the Department of Insurance, to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanism for prescribed burn managers that reduces the cost of conducting prescribed fire while maintaining adequate liability protection when conducting prescribed burns. This bill would delete the provision requiring the task force to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanisms for prescribed burn managers. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish, consistent with the Budget Act of 2021, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to support coverage for losses from permitted prescribed fires by individuals and nonpublic entities, such as Native American tribes, including cultural fire practitioners, as defined, private landowners, and other nongovernmental entities through the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill would require that the \$20,000,000 appropriated to the department by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021, and any other funds appropriated by the Legislature for the above purpose, be deposited into the fund, and would prescribe requirements for use of these moneys, among other things. The bill would designate the Director of General Services to administer the claims fund, and require the director to administer and oversee the claims fund to assist in increasing the pace and scale of prescribed fire or cultural burn projects to provide public benefits to the state, as provided. The bill would require the director, on or before April 1, 2023, to develop policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the claims fund, as provided. The bill would require the director to report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, as specified, and require the Department of Finance, on or before July 1, 2024, to audit the claims fund and also report to the relevant policy and fiscal committee of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	

<p>SB 947 Wilk R</p> <p>Whistleblowers: private entities awarded large state contracts.</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>6/9/2022-June 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>The California Whistleblower Protection Act authorizes the California State Auditor to receive and investigate complaints about state employees or state agencies that have engaged in improper governmental activities, as defined. The act applies to state agencies, as defined, and to the University of California, the California State University, and courts, as specified. Under the act, a person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion or similar acts against a state employee, University of California employee, California State University employee, court employee, or an applicant for such employment for having made a protected disclosure, as defined, is subject to civil liability and criminal penalties. This bill would expand these provisions to certain private entities awarded large state contracts, as defined, and their employees. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	
<p>SB 957 Laird D</p> <p>Public Employment Relations Board: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Employment and Retirement</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining. Existing law includes within PERB's jurisdiction the resolution of disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a public agency, as defined, concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections, as specified. Existing law provides for the establishment of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. Existing law requires any question as to whether a majority of the district's employees in an appropriate unit desire to be represented by a labor organization to be submitted to PERB. Existing law requires the district to bargain in good faith with a duly designated or certified labor organization and, when an agreement is reached, to execute a written collective bargaining agreement with the labor organization covering the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees represented by the labor organization in an appropriate unit, and to comply with the terms of the agreement, as specified. This bill would require employers and employees of the district to adjudicate complaints of specified labor violations before PERB as an unfair practice. By requiring the district to adjudicate claims before PERB, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/9/2022</p>	

<p>SB 1030 Limón D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to act as agent for the United States Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 and federal pipeline safety regulations as to those portions of interstate pipelines located within the state, as necessary to obtain annual federal certification. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions relating to record maintenance and inspection and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would revise the act to conform references to the federal act. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to, and repeal an obsolete provision of, the act. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1050 Dodd D</p> <p>State Route 37 Toll Bridge Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>6/2/2022-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.</p>	<p>The California Toll Bridge Authority Act makes the California Transportation Commission, together with the Department of Transportation, responsible for building and acquiring toll facilities and related transportation facilities. This bill would create the SR-37 Toll Authority as a public instrumentality governed by the same board as that governing the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing</p>	

	<p>6/27/2022 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Authority. The bill would require the authority to operate and maintain tolling infrastructure, including by installing toll facilities, and to collect tolls for the use of the Sonoma Creek Bridge, and would authorize the authority to design and construct improvements on the bridge and a specified corridor of State Route 37 in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. The bill would authorize the authority to issue bonds payable from the revenues derived from those tolls. The bill would authorize revenues from the toll bridge to be used for specified purposes, including capital improvements to repair or rehabilitate the toll bridge, to expand toll bridge capacity, to improve toll bridge or corridor operations, to reduce the demand for travel in the corridor, and to increase public transit, carpool, vanpool, and nonmotorized options on the toll bridge or in the corridor, as specified. The bill would require the authority to develop and approve an expenditure plan for the revenues of the toll bridge, and any related toll bridge revenue bonds, and to update that plan at least every 3 years. The bill would require that the authority's toll schedule provide a 50% discount to qualifying high-occupancy vehicles and between a 25% and 50%, inclusive, discount to low-income drivers, as defined, who subscribe to the electronic toll collection system administered by the Bay Area Toll Authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1062 McGuire D</p> <p>The Fixing the Firefighter Shortage Act of 2022.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/14/2022-From committee: Do pass and refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency to provide fire protection and prevention services, as specified. This bill would require the department to maintain a standard minimum level of staffing for each of its engines, as specified, without the regular practice of forcing overtime on its personnel. The bill would require the department to increase its existing firefighter fuel crews, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, to provide to the Legislature a long-term staffing plan to meet the new era of wildfire firefighting. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1065 Eggman D</p> <p>California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>6/13/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>6/20/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Existing law vests in the commission exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Existing law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of</p>	

