



# SOLANO COUNTY

## Legislative Committee Meeting

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

Staff  
Michelle Heppner  
Nancy L. Huston  
Matthew A. Davis

May 3, 2021  
1:30 p.m.

### VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

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

## AGENDA

- i. **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- ii. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- iii. **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- iv. **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
  - Biden Administration Releases *American Families Plan*
  - House Democrats Introduce *Building an Economy for Families Act*
  - Update on Earmarks
  - Update on Infrastructure Discussions
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
  - Update on AB 339 (Lee) Local Government: Open and Public Meetings
  - Gubernatorial Recall Election Update
  - May Revision
  - Drought Package
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
  - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend and add sections to the Government Code related to housing, changing the zoning in many areas previously dedicated to single-family housing, allowing for the construction of multistory apartment complexes near transit routes and fourplexes in single-family neighborhoods. [SB 50](#) ([Weiner - D](#)) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval
  - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation that would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. [SB 369](#) ([Pan - D](#)) Flood Control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Program



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- (3) Consider approval to actively seek legislation to close a gap in Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) regarding special districts. (Bernadette Curry, County Counsel)

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

- (1) [AB 927 \(Medina - D\)](#) Public postsecondary education: community colleges: statewide baccalaureate degree program, authorizing a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit

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

**x. Future Scheduled Meetings:**

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

**xi. Adjourn**

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 6, 2020

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 4, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 1, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 11, 2019

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 50**

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**Introduced by Senator Wiener**

**(Coauthors: Senators Caballero, Hueso, McGuire, Moorlach,  
Skinner, and Stone Roth, and Skinner)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chu, Diep, Fong, Kalra, Kiley, Low,  
McCarty, *Quirk-Silva*, Robert Rivas, Ting, and Wicks)

December 3, 2018

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An act to amend Section 65589.5 of, to add Sections 65913.5 and 65913.6 to, and to add Chapter 4.35 (commencing with Section 65918.50) to Division 1 of Title 7 of, the Government Code, relating to housing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 50, as amended, Wiener. Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval: incentives.

(1) Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that satisfies specified planning objective standards to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit.

This bill would authorize a development proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project located on an eligible parcel to submit an application for a streamlined, ministerial approval process that is not subject to a conditional use permit. The bill would define a "neighborhood

multifamily project” to mean a project to construct a multifamily structure on vacant land, or to convert an existing structure that does not require substantial exterior alteration into a multifamily structure, consisting of up to 4 residential dwelling units and that meets local height, setback, and lot coverage zoning requirements as they existed on July 1, 2019. The bill would also define “eligible parcel” to mean a parcel that meets specified requirements, including requirements relating to the location of the parcel and restricting the demolition of certain housing development that may already exist on the site.

This bill would require a local agency to notify the development proponent in writing if the local agency determines that the development conflicts with any of the requirements provided for streamlined ministerial approval within 60 days of the submission of the development to the local agency. If the local agency does not notify the development proponent within this time period, the development would be deemed to comply with those requirements. The bill would limit the authority of a local agency to impose parking standards or requirements on a streamlined development approved pursuant to these provisions, as provided. The bill would provide that the approval of a project under these provisions expires automatically after 3 years, unless that project qualifies for a one-time, one-year extension of that approval. The bill would provide that approval pursuant to its provisions would remain valid for 3 years and remain valid thereafter, so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress, and would authorize a discretionary one-year extension, as provided. The bill would prohibit a local agency from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project receives ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to these provisions.

This bill would allow a local agency to exempt a project from the streamlined ministerial approval process described above by finding that the project will cause a specific adverse impact to public health and safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a

significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects.

This bill would establish a streamlined ministerial approval process for neighborhood multifamily projects, thereby exempting these projects from the CEQA approval process.

(2) Existing law, known as the density bonus law, requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units or for the donation of land within the development if the developer, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents.

This bill, on or after January 1, 2023, would require a *specified* city, county, or city and county to grant upon request an equitable communities incentive when a development proponent seeks and agrees to construct a residential development, as defined, that satisfies specified criteria, including, among other things, that the residential development is either a job-rich housing project or a transit-rich housing project, as those terms are defined; the site does not contain, or has not contained, housing occupied by tenants or accommodations withdrawn from rent or lease in accordance with specified law within specified time periods; and the residential development complies with specified additional requirements under existing law. The bill would impose additional requirements on a residential development located within a county with a population equal to or less than 600,000. The bill would require that a residential development within a county with a population greater than 600,000 that is eligible for an equitable communities incentive receive, upon request, waivers from maximum controls on density; minimum automobile parking requirements greater than 0.5 parking spots per unit; and specified additional waivers if the residential development is located within a ½-mile or ¼-mile radius of a major transit stop, as defined. For a residential development within a county with a population equal to or less than 600,000, the bill would instead require that the incentive provide waivers from maximum controls on density, subject to certain limitations; maximum height limitations less than or equal to one story, or 15 feet, above the highest allowable height

for mixed use or residential use; certain requirements governing the size of the parcel and the area that the building may occupy; and minimum automobile parking requirements, as provided. The bill would require a local government to grant an equitable communities incentive unless it makes a specified finding regarding the effects of the incentive on any real property or historic district that is listed on a federal or state register of historical resources. The bill would authorize a local government to modify or expand the terms of an equitable communities incentive, provided that the equitable communities incentive is consistent with these provisions.

*The bill would delay implementation of these provisions in potentially sensitive communities, as defined, until July 1, 2023. The bill would further delay implementation of these provisions in sensitive communities, determined as provided, until January 1, 2026, unless the city or county in which the area is located votes to make these provisions applicable after a specified petition and public hearing process. On and after January 1, 2026, the bill would apply these provisions to a sensitive community unless the city or county adopts a community plan for the area that meets certain requirements.*

*The bill would also exempt from these provisions a local government that has a local flexibility plan that has been reviewed and certified by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as specified. The bill, on or before July 1, 2021, would require the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Housing and Community Development, to develop and publish on its internet website rules, regulations, or guidelines for the submission and approval of a local flexibility plan, as specified. The bill, on or after July 1, 2021, would authorize a local government to submit a local flexibility plan for review and approval by the Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to those rules, regulations, or guidelines.*

The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by these provisions address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. ~~The bill would also delay implementation of these provisions in potentially sensitive communities, as defined, until July 1, 2020. The bill would further delay implementation of these provisions in sensitive communities, determined as provided, until January 1, 2026, unless the city or county in which the area is located votes to make these provisions applicable after a specified petition and public hearing process. On and~~

after January 1, 2026, the bill would apply these provisions to a sensitive community unless the city or county adopts a community plan for the area that meets certain requirements.

The Housing Accountability Act prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria in effect at the time the application for the project is deemed complete unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. That law provides that the receipt of a density bonus is not a valid basis on which to find a proposed housing development is inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision of that act.

This bill would additionally provide that the receipt of an equitable communities incentive is not a valid basis on which to find a proposed housing development is inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision of that act.

(3) By adding to the duties of local planning officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) 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 65589.5 of the Government Code is
- 2 amended to read:
- 3 65589.5.— (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
- 4 following:
- 5 (A) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a
- 6 critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and
- 7 social quality of life in California.
- 8 (B) California housing has become the most expensive in the
- 9 nation. The excessive cost of the state’s housing supply is partially

1 ~~caused by activities and policies of many local governments that~~  
2 ~~limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing,~~  
3 ~~and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of~~  
4 ~~housing.~~

5 ~~(C) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination~~  
6 ~~against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to~~  
7 ~~support employment growth, imbalance in jobs and housing,~~  
8 ~~reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air~~  
9 ~~quality deterioration.~~

10 ~~(D) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to~~  
11 ~~the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that~~  
12 ~~result in disapproval of housing development projects, reduction~~  
13 ~~in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing~~  
14 ~~development projects.~~

15 ~~(2) In enacting the amendments made to this section by the act~~  
16 ~~adding this paragraph, the Legislature further finds and declares~~  
17 ~~the following:~~

18 ~~(A) California has a housing supply and affordability crisis of~~  
19 ~~historic proportions. The consequences of failing to effectively~~  
20 ~~and aggressively confront this crisis are hurting millions of~~  
21 ~~Californians, robbing future generations of the chance to call~~  
22 ~~California home, stifling economic opportunities for workers and~~  
23 ~~businesses, worsening poverty and homelessness, and undermining~~  
24 ~~the state's environmental and climate objectives.~~

25 ~~(B) While the causes of this crisis are multiple and complex,~~  
26 ~~the absence of meaningful and effective policy reforms to~~  
27 ~~significantly enhance the approval and supply of housing affordable~~  
28 ~~to Californians of all income levels is a key factor.~~

29 ~~(C) The crisis has grown so acute in California that supply,~~  
30 ~~demand, and affordability fundamentals are characterized in the~~  
31 ~~negative: underserved demands, constrained supply, and protracted~~  
32 ~~unaffordability.~~

33 ~~(D) According to reports and data, California has accumulated~~  
34 ~~an unmet housing backlog of nearly 2,000,000 units and must~~  
35 ~~provide for at least 180,000 new units annually to keep pace with~~  
36 ~~growth through 2025.~~

37 ~~(E) California's overall homeownership rate is at its lowest level~~  
38 ~~since the 1940s. The state ranks 49th out of the 50 states in~~  
39 ~~homeownership rates as well as in the supply of housing per capita.~~

1 ~~Only one-half of California's households are able to afford the~~  
2 ~~cost of housing in their local regions.~~

3 ~~(F) Lack of supply and rising costs are compounding inequality~~  
4 ~~and limiting advancement opportunities for many Californians.~~

5 ~~(G) The majority of California renters, more than 3,000,000~~  
6 ~~households, pay more than 30 percent of their income toward rent~~  
7 ~~and nearly one-third, more than 1,500,000 households, pay more~~  
8 ~~than 50 percent of their income toward rent.~~

9 ~~(H) When Californians have access to safe and affordable~~  
10 ~~housing, they have more money for food and health care; they are~~  
11 ~~less likely to become homeless and in need of~~  
12 ~~government-subsidized services; their children do better in school;~~  
13 ~~and businesses have an easier time recruiting and retaining~~  
14 ~~employees.~~

15 ~~(I) An additional consequence of the state's cumulative housing~~  
16 ~~shortage is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions~~  
17 ~~caused by the displacement and redirection of populations to states~~  
18 ~~with greater housing opportunities, particularly working- and~~  
19 ~~middle-class households. California's cumulative housing shortfall~~  
20 ~~therefore has not only national but international environmental~~  
21 ~~consequences.~~

22 ~~(J) California's housing picture has reached a crisis of historic~~  
23 ~~proportions despite the fact that, for decades, the Legislature has~~  
24 ~~enacted numerous statutes intended to significantly increase the~~  
25 ~~approval, development, and affordability of housing for all income~~  
26 ~~levels, including this section.~~

27 ~~(K) The Legislature's intent in enacting this section in 1982 and~~  
28 ~~in expanding its provisions since then was to significantly increase~~  
29 ~~the approval and construction of new housing for all economic~~  
30 ~~segments of California's communities by meaningfully and~~  
31 ~~effectively curbing the capability of local governments to deny,~~  
32 ~~reduce the density for, or render infeasible housing development~~  
33 ~~projects and emergency shelters. That intent has not been fulfilled.~~

34 ~~(L) It is the policy of the state that this section should be~~  
35 ~~interpreted and implemented in a manner to afford the fullest~~  
36 ~~possible weight to the interest of, and the approval and provision~~  
37 ~~of, housing.~~

38 ~~(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the conditions that~~  
39 ~~would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and~~

1 safety, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and  
2 paragraph (1) of subdivision (j), arise infrequently.

3 (b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject  
4 or make infeasible housing development projects, including  
5 emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined  
6 pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic,  
7 social, and environmental effects of the action and without  
8 complying with subdivision (d).

9 (c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and  
10 unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses  
11 continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands  
12 for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state.  
13 Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should  
14 be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in  
15 implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage,  
16 to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

17 (d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development  
18 project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision  
19 (h) of Section 50199.7 of the Health and Safety Code, for very  
20 low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency  
21 shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing  
22 development project infeasible for development for the use of very  
23 low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency  
24 shelter, including through the use of design review standards,  
25 unless it makes written findings, based upon a preponderance of  
26 the evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

27 (1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to  
28 this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588,  
29 is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction  
30 has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need  
31 allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for  
32 the income category proposed for the housing development project,  
33 provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be  
34 based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the  
35 housing development project includes a mix of income categories,  
36 and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional  
37 housing need for one or more of those categories, then this  
38 paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve  
39 the housing development project. The share of the regional housing  
40 need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with

1 the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department  
2 of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section  
3 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall  
4 have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified  
5 pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any  
6 disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph  
7 shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

8 (2) ~~The housing development project or emergency shelter as~~  
9 ~~proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public~~  
10 ~~health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily~~  
11 ~~mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact without rendering~~  
12 ~~the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income~~  
13 ~~households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter~~  
14 ~~financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a “specific,~~  
15 ~~adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and~~  
16 ~~unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public~~  
17 ~~health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed~~  
18 ~~on the date the application was deemed complete. Inconsistency~~  
19 ~~with the zoning ordinance or general plan land use designation~~  
20 ~~shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public~~  
21 ~~health or safety.~~

22 (3) ~~The denial of the housing development project or imposition~~  
23 ~~of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or~~  
24 ~~federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without~~  
25 ~~rendering the development unaffordable to low- and~~  
26 ~~moderate-income households or rendering the development of the~~  
27 ~~emergency shelter financially infeasible.~~

28 (4) ~~The housing development project or emergency shelter is~~  
29 ~~proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation~~  
30 ~~that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for~~  
31 ~~agricultural or resource preservation purposes, or which does not~~  
32 ~~have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.~~

33 (5) ~~The housing development project or emergency shelter is~~  
34 ~~inconsistent with both the jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance and~~  
35 ~~general plan land use designation as specified in any element of~~  
36 ~~the general plan as it existed on the date the application was~~  
37 ~~deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised~~  
38 ~~housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in~~  
39 ~~substantial compliance with this article. For purposes of this~~  
40 ~~section, a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use~~

1 designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed  
2 complete shall not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or  
3 condition approval of the housing development project or  
4 emergency shelter.

5 (A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or  
6 conditionally approve a housing development project if the housing  
7 development project is proposed on a site that is identified as  
8 suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income  
9 households in the jurisdiction's housing element, and consistent  
10 with the density specified in the housing element, even though it  
11 is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and  
12 general plan land use designation.

13 (B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of  
14 land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing  
15 within the planning period and are sufficient to provide for the  
16 jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income  
17 levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be  
18 utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing  
19 development project proposed for a site designated in any element  
20 of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element  
21 of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are  
22 permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial  
23 designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be  
24 on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify  
25 adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards  
26 and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency's  
27 share of the regional housing need for the very low, low-, and  
28 moderate-income categories.

29 (C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones  
30 where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without  
31 a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to  
32 demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient  
33 capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified  
34 in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed  
35 to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate  
36 at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of  
37 subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be  
38 utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency  
39 shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general  
40 plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In

1 any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency  
2 to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of  
3 paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

4 ~~(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local  
5 agency from complying with the congestion management program  
6 required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of  
7 Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act of 1976  
8 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public  
9 Resources Code). Nothing in this section shall be construed to  
10 relieve the local agency from making one or more of the findings  
11 required pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code  
12 or otherwise complying with the California Environmental Quality  
13 Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public  
14 Resources Code).~~

15 ~~(f) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a  
16 local agency from requiring the housing development project to  
17 comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards,  
18 conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting  
19 the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need pursuant to  
20 Section 65584. However, the development standards, conditions,  
21 and policies shall be applied to facilitate and accommodate  
22 development at the density permitted on the site and proposed by  
23 the development.~~

24 ~~(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local  
25 agency from requiring an emergency shelter project to comply  
26 with objective, quantifiable, written development standards,  
27 conditions, and policies that are consistent with paragraph (4) of  
28 subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and appropriate to, and consistent  
29 with, meeting the jurisdiction's need for emergency shelter, as  
30 identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section  
31 65583. However, the development standards, conditions, and  
32 policies shall be applied by the local agency to facilitate and  
33 accommodate the development of the emergency shelter project.~~

34 ~~(3) This section does not prohibit a local agency from imposing  
35 fees and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are  
36 essential to provide necessary public services and facilities to the  
37 housing development project or emergency shelter.~~

38 ~~(4) For purposes of this section, a housing development project  
39 or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and  
40 in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,~~

1 standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is  
2 substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to  
3 conclude that the housing development project or emergency  
4 shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity.

5 (g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the  
6 Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency  
7 shelter, is a critical statewide problem.

8 (h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this  
9 section:

10 (1) “Feasible” means capable of being accomplished in a  
11 successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into  
12 account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

13 (2) “Housing development project” means a use consisting of  
14 any of the following:

15 (A) Residential units only.

16 (B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and  
17 nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the square footage  
18 designated for residential use.

19 (C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.

20 (3) “Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income  
21 households” means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total  
22 units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined  
23 in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100  
24 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to persons and families  
25 of moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and  
26 Safety Code, or persons and families of middle income, as defined  
27 in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower  
28 income households shall be made available at a monthly housing  
29 cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median  
30 income with adjustments for household size made in accordance  
31 with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility  
32 limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families  
33 of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing  
34 cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median  
35 income with adjustments for household size made in accordance  
36 with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income  
37 eligibility limits are based.

38 (4) “Area median income” means area median income as  
39 periodically established by the Department of Housing and  
40 Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health

1 and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal  
2 commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low  
3 or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of  
4 this subdivision for 30 years.

5 (5) “Disapprove the housing development project” includes any  
6 instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

7 (A) Votes on a proposed housing development project  
8 application and the application is disapproved, including any  
9 required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the  
10 issuance of a building permit.

11 (B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in  
12 subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant  
13 to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to  
14 be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.

15 (i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or  
16 imposes conditions, including design changes, lower density, or  
17 a reduction of the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a  
18 building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in  
19 force at the time the application is deemed complete pursuant to  
20 Section 65943, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability  
21 or affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or  
22 moderate-income households, and the denial of the development  
23 or the imposition of conditions on the development is the subject  
24 of a court action which challenges the denial or the imposition of  
25 conditions, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative  
26 body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as  
27 described in subdivision (d) and that the findings are supported by  
28 a preponderance of the evidence in the record. For purposes of this  
29 section, “lower density” includes any conditions that have the same  
30 effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

31 (j) (1) When a proposed housing development project complies  
32 with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision  
33 standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect  
34 at the time that the housing development project’s application is  
35 determined to be complete, but the local agency proposes to  
36 disapprove the project or to impose a condition that the project be  
37 developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its  
38 decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon  
39 written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence on  
40 the record that both of the following conditions exist:

1     ~~(A) The housing development project would have a specific,~~  
2 ~~adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project~~  
3 ~~is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be~~  
4 ~~developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a “specific,~~  
5 ~~adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and~~  
6 ~~unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public~~  
7 ~~health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed~~  
8 ~~on the date the application was deemed complete.~~

9     ~~(B) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or~~  
10 ~~avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other~~  
11 ~~than the disapproval of the housing development project or the~~  
12 ~~approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at~~  
13 ~~a lower density.~~

14     ~~(2) (A) If the local agency considers a proposed housing~~  
15 ~~development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not~~  
16 ~~in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,~~  
17 ~~standard, requirement, or other similar provision as specified in~~  
18 ~~this subdivision, it shall provide the applicant with written~~  
19 ~~documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an~~  
20 ~~explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing~~  
21 ~~development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in~~  
22 ~~conformity as follows:~~

23     ~~(i) Within 30 days of the date that the application for the housing~~  
24 ~~development project is determined to be complete, if the housing~~  
25 ~~development project contains 150 or fewer housing units.~~

26     ~~(ii) Within 60 days of the date that the application for the~~  
27 ~~housing development project is determined to be complete, if the~~  
28 ~~housing development project contains more than 150 units.~~

29     ~~(B) If the local agency fails to provide the required~~  
30 ~~documentation pursuant to subparagraph (A), the housing~~  
31 ~~development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and~~  
32 ~~in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,~~  
33 ~~standard, requirement, or other similar provision.~~

34     ~~(3) For purposes of this section, the receipt of a density bonus~~  
35 ~~pursuant to Section 65915 or an equitable communities incentive~~  
36 ~~pursuant to Section 65918.51 shall not constitute a valid basis on~~  
37 ~~which to find a proposed housing development project is~~  
38 ~~inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with an~~  
39 ~~applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement,~~  
40 ~~or other similar provision specified in this subdivision.~~

1     ~~(4) For purposes of this section, a proposed housing development~~  
2 ~~project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards~~  
3 ~~and criteria, and shall not require a rezoning, if the housing~~  
4 ~~development project is consistent with the objective general plan~~  
5 ~~standards and criteria but the zoning for the project site is~~  
6 ~~inconsistent with the general plan. If the local agency has complied~~  
7 ~~with paragraph (2), the local agency may require the proposed~~  
8 ~~housing development project to comply with the objective~~  
9 ~~standards and criteria of the zoning which is consistent with the~~  
10 ~~general plan, however, the standards and criteria shall be applied~~  
11 ~~to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed~~  
12 ~~on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed~~  
13 ~~housing development project.~~

14     ~~(5) For purposes of this section, “lower density” includes any~~  
15 ~~conditions that have the same effect or impact on the ability of the~~  
16 ~~project to provide housing.~~

17     ~~(k) (1) (A) The applicant, a person who would be eligible to~~  
18 ~~apply for residency in the development or emergency shelter, or~~  
19 ~~a housing organization may bring an action to enforce this section.~~  
20 ~~If, in any action brought to enforce this section, a court finds that~~  
21 ~~either (i) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (d),~~  
22 ~~disapproved a housing development project or conditioned its~~  
23 ~~approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development~~  
24 ~~of an emergency shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or~~  
25 ~~moderate-income households, including farmworker housing,~~  
26 ~~without making the findings required by this section or without~~  
27 ~~making findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence,~~  
28 ~~or (ii) the local agency, in violation of subdivision (j), disapproved~~  
29 ~~a housing development project complying with applicable,~~  
30 ~~objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or imposed~~  
31 ~~a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without~~  
32 ~~making the findings required by this section or without making~~  
33 ~~findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence, the court~~  
34 ~~shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this~~  
35 ~~section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order that~~  
36 ~~the local agency take action on the housing development project~~  
37 ~~or emergency shelter. The court may issue an order or judgment~~  
38 ~~directing the local agency to approve the housing development~~  
39 ~~project or emergency shelter if the court finds that the local agency~~  
40 ~~acted in bad faith when it disapproved or conditionally approved~~

1 the housing development or emergency shelter in violation of this  
2 section. The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order  
3 or judgment is carried out and shall award reasonable attorney's  
4 fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or petitioner, except under  
5 extraordinary circumstances in which the court finds that awarding  
6 fees would not further the purposes of this section. For purposes  
7 of this section, "lower density" includes conditions that have the  
8 same effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide  
9 housing.

10 (B) (i) Upon a determination that the local agency has failed  
11 to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with  
12 this section within 60 days issued pursuant to subparagraph (A),  
13 the court shall impose fines on a local agency that has violated this  
14 section and require the local agency to deposit any fine levied  
15 pursuant to this subdivision into a local housing trust fund. The  
16 local agency may elect to instead deposit the fine into the Building  
17 Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017-18  
18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing  
19 Rehabilitation Loan Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount  
20 of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per housing unit in the housing  
21 development project on the date the application was deemed  
22 complete pursuant to Section 65943. In determining the amount  
23 of fine to impose, the court shall consider the local agency's  
24 progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing  
25 need pursuant to Section 65584 and any prior violations of this  
26 section. Fines shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to  
27 affordable housing, including, but not limited to, Low and  
28 Moderate Income Housing Asset Funds, funds dedicated to housing  
29 for very low, low-, and moderate-income households, and federal  
30 HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Community  
31 Development Block Grant Program funds. The local agency shall  
32 commit and expend the money in the local housing trust fund  
33 within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly  
34 constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low,  
35 or low-income households. After five years, if the funds have not  
36 been expended, the money shall revert to the state and be deposited  
37 in the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the  
38 2017-18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing  
39 Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for the sole purpose of financing newly

1 constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low,  
2 or low-income households.

3 (ii) ~~If any money derived from a fine imposed pursuant to this~~  
4 ~~subparagraph is deposited in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan~~  
5 ~~Fund, then, notwithstanding Section 50661 of the Health and Safety~~  
6 ~~Code, that money shall be available only upon appropriation by~~  
7 ~~the Legislature.~~

8 (C) ~~If the court determines that its order or judgment has not~~  
9 ~~been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders~~  
10 ~~as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this~~  
11 ~~section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate~~  
12 ~~the decision of the local agency and to approve the housing~~  
13 ~~development project, in which case the application for the housing~~  
14 ~~development project, as proposed by the applicant at the time the~~  
15 ~~local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation~~  
16 ~~of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by~~  
17 ~~the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar~~  
18 ~~projects, shall be deemed to be approved unless the applicant~~  
19 ~~consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.~~

20 (2) ~~For purposes of this subdivision, “housing organization”~~  
21 ~~means a trade or industry group whose local members are primarily~~  
22 ~~engaged in the construction or management of housing units or a~~  
23 ~~nonprofit organization whose mission includes providing or~~  
24 ~~advocating for increased access to housing for low-income~~  
25 ~~households and have filed written or oral comments with the local~~  
26 ~~agency prior to action on the housing development project. A~~  
27 ~~housing organization may only file an action pursuant to this~~  
28 ~~section to challenge the disapproval of a housing development by~~  
29 ~~a local agency. A housing organization shall be entitled to~~  
30 ~~reasonable attorney’s fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in~~  
31 ~~an action to enforce this section.~~

32 (l) ~~If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith~~  
33 ~~when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing~~  
34 ~~development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and~~  
35 ~~(2) failed to carry out the court’s order or judgment within 60 days~~  
36 ~~as described in subdivision (k), the court, in addition to any other~~  
37 ~~remedies provided by this section, shall multiply the fine~~  
38 ~~determined pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of~~  
39 ~~subdivision (k) by a factor of five. For purposes of this section,~~

1 “bad faith” includes, but is not limited to, an action that is frivolous  
2 or otherwise entirely without merit.

3 ~~(m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section  
4 shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil  
5 Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record  
6 of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6  
7 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the  
8 petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record  
9 shall be borne by the local agency, unless the petitioner elects to  
10 prepare the record as provided in subdivision (n) of this section.  
11 A petition to enforce the provisions of this section shall be filed  
12 and served no later than 90 days from the later of (1) the effective  
13 date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on,  
14 disapproving, or any other final action on a housing development  
15 project or (2) the expiration of the time periods specified in  
16 subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h). Upon entry  
17 of the trial court’s order, a party may, in order to obtain appellate  
18 review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service  
19 upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such  
20 further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court  
21 may for good cause allow, or may appeal the judgment or order  
22 of the trial court under Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil  
23 Procedure. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial  
24 court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be  
25 determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff  
26 is the project applicant.~~

27 ~~(n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local  
28 agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and,  
29 notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or  
30 subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be  
31 prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner’s points  
32 and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent’s points and  
33 authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as  
34 otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the  
35 record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the  
36 prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.~~

37 ~~(o) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the  
38 Housing Accountability Act.~~

1     SECTION 1. *Section 65589.5 of the Government Code, as*  
2 *amended by Section 3.1 of Chapter 665 of the Statutes of 2019, is*  
3 *amended to read:*

4     65589.5. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
5 following:

6     (A) The lack of housing, including emergency shelters, is a  
7 critical problem that threatens the economic, environmental, and  
8 social quality of life in California.

9     (B) California housing has become the most expensive in the  
10 nation. The excessive cost of the state's housing supply is partially  
11 caused by activities and policies of many local governments that  
12 limit the approval of housing, increase the cost of land for housing,  
13 and require that high fees and exactions be paid by producers of  
14 housing.

15     (C) Among the consequences of those actions are discrimination  
16 against low-income and minority households, lack of housing to  
17 support employment growth, imbalance in jobs and housing,  
18 reduced mobility, urban sprawl, excessive commuting, and air  
19 quality deterioration.

20     (D) Many local governments do not give adequate attention to  
21 the economic, environmental, and social costs of decisions that  
22 result in disapproval of housing development projects, reduction  
23 in density of housing projects, and excessive standards for housing  
24 development projects.

25     (2) In enacting the amendments made to this section by the act  
26 adding this paragraph, the Legislature further finds and declares  
27 the following:

28     (A) California has a housing supply and affordability crisis of  
29 historic proportions. The consequences of failing to effectively  
30 and aggressively confront this crisis are hurting millions of  
31 Californians, robbing future generations of the chance to call  
32 California home, stifling economic opportunities for workers and  
33 businesses, worsening poverty and homelessness, and undermining  
34 the state's environmental and climate objectives.

35     (B) While the causes of this crisis are multiple and complex,  
36 the absence of meaningful and effective policy reforms to  
37 significantly enhance the approval and supply of housing affordable  
38 to Californians of all income levels is a key factor.

39     (C) The crisis has grown so acute in California that supply,  
40 demand, and affordability fundamentals are characterized in the

1 negative: underserved demands, constrained supply, and protracted  
2 unaffordability.

3 (D) According to reports and data, California has accumulated  
4 an unmet housing backlog of nearly 2,000,000 units and must  
5 provide for at least 180,000 new units annually to keep pace with  
6 growth through 2025.

7 (E) California's overall homeownership rate is at its lowest level  
8 since the 1940s. The state ranks 49th out of the 50 states in  
9 homeownership rates as well as in the supply of housing per capita.  
10 Only one-half of California's households are able to afford the  
11 cost of housing in their local regions.

12 (F) Lack of supply and rising costs are compounding inequality  
13 and limiting advancement opportunities for many Californians.

14 (G) The majority of California renters, more than 3,000,000  
15 households, pay more than 30 percent of their income toward rent  
16 and nearly one-third, more than 1,500,000 households, pay more  
17 than 50 percent of their income toward rent.

18 (H) When Californians have access to safe and affordable  
19 housing, they have more money for food and health care; they are  
20 less likely to become homeless and in need of  
21 government-subsidized services; their children do better in school;  
22 and businesses have an easier time recruiting and retaining  
23 employees.

24 (I) An additional consequence of the state's cumulative housing  
25 shortage is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions  
26 caused by the displacement and redirection of populations to states  
27 with greater housing opportunities, particularly working- and  
28 middle-class households. California's cumulative housing shortfall  
29 therefore has not only national but international environmental  
30 consequences.

31 (J) California's housing picture has reached a crisis of historic  
32 proportions despite the fact that, for decades, the Legislature has  
33 enacted numerous statutes intended to significantly increase the  
34 approval, development, and affordability of housing for all income  
35 levels, including this section.

36 (K) The Legislature's intent in enacting this section in 1982 and  
37 in expanding its provisions since then was to significantly increase  
38 the approval and construction of new housing for all economic  
39 segments of California's communities by meaningfully and  
40 effectively curbing the capability of local governments to deny,

1 reduce the density for, or render infeasible housing development  
2 projects and emergency shelters. That intent has not been fulfilled.

3 (L) It is the policy of the state that this section be interpreted  
4 and implemented in a manner to afford the fullest possible weight  
5 to the interest of, and the approval and provision of, housing.

6 (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the conditions that  
7 would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and  
8 safety, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and  
9 paragraph (1) of subdivision (j), arise infrequently.

10 (b) It is the policy of the state that a local government not reject  
11 or make infeasible housing development projects, including  
12 emergency shelters, that contribute to meeting the need determined  
13 pursuant to this article without a thorough analysis of the economic,  
14 social, and environmental effects of the action and without  
15 complying with subdivision (d).

16 (c) The Legislature also recognizes that premature and  
17 unnecessary development of agricultural lands for urban uses  
18 continues to have adverse effects on the availability of those lands  
19 for food and fiber production and on the economy of the state.  
20 Furthermore, it is the policy of the state that development should  
21 be guided away from prime agricultural lands; therefore, in  
22 implementing this section, local jurisdictions should encourage,  
23 to the maximum extent practicable, in filling existing urban areas.

24 (d) A local agency shall not disapprove a housing development  
25 project, including farmworker housing as defined in subdivision  
26 (h) of Section 50199.7 of the Health and Safety Code, for very  
27 low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency  
28 shelter, or condition approval in a manner that renders the housing  
29 development project infeasible for development for the use of very  
30 low, low-, or moderate-income households, or an emergency  
31 shelter, including through the use of design review standards,  
32 unless it makes written findings, based upon a preponderance of  
33 the evidence in the record, as to one of the following:

34 (1) The jurisdiction has adopted a housing element pursuant to  
35 this article that has been revised in accordance with Section 65588,  
36 is in substantial compliance with this article, and the jurisdiction  
37 has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need  
38 allocation pursuant to Section 65584 for the planning period for  
39 the income category proposed for the housing development project,  
40 provided that any disapproval or conditional approval shall not be

1 based on any of the reasons prohibited by Section 65008. If the  
2 housing development project includes a mix of income categories,  
3 and the jurisdiction has not met or exceeded its share of the regional  
4 housing need for one or more of those categories, then this  
5 paragraph shall not be used to disapprove or conditionally approve  
6 the housing development project. The share of the regional housing  
7 need met by the jurisdiction shall be calculated consistently with  
8 the forms and definitions that may be adopted by the Department  
9 of Housing and Community Development pursuant to Section  
10 65400. In the case of an emergency shelter, the jurisdiction shall  
11 have met or exceeded the need for emergency shelter, as identified  
12 pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583. Any  
13 disapproval or conditional approval pursuant to this paragraph  
14 shall be in accordance with applicable law, rule, or standards.

15 (2) The housing development project or emergency shelter as  
16 proposed would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public  
17 health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily  
18 mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering  
19 the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income  
20 households or rendering the development of the emergency shelter  
21 financially infeasible. As used in this paragraph, a “specific,  
22 adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and  
23 unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public  
24 health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed  
25 on the date the application was deemed complete. The following  
26 shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public  
27 health or safety:

28 (A) Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or general plan  
29 land use designation.

30 (B) The eligibility to claim a welfare exemption under  
31 subdivision (g) of Section 214 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

32 (3) The denial of the housing development project or imposition  
33 of conditions is required in order to comply with specific state or  
34 federal law, and there is no feasible method to comply without  
35 rendering the development unaffordable to low- and  
36 moderate-income households or rendering the development of the  
37 emergency shelter financially infeasible.

38 (4) The housing development project or emergency shelter is  
39 proposed on land zoned for agriculture or resource preservation  
40 that is surrounded on at least two sides by land being used for

1 agricultural or resource preservation purposes, or which does not  
2 have adequate water or wastewater facilities to serve the project.

3 (5) The housing development project or emergency shelter is  
4 inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and  
5 general plan land use designation as specified in any element of  
6 the general plan as it existed on the date the application was  
7 deemed complete, and the jurisdiction has adopted a revised  
8 housing element in accordance with Section 65588 that is in  
9 substantial compliance with this article. For purposes of this  
10 section, a change to the zoning ordinance or general plan land use  
11 designation subsequent to the date the application was deemed  
12 complete shall not constitute a valid basis to disapprove or  
13 condition approval of the housing development project or  
14 emergency shelter.

15 (A) This paragraph cannot be utilized to disapprove or  
16 conditionally approve a housing development project if the housing  
17 development project is proposed on a site that is identified as  
18 suitable or available for very low, low-, or moderate-income  
19 households in the jurisdiction's housing element, and consistent  
20 with the density specified in the housing element, even though it  
21 is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and  
22 general plan land use designation.

23 (B) If the local agency has failed to identify in the inventory of  
24 land in its housing element sites that can be developed for housing  
25 within the planning period and are sufficient to provide for the  
26 jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income  
27 levels pursuant to Section 65584, then this paragraph shall not be  
28 utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing  
29 development project proposed for a site designated in any element  
30 of the general plan for residential uses or designated in any element  
31 of the general plan for commercial uses if residential uses are  
32 permitted or conditionally permitted within commercial  
33 designations. In any action in court, the burden of proof shall be  
34 on the local agency to show that its housing element does identify  
35 adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards  
36 and with services and facilities to accommodate the local agency's  
37 share of the regional housing need for the very low, low-, and  
38 moderate-income categories.

39 (C) If the local agency has failed to identify a zone or zones  
40 where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without

1 a conditional use or other discretionary permit, has failed to  
2 demonstrate that the identified zone or zones include sufficient  
3 capacity to accommodate the need for emergency shelter identified  
4 in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583, or has failed  
5 to demonstrate that the identified zone or zones can accommodate  
6 at least one emergency shelter, as required by paragraph (4) of  
7 subdivision (a) of Section 65583, then this paragraph shall not be  
8 utilized to disapprove or conditionally approve an emergency  
9 shelter proposed for a site designated in any element of the general  
10 plan for industrial, commercial, or multifamily residential uses. In  
11 any action in court, the burden of proof shall be on the local agency  
12 to show that its housing element does satisfy the requirements of  
13 paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583.

14 (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local  
15 agency from complying with the congestion management program  
16 required by Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 65088) of  
17 Division 1 of Title 7 or the California Coastal Act of 1976  
18 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public  
19 Resources Code). ~~Neither shall anything in this section~~ *This section*  
20 *shall not* be construed to relieve the local agency from making one  
21 or more of the findings required pursuant to Section 21081 of the  
22 Public Resources Code or otherwise complying with the California  
23 Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section  
24 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

25 (f) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in shall  
26 be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring the housing  
27 development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written  
28 development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to,  
29 and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional  
30 housing need pursuant to Section 65584. However, the  
31 development standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied  
32 to facilitate and accommodate development at the density permitted  
33 on the site and proposed by the development.

34 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in shall be  
35 construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring an emergency  
36 shelter project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written  
37 development standards, conditions, and policies that are consistent  
38 with paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 65583 and  
39 appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's need  
40 for emergency shelter, as identified pursuant to paragraph (7) of

1 subdivision (a) of Section 65583. However, the development  
2 standards, conditions, and policies shall be applied by the local  
3 agency to facilitate and accommodate the development of the  
4 emergency shelter project.

5 (3) Except as provided in subdivision (o), nothing in this section  
6 shall be construed to prohibit a local agency from imposing fees  
7 and other exactions otherwise authorized by law that are essential  
8 to provide necessary public services and facilities to the housing  
9 development project or emergency shelter.

10 (4) For purposes of this section, a housing development project  
11 or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and  
12 in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,  
13 standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is  
14 substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to  
15 conclude that the housing development project or emergency  
16 shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity.

17 (g) This section shall be applicable to charter cities because the  
18 Legislature finds that the lack of housing, including emergency  
19 shelter, is a critical statewide problem.

20 (h) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this  
21 section:

22 (1) “Feasible” means capable of being accomplished in a  
23 successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into  
24 account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors.

25 (2) “Housing development project” means a use consisting of  
26 any of the following:

27 (A) Residential units only.

28 (B) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and  
29 nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the square footage  
30 designated for residential use.

31 (C) Transitional housing or supportive housing.

32 (3) “Housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income  
33 households” means that either (A) at least 20 percent of the total  
34 units shall be sold or rented to lower income households, as defined  
35 in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, or (B) 100  
36 percent of the units shall be sold or rented to persons and families  
37 of moderate income as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and  
38 Safety Code, or persons and families of middle income, as defined  
39 in Section 65008 of this code. Housing units targeted for lower  
40 income households shall be made available at a monthly housing

1 cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of area median  
2 income with adjustments for household size made in accordance  
3 with the adjustment factors on which the lower income eligibility  
4 limits are based. Housing units targeted for persons and families  
5 of moderate income shall be made available at a monthly housing  
6 cost that does not exceed 30 percent of 100 percent of area median  
7 income with adjustments for household size made in accordance  
8 with the adjustment factors on which the moderate-income  
9 eligibility limits are based.

10 (4) “Area median income” means area median income as  
11 periodically established by the Department of Housing and  
12 Community Development pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health  
13 and Safety Code. The developer shall provide sufficient legal  
14 commitments to ensure continued availability of units for very low  
15 or low-income households in accordance with the provisions of  
16 this subdivision for 30 years.

17 (5) Notwithstanding any other law, until January 1, 2025,  
18 “deemed complete” means that the applicant has submitted a  
19 preliminary application pursuant to Section 65941.1.

20 (6) “Disapprove the housing development project” includes any  
21 instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

22 (A) Votes on a proposed housing development project  
23 application and the application is disapproved, including any  
24 required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the  
25 issuance of a building permit.

26 (B) Fails to comply with the time periods specified in  
27 subdivision (a) of Section 65950. An extension of time pursuant  
28 to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) shall be deemed to  
29 be an extension of time pursuant to this paragraph.

30 (7) “Lower density” includes any conditions that have the same  
31 effect or impact on the ability of the project to provide housing.

32 (8) Until January 1, 2025, “objective” means involving no  
33 personal or subjective judgment by a public official and being  
34 uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform  
35 benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the  
36 development applicant or proponent and the public official.

37 (9) Notwithstanding any other law, until January 1, 2025,  
38 “determined to be complete” means that the applicant has submitted  
39 a complete application pursuant to Section 65943.

1 (i) If any city, county, or city and county denies approval or  
2 imposes conditions, including design changes, lower density, or  
3 a reduction of the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a  
4 building or structure under the applicable planning and zoning in  
5 force at the time housing development project's the application is  
6 complete, that have a substantial adverse effect on the viability or  
7 affordability of a housing development for very low, low-, or  
8 moderate-income households, and the denial of the development  
9 or the imposition of conditions on the development is the subject  
10 of a court action which challenges the denial or the imposition of  
11 conditions, then the burden of proof shall be on the local legislative  
12 body to show that its decision is consistent with the findings as  
13 described in subdivision (d), and that the findings are supported  
14 by a preponderance of the evidence in the record, and with the  
15 requirements of subdivision (o).

16 (j) (1) When a proposed housing development project complies  
17 with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision  
18 standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect  
19 at the time that the application was deemed complete, but the local  
20 agency proposes to disapprove the project or to impose a condition  
21 that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency  
22 shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development  
23 project upon written findings supported by a preponderance of the  
24 evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

25 (A) The housing development project would have a specific,  
26 adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project  
27 is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be  
28 developed at a lower density. As used in this paragraph, a "specific,  
29 adverse impact" means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and  
30 unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public  
31 health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed  
32 on the date the application was deemed complete.

33 (B) There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or  
34 avoid the adverse impact identified pursuant to paragraph (1), other  
35 than the disapproval of the housing development project or the  
36 approval of the project upon the condition that it be developed at  
37 a lower density.

38 (2) (A) If the local agency considers a proposed housing  
39 development project to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not  
40 in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,

1 standard, requirement, or other similar provision as specified in  
2 this subdivision, it shall provide the applicant with written  
3 documentation identifying the provision or provisions, and an  
4 explanation of the reason or reasons it considers the housing  
5 development to be inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in  
6 conformity as follows:

7 (i) Within 30 days of the date that the application for the housing  
8 development project is determined to be complete, if the housing  
9 development project contains 150 or fewer housing units.

10 (ii) Within 60 days of the date that the application for the  
11 housing development project is determined to be complete, if the  
12 housing development project contains more than 150 units.

13 (B) If the local agency fails to provide the required  
14 documentation pursuant to subparagraph (A), the housing  
15 development project shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and  
16 in conformity with the applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance,  
17 standard, requirement, or other similar provision.

18 (3) For purposes of this section, the receipt of a density bonus  
19 pursuant to Section 65915 or an *equitable communities incentive*  
20 *pursuant to Section 65918.51* shall not constitute a valid basis on  
21 which to find a proposed housing development project is  
22 inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in ~~conformity~~, *conformity*  
23 with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard,  
24 requirement, or other similar provision specified in this subdivision.

25 (4) For purposes of this section, a proposed housing development  
26 project is not inconsistent with the applicable zoning standards  
27 and criteria, and shall not require a rezoning, if the housing  
28 development project is consistent with the objective general plan  
29 standards and criteria but the zoning for the project site is  
30 inconsistent with the general plan. If the local agency has complied  
31 with paragraph (2), the local agency may require the proposed  
32 housing development project to comply with the objective  
33 standards and criteria of the zoning which is consistent with the  
34 general plan, however, the standards and criteria shall be applied  
35 to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed  
36 on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed  
37 housing development project.

38 (k) (1) (A) (i) The applicant, a person who would be eligible  
39 to apply for residency in the housing development project or  
40 emergency shelter, or a housing organization may bring an action

1 to enforce this section. If, in any action brought to enforce this  
2 section, a court finds that any of the following are met, the court  
3 shall issue an order pursuant to clause (ii):

4 (I) The local agency, in violation of subdivision (d), disapproved  
5 a housing development project or conditioned its approval in a  
6 manner rendering it infeasible for the development of an emergency  
7 shelter, or housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income  
8 households, including farmworker housing, without making the  
9 findings required by this section or without making findings  
10 supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

11 (II) The local agency, in violation of subdivision (j), disapproved  
12 a housing development project complying with applicable,  
13 objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, or imposed  
14 a condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without  
15 making the findings required by this section or without making  
16 findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

17 (III) (ia) Subject to sub-subclause (ib), the local agency, in  
18 violation of subdivision (o), required or attempted to require a  
19 housing development project to comply with an ordinance, policy,  
20 or standard not adopted and in effect when a preliminary  
21 application was submitted.

22 (ib) This subclause shall become inoperative on January 1, 2025.

23 (ii) If the court finds that one of the conditions in clause(i) is  
24 met, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling  
25 compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not  
26 limited to, an order that the local agency take action on the housing  
27 development project or emergency shelter. The court may issue  
28 an order or judgment directing the local agency to approve the  
29 housing development project or emergency shelter if the court  
30 finds that the local agency acted in bad faith when it disapproved  
31 or conditionally approved the housing development or emergency  
32 shelter in violation of this section. The court shall retain jurisdiction  
33 to ensure that its order or judgment is carried out and shall award  
34 reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit to the plaintiff or  
35 petitioner, except under extraordinary circumstances in which the  
36 court finds that awarding fees would not further the purposes of  
37 this section.

38 (B) (i) Upon a determination that the local agency has failed  
39 to comply with the order or judgment compelling compliance with  
40 this section within 60 days issued pursuant to subparagraph (A),

1 the court shall impose fines on a local agency that has violated this  
2 section and require the local agency to deposit any fine levied  
3 pursuant to this subdivision into a local housing trust fund. The  
4 local agency may elect to instead deposit the fine into the Building  
5 Homes and Jobs *Trust* Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2017–18  
6 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing  
7 Rehabilitation Loan Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount  
8 of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per housing unit in the housing  
9 development project on the date the application was deemed  
10 complete pursuant to Section 65943. In determining the amount  
11 of fine to impose, the court shall consider the local agency’s  
12 progress in attaining its target allocation of the regional housing  
13 need pursuant to Section 65584 and any prior violations of this  
14 section. Fines shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to  
15 affordable housing, including, but not limited to, Low and  
16 Moderate Income Housing Asset Funds, funds dedicated to housing  
17 for very low, low-, and moderate-income households, and federal  
18 HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Community  
19 Development Block Grant Program funds. The local agency shall  
20 commit and expend the money in the local housing trust fund  
21 within five years for the sole purpose of financing newly  
22 constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low,  
23 or low-income households. After five years, if the funds have not  
24 been expended, the money shall revert to the state and be deposited  
25 in the Building Homes and Jobs *Trust* Fund, if Senate Bill 2 of the  
26 2017–18 Regular Session is enacted, or otherwise in the Housing  
27 Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for the sole purpose of financing newly  
28 constructed housing units affordable to extremely low, very low,  
29 or low-income households.

30 (ii) If any money derived from a fine imposed pursuant to this  
31 subparagraph is deposited in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan  
32 Fund, then, notwithstanding Section 50661 of the Health and Safety  
33 Code, that money shall be available only upon appropriation by  
34 the Legislature.

35 (C) If the court determines that its order or judgment has not  
36 been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders  
37 as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this  
38 section are fulfilled, including, but not limited to, an order to vacate  
39 the decision of the local agency and to approve the housing  
40 development project, in which case the application for the housing

1 development project, as proposed by the applicant at the time the  
2 local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation  
3 of this section, along with any standard conditions determined by  
4 the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar  
5 projects, shall be deemed to be approved unless the applicant  
6 consents to a different decision or action by the local agency.

7 (2) For purposes of this subdivision, “housing organization”  
8 means a trade or industry group whose local members are primarily  
9 engaged in the construction or management of housing units or a  
10 nonprofit organization whose mission includes providing or  
11 advocating for increased access to housing for low-income  
12 households and have filed written or oral comments with the local  
13 agency prior to action on the housing development project. A  
14 housing organization may only file an action pursuant to this  
15 section to challenge the disapproval of a housing development by  
16 a local agency. A housing organization shall be entitled to  
17 reasonable attorney’s fees and costs if it is the prevailing party in  
18 an action to enforce this section.

19 (l) If the court finds that the local agency (1) acted in bad faith  
20 when it disapproved or conditionally approved the housing  
21 development or emergency shelter in violation of this section and  
22 (2) failed to carry out the court’s order or judgment within 60 days  
23 as described in subdivision (k), the court, in addition to any other  
24 remedies provided by this section, shall multiply the fine  
25 determined pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of  
26 subdivision (k) by a factor of five. For purposes of this section,  
27 “bad faith” includes, but is not limited to, an action that is frivolous  
28 or otherwise entirely without merit.

29 (m) Any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section  
30 shall be brought pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil  
31 Procedure, and the local agency shall prepare and certify the record  
32 of proceedings in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 1094.6  
33 of the Code of Civil Procedure no later than 30 days after the  
34 petition is served, provided that the cost of preparation of the record  
35 shall be borne by the local agency, unless the petitioner elects to  
36 prepare the record as provided in subdivision (n) of this section.  
37 A petition to enforce the provisions of this section shall be filed  
38 and served no later than 90 days from the later of (1) the effective  
39 date of a decision of the local agency imposing conditions on,  
40 disapproving, or any other final action on a housing development

1 project or (2) the expiration of the time periods specified in  
2 subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h). Upon entry  
3 of the trial court's order, a party may, in order to obtain appellate  
4 review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service  
5 upon it of a written notice of the entry of the order, or within such  
6 further time not exceeding an additional 20 days as the trial court  
7 may for good cause allow, or may appeal the judgment or order  
8 of the trial court under Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil  
9 Procedure. If the local agency appeals the judgment of the trial  
10 court, the local agency shall post a bond, in an amount to be  
11 determined by the court, to the benefit of the plaintiff if the plaintiff  
12 is the project applicant.

13 (n) In any action, the record of the proceedings before the local  
14 agency shall be filed as expeditiously as possible and,  
15 notwithstanding Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or  
16 subdivision (m) of this section, all or part of the record may be  
17 prepared (1) by the petitioner with the petition or petitioner's points  
18 and authorities, (2) by the respondent with respondent's points and  
19 authorities, (3) after payment of costs by the petitioner, or (4) as  
20 otherwise directed by the court. If the expense of preparing the  
21 record has been borne by the petitioner and the petitioner is the  
22 prevailing party, the expense shall be taxable as costs.

23 (o) (1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (6), and (7), and subdivision  
24 (d) of Section 65941.1, a housing development project shall be  
25 subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and  
26 in effect when a preliminary application including all of the  
27 information required by subdivision (a) of Section 65941.1 was  
28 submitted.

29 (2) Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit a housing development  
30 project from being subject to ordinances, policies, and standards  
31 adopted after the preliminary application was submitted pursuant  
32 to Section 65941.1 in the following circumstances:

33 (A) In the case of a fee, charge, or other monetary exaction, to  
34 an increase resulting from an automatic annual adjustment based  
35 on an independently published cost index that is referenced in the  
36 ordinance or resolution establishing the fee or other monetary  
37 exaction.

38 (B) A preponderance of the evidence in the record establishes  
39 that subjecting the housing development project to an ordinance,  
40 policy, or standard beyond those in effect when a preliminary

1 application was submitted is necessary to mitigate or avoid a  
2 specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, as defined  
3 in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (j), and there  
4 is no feasible alternative method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid  
5 the adverse impact.

6 (C) Subjecting the housing development project to an ordinance,  
7 policy, standard, or any other measure, beyond those in effect when  
8 a preliminary application was submitted is necessary to avoid or  
9 substantially lessen an impact of the project under the California  
10 Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section  
11 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

12 (D) The housing development project has not commenced  
13 construction within two and one-half years following the date that  
14 the project received final approval. For purposes of this  
15 subparagraph, “final approval” means that the housing development  
16 project has received all necessary approvals to be eligible to apply  
17 for, and obtain, a building permit or permits and either of the  
18 following is met:

19 (i) The expiration of all applicable appeal periods, petition  
20 periods, reconsideration periods, or statute of limitations for  
21 challenging that final approval without an appeal, petition, request  
22 for reconsideration, or legal challenge having been filed.

23 (ii) If a challenge is filed, that challenge is fully resolved or  
24 settled in favor of the housing development project.

25 (E) The housing development project is revised following  
26 submittal of a preliminary application pursuant to Section 65941.1  
27 such that the number of residential units or square footage of  
28 construction changes by 20 percent or more, exclusive of any  
29 increase resulting from the receipt of a density bonus, incentive,  
30 concession, waiver, or similar provision. For purposes of this  
31 subdivision, “square footage of construction” means the building  
32 area, as defined by the California Building Standards Code (Title  
33 24 of the California Code of Regulations).

34 (3) This subdivision does not prevent a local agency from  
35 subjecting the additional units or square footage of construction  
36 that result from project revisions occurring after a preliminary  
37 application is submitted pursuant to Section 65941.1 to the  
38 ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the  
39 preliminary application was submitted.

1 (4) For purposes of this subdivision, “ordinances, policies, and  
2 standards” includes general plan, community plan, specific plan,  
3 zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards  
4 and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and  
5 policies of a local agency, as defined in Section 66000, including  
6 those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection  
7 fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions.

8 (5) This subdivision shall not be construed in a manner that  
9 would lessen the restrictions imposed on a local agency, or lessen  
10 the protections afforded to a housing development project, that are  
11 established by any other law, including any other part of this  
12 section.

13 (6) This subdivision shall not restrict the authority of a public  
14 agency or local agency to require mitigation measures to lessen  
15 the impacts of a housing development project under the California  
16 Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section  
17 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

18 (7) With respect to completed residential units for which the  
19 project approval process is complete and a certificate of occupancy  
20 has been issued, nothing in this subdivision shall limit the  
21 application of later enacted ordinances, policies, and standards  
22 that regulate the use and occupancy of those residential units, such  
23 as ordinances relating to rental housing inspection, rent  
24 stabilization, restrictions on short-term renting, and business  
25 licensing requirements for owners of rental housing.

26 (8) This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1,  
27 2025.

28 (p) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the  
29 Housing Accountability Act.

30 SEC. 2. Section 65913.5 is added to the Government Code, to  
31 read:

32 65913.5. For purposes of this section and Section 65913.6, the  
33 following definitions shall apply:

34 (a) “Development proponent” means the developer who submits  
35 an application for streamlined approval pursuant to Section  
36 65913.6.

37 (b) “Eligible parcel” means a parcel that meets all of the  
38 following requirements:

39 (1) *The parcel is not located on a site that is on a coastal zone,*  
40 *as defined in Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the*

1 *Public Resources Code, unless the local agency has a population*  
2 *of 50,000 or more, based on the most recent United States Census*  
3 *Bureau data.*

4 (1)

5 (2) The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in paragraph  
6 (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

7 (3) *The parcel satisfies the requirements specified in*  
8 *subparagraphs (B) to (K), inclusive, of paragraph (6) of*  
9 *subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.*

10 ~~(2) The parcel is not located on a site that is any of the following:~~

11 ~~(A) A coastal zone, as defined in Division 20 (commencing~~  
12 ~~with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code, unless the local~~  
13 ~~agency has a population of 50,000 or more, based on the most~~  
14 ~~recent United States Census Bureau data.~~

15 ~~(B) Either prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance,~~  
16 ~~as defined pursuant to United States Department of Agriculture~~  
17 ~~land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California,~~  
18 ~~and designated on the maps prepared by the Farmland Mapping~~  
19 ~~and Monitoring Program of the Department of Conservation, or~~  
20 ~~land zoned or designated for agricultural protection or preservation~~  
21 ~~by a local ballot measure that was approved by the voters of that~~  
22 ~~jurisdiction.~~

23 ~~(C) Wetlands, as defined in the United States Fish and Wildlife~~  
24 ~~Service Manual, Part 660 FW 2 (June 21, 1993).~~

25 ~~(D) Within a very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined~~  
26 ~~by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to~~  
27 ~~Section 51178, or within a high or very high fire hazard severity~~  
28 ~~zone as indicated on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry~~  
29 ~~and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 4202 of the Public~~  
30 ~~Resources Code. A parcel is not ineligible within the meaning of~~  
31 ~~this subparagraph if it is either:~~

32 ~~(i) A site excluded from the specified hazard zones by a local~~  
33 ~~agency, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 51179.~~

34 ~~(ii) A site that has adopted fire hazard mitigation measures~~  
35 ~~pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation~~  
36 ~~measures applicable to the development.~~

37 ~~(E) A hazardous waste site that is listed pursuant to Section~~  
38 ~~65962.5 or a hazardous waste site designated by the Department~~  
39 ~~of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25356 of the~~  
40 ~~Health and Safety Code, unless the Department of Toxic~~

1 ~~Substances Control has cleared the site for residential use or~~  
2 ~~residential mixed uses.~~

3 ~~(F) Within a delineated earthquake fault zone as determined by~~  
4 ~~the State Geologist in any official maps published by the State~~  
5 ~~Geologist, unless the development complies with applicable seismic~~  
6 ~~protection building code standards adopted by the California~~  
7 ~~Building Standards Commission under the California Building~~  
8 ~~Standards Law (Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of~~  
9 ~~Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), and by any local~~  
10 ~~building department under Chapter 12.2 (commencing with Section~~  
11 ~~8875) of Division 1 of Title 2.~~

12 ~~(G) Within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by~~  
13 ~~the 1-percent annual chance flood (100-year flood) as determined~~  
14 ~~by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official~~  
15 ~~maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.~~  
16 ~~If a development proponent is able to satisfy all applicable federal~~  
17 ~~qualifying criteria in order to provide that the site satisfies this~~  
18 ~~subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for streamlined approval~~  
19 ~~under this section, a local government shall not deny the application~~  
20 ~~on the basis that the development proponent did not comply with~~  
21 ~~any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by~~  
22 ~~that local government that is applicable to that site. A development~~  
23 ~~may be located on a site described in this subparagraph if either~~  
24 ~~of the following are met:~~

25 ~~(i) The site has been subject to a Letter of Map Revision~~  
26 ~~prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and~~  
27 ~~issued to the local jurisdiction.~~

28 ~~(ii) The site meets Federal Emergency Management Agency~~  
29 ~~requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management~~  
30 ~~criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program pursuant to Part~~  
31 ~~59 (commencing with Section 59.1) and Part 60 (commencing~~  
32 ~~with Section 60.1) of Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 44 of the~~  
33 ~~Code of Federal Regulations.~~

34 ~~(H) Within a regulatory floodway as determined by the Federal~~  
35 ~~Emergency Management Agency in any official maps published~~  
36 ~~by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, unless the~~  
37 ~~development has received a no-rise certification in accordance~~  
38 ~~with Section 60.3(d)(3) of Title 44 of the Code of Federal~~  
39 ~~Regulations. If a development proponent is able to satisfy all~~  
40 ~~applicable federal qualifying criteria in order to provide that the~~

1 ~~site satisfies this subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for~~  
2 ~~streamlined approval under this section, a local government shall~~  
3 ~~not deny the application on the basis that the development~~  
4 ~~proponent did not comply with any additional permit requirement,~~  
5 ~~standard, or action adopted by that local government that is~~  
6 ~~applicable to that site.~~

7 ~~(I) Lands identified for conservation in any of the following:~~

8 ~~(i) An adopted natural community conservation plan pursuant~~  
9 ~~to the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (Chapter~~  
10 ~~10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and~~  
11 ~~Game Code).~~

12 ~~(ii) A habitat conservation plan pursuant to the federal~~  
13 ~~Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.).~~

14 ~~(iii) Any other adopted natural resource protection plan.~~

15 ~~(J) Habitat for protected species identified as candidate,~~  
16 ~~sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies,~~  
17 ~~fully protected species, or species protected by any of the~~  
18 ~~following:~~

19 ~~(i) The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec.~~  
20 ~~1531 et seq.).~~

21 ~~(ii) The California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5~~  
22 ~~(commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and~~  
23 ~~Game Code).~~

24 ~~(iii) The Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing~~  
25 ~~with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code).~~

26 ~~(K) Lands under conservation easement.~~

27 ~~(3)~~

28 ~~(4) The development of the project on the proposed parcel would~~  
29 ~~not require the demolition or alteration of any of the following~~  
30 ~~types of housing:~~

31 ~~(A) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance,~~  
32 ~~or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and~~  
33 ~~families of moderate, low, or very low income.~~

34 ~~(B) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control~~  
35 ~~through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power.~~

36 ~~(C) Housing occupied by tenants, as that term is defined in~~  
37 ~~subdivision (l) of Section 65918.50, within the seven years~~  
38 ~~preceding the date of the application, including housing that has~~  
39 ~~been demolished or that tenants have vacated before the application~~  
40 ~~for a development permit.~~

1 (D) A parcel or parcels on which an owner of residential real  
2 property has exercised their rights under Chapter 12.75  
3 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to  
4 withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years  
5 before the date that the development proponent submits an  
6 application pursuant to Section 65913.6.

7 ~~(4)~~

8 (5) The development of the project on the proposed parcel would  
9 not require the demolition of a historic structure that was placed  
10 on a national, state, or local historic register.

11 (c) “Local agency” means a city, including a charter city, a  
12 county, including a charter county, or a city and county, including  
13 a charter city and county.

14 (d) “Neighborhood multifamily project” means a project to  
15 construct a multifamily structure of up to four residential dwelling  
16 units that meets all of the following requirements:

17 (1) The project meets one of the following conditions:

18 (A) The parcel or parcels on which the neighborhood  
19 multifamily project would be located is vacant land, as defined in  
20 subdivision (e).

21 (B) If the project is a conversion of an existing structure, the  
22 conversion shall not require substantial exterior alteration. For the  
23 purposes of this subparagraph, a project requires “substantial  
24 exterior alteration” if the project would require either of the  
25 following:

26 (i) The demolition of 25 percent or more of the existing exterior  
27 vertical walls, measured by linear feet.

28 (ii) Any building addition that would increase total interior  
29 square footage by more than 15 percent.

30 (2) (A) The neighborhood multifamily project shall meet all  
31 objective zoning standards and objective design review standards  
32 that do not conflict with this section or Section 65913.6. If, on or  
33 after July 1, 2019, a local agency adopts an ordinance that  
34 eliminates zoning designations permissive to residential use or  
35 decreases residential zoning development capacity within an  
36 existing zoning district in which the development is located than  
37 what was authorized on July 1, 2019, then that development shall  
38 be deemed to be consistent with any applicable requirement of this  
39 section and Section 65913.6 if it complies with zoning designations

1 not in conflict with this section and Section 65913.6 that were  
2 authorized as of July 1, 2019.

3 (B) For purposes of this paragraph, “objective zoning standards”  
4 and “objective design review standards” means standards that  
5 involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official  
6 and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and  
7 uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both  
8 the development proponent and the public official before the  
9 development proponent submits an application pursuant to this  
10 section. These standards include, but are not limited to, height,  
11 setbacks, floor area ratio, and lot coverage. For purposes of this  
12 section and Section 65913.6, “objective zoning standard” does not  
13 include any limits related to residential density that would limit a  
14 development to fewer than four residential units per parcel.

15 (3) A local agency may require the neighborhood multifamily  
16 project to provide at least 0.5 parking spaces per unit.

17 (e) “Vacant land” means either of the following:

18 (1) A property that contains no existing structures.

19 (2) A property that contains at least one existing structure, but  
20 the structure or structures have been unoccupied for at least five  
21 years and are considered substandard as defined by Section 17920.3  
22 of the Health and Safety Code.

23 SEC. 3. Section 65913.6 is added to the Government Code, to  
24 read:

25 65913.6. (a) For purposes of this section, the definitions  
26 provided in Section 65913.5 shall apply.

27 (b) Except as provided in subdivision (g), a development  
28 proponent of a neighborhood multifamily project on an eligible  
29 parcel may submit an application for a development to be subject  
30 to a streamlined, ministerial approval process provided by this  
31 section and not be subject to a conditional use permit if the  
32 development meets the requirements of this section and Section  
33 65913.5.

34 (c) (1) If a local agency determines that a development  
35 submitted pursuant to this section is in conflict with any of the  
36 requirements specified in this section or Section 65913.5, it shall  
37 provide the development proponent written documentation of  
38 which requirement or requirements the development conflicts with,  
39 and an explanation for the reason or reasons the development  
40 conflicts with that requirement or requirements, within 60 days of

1 submission of the development to the local agency pursuant to this  
2 section.

3 (2) If the local agency fails to provide the required  
4 documentation pursuant to paragraph (1), the development shall  
5 be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section and Section  
6 65913.5.

7 (d) Any design review or public oversight of the development  
8 may be conducted by the local agency’s planning commission or  
9 any equivalent board or commission responsible for review and  
10 approval of development projects, or the city council or board of  
11 supervisors, as appropriate. That design review or public oversight  
12 shall be objective and be strictly focused on assessing compliance  
13 with criteria required for streamlined projects, as well as any  
14 reasonable objective design standards published and adopted by  
15 ordinance or resolution by a local agency before submission of a  
16 development application, and shall be broadly applicable to  
17 development within the local agency. That design review or public  
18 oversight shall be completed within 90 days of submission of the  
19 development to the local agency pursuant to this section and shall  
20 not in any way inhibit, chill, or preclude the ministerial approval  
21 provided by this section or its effect, as applicable.

22 (e) Notwithstanding any other law, a local agency, whether or  
23 not it has adopted an ordinance governing automobile parking  
24 requirements in multifamily developments, shall not impose  
25 automobile parking standards for a streamlined development that  
26 was approved pursuant to this section, including those related to  
27 orientation or structure of off-street automobile parking, beyond  
28 those provided in the minimum requirements of Section 65913.5.

29 (f) (1) If a local agency approves a development pursuant to  
30 this section, that approval shall automatically expire after three  
31 years except that a project may receive a one-time, one-year  
32 extension if the project proponent provides documentation that  
33 there has been significant progress toward getting the development  
34 construction ready. For purposes of this paragraph, “significant  
35 progress” includes filing a building permit application.

36 (2) If a local agency approves a development pursuant to this  
37 section, that approval shall remain valid for three years from the  
38 date of the final action establishing that approval and shall remain  
39 valid thereafter for a project so long as vertical construction of the  
40 development has begun and is in progress. Additionally, the

1 development proponent may request, and the local agency shall  
2 have discretion to grant, an additional one-year extension to the  
3 original three-year period. The local agency’s action and discretion  
4 in determining whether to grant the foregoing extension shall be  
5 limited to considerations and process set forth in this section.

6 (g) This section shall not apply if the local agency finds that the  
7 development project as proposed would have a specific, adverse  
8 impact upon the public health or safety, including, but not limited  
9 to, fire safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily  
10 mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering  
11 the development unaffordable