		<p>another. Existing law requires the commission, by July 1, 2019, and in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the commission, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature or a determination of the availability of existing funds, as provided, fund the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels and other debris from the waters of the state, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to create, and regularly update and maintain thereafter, an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on or in the waters of the state, as provided, and, on or before December 31, 2024, to develop a plan to prevent or reduce abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on or in the waters of the state, as provided. Last Amended: 6/13/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1076 Archuleta D</p> <p>Lead-based paint.</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>6/14/2022-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Judiciary] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to implement and administer a residential lead-based paint hazard reduction program, as specified, including adopting regulations regarding accreditation of providers of health and safety training to employees who engage in or supervise lead-related construction work, as defined, and certification of employees who have successfully completed that training. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to establish and impose fees for those accreditations and certifications and for licensing entities engaged in lead-related occupations, as specified. Existing law requires those fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund, as specified, and to be available for specified uses upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department to review and amend its regulations governing lead-related construction work, including training and certification for workers and accreditation for trainers in lead-safe work practices, to comply with existing state regulations and the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule, as specified. The bill would require the adoption of those regulations to establish fee provisions for those certifications and accreditations. The bill would require the fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund. The bill would require the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1084 Hurtado D</p>	<p>Assembly Agriculture</p> <p>6/14/2022-From committee: Do pass as</p>	<p>Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would prohibit a foreign government from purchasing,</p>	

<p>Property ownership: foreign ownership: foreign governments.</p>	<p>amended and re-refer to Com. on AGRI. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 14).</p> <p><i>6/29/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, RIVAS, ROBERT, Chair</i></p> <p><i>6/16/2022 #14 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS</i></p>	<p>acquiring, or holding an interest, as defined, in agricultural land within the State of California. The bill would exempt land held by foreign governments before January 1, 2023, from that prohibition, and would specify that it does not apply to federally recognized Indian tribes or their government units and enterprises. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1100 Cortese D</p> <p>Open meetings: orderly conduct.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>6/6/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p> <p><i>6/15/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</i></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. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting. This bill would authorize the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for disrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning to the individual by the presiding member of the legislative body or their designee that the individual's behavior is disrupting the meeting and that the individual's failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The bill would authorize the presiding member or their designee to then remove the individual if the individual does not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. The bill would define "disrupting" for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/6/2022</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>SB 1137 Atkins D</p> <p>Board of State</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/8/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation:</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections, with the mission of providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This bill would expand the board's mission to include the promotion of legal and safe</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p>and Community Corrections.</p>	<p>To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>conditions for youth, inmates, and staff in local detention facilities. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1140 Umberg D</p> <p>Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law provides that a recipient shall not incur any loss of cash benefits that are taken by an unauthorized withdrawal, removal, or use of benefits that does not occur by the use of a physical EBT card issued to the recipient or authorized third party, as specified, and requires the prompt replacement of those cash benefits. Existing regulations also require food benefits that are stolen in this manner to be replaced. This bill would instead prohibit a recipient from incurring any loss of electronic benefits stolen in that manner, thereby codifying the existing regulation described above. To the extent this bill would expand county duties relating to the administration of food benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1175 McGuire D</p> <p>Department of Transportation: intermodal passenger services: rail corridors.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p> <p>6/27/2022 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to construct, acquire, or lease, and improve and operate, rail passenger terminals and related facilities that provide intermodal passenger services along specified corridors. This bill would expand that authorization to include the Sacramento-Larkspur-Novato-Cloverdale corridor. Last Amended: 3/16/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1182 Eggman D</p> <p>Family law.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>6/14/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for various proceedings under the Family Code, including, among others, dissolution of marriage, legal separation of the parties, paternity, and custody or support of a child. Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to provide by rule for the practice and procedure in proceedings pursuant to those provisions. This bill would require a court, in family law proceedings, to provide self-identified veterans with a list of resources for veterans, including information about how to contact the local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill would authorize a veteran to provide the information about their veteran status on a Judicial Council military service form, file the form with the court, and serve it on the other parties to the action. The bill would require the court to transmit a copy of the form to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and would require the department, within a reasonable time of receipt, to contact the person using the information provided on the form. The bill would authorize</p>	

		the Judicial Council to develop the rules and forms needed to implement those provisions on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/8/2022	
SB 1219 Hurtado D 21st century water laws and agencies: committee.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 6/9/2022-June 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with specified duties relating to, among other things, administering water rights, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a committee to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies for the state, as provided. The committee would consist of 5 specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the Governor or the committee to appoint a “blue ribbon” citizen commission or taskforce, a stakeholder advisory committee, and any other group that the Governor or the committee deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the committee, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes. The bill would authorize the committee, its members, and state agencies represented on the committee to contract for consultants to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes, as specified, and would exempt those contracts from certain public contracting requirements. Last Amended: 4/6/2022	
SB 1221 Hurtado D Wastewater operator certification program.	Senate Rules 3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to operate water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Existing law requires the certification to indicate the classification of water treatment plant or water distribution system that the person is qualified to operate. Existing law requires the board to issue a water treatment operator certificate and water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity to any person holding a valid, unexpired, comparable certification issued by another state, the United States, prescribed territories or tribal governments, or a unit of any of these. Existing law requires the board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels	

		of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate, as defined. Existing law requires the board to develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a person for a wastewater certificate for each type and class of plant. Existing law authorizes the board to accept experience in lieu of qualification training. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision regarding accepting experience in lieu of qualification training.	
SB 1253 Melendez R Infrastructure plan: flood control: delta levees.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. 6/28/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair	The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Governor’s Budget, a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing prescribed information. Existing law requires the plan to identify state infrastructure needs and set out priorities for funding. This bill would additionally require the plan to set out infrastructure priorities relating to specified flood prevention and maintenance projects. Last Amended: 3/8/2022	
SB 1338 Umberg D Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.	Assembly Judiciary 6/2/2022-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and HEALTH. 6/21/2022 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS, STONE, Chair	Existing law, the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, 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, as specified. Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for short-term and longer-term involuntary treatment and conservatorships for people who are determined to be gravely disabled. This bill would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are suffering from schizophrenia spectrum and psychotic disorders and who meet other specified criteria. The bill would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the acts that support the petitioner’s assertion that the respondent meets the CARE criteria. The bill would also specify the schedule of review hearings required if the respondent is ordered to comply with an up to one-year CARE plan by the court. The bill would make the hearings in a CARE proceeding confidential and not open to the public, thereby limiting public access to a meeting of a public body. The bill would authorize the CARE plan to be extended once, for up to one year, and prescribes the requirement for the graduation plan that is required upon leaving the CARE program. By expanding the crime of perjury and imposing additional duties on the county behavioral	Watch

		health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
SB 1340 Hertzberg D Property taxation: new construction: active solar energy systems and nonqualified active solar energy systems.	Assembly Revenue and Taxation 6/2/2022-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. 6/27/2022 2:30 p.m. - <i>State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, IRWIN, Chair</i>	The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines “full cash value” for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2023–24 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2025, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. This bill would indefinitely extend the exclusion described above, except with respect to nonqualified active solar energy systems, as defined. For a nonqualified active solar energy system, commencing with property tax lien dates for the 2025–26 fiscal years, the bill would instead include, except as provided, in the definition of “newly constructed” specified percentages of the full cash value of the new construction of a nonqualified active solar energy system that would vary depending on the number of years following the date on which construction is completed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/9/2022	
SB 1395 Bates R California Defense Community Infrastructure Program.	Senate Appropriations Suspense File 5/19/2022-May 19 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	Existing law establishes within state government the Office of Planning and Research as the comprehensive state planning agency for long-range planning and research. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, establishes within state government a Governor’s Military Council that serves under the direction of the Military Department to advise the Governor on efforts to retain military installations and operations within this state that are necessary for the defense of the nation, and to coordinate and focus those efforts. This bill would establish the California Defense Community Infrastructure Program, which would require the Office of Planning and Research, with input and assistance from the Governor’s Military Council, to grant funds to local agencies to assist with matching fund requirements in applications for funds from the federal Defense Community Infrastructure Program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/25/2022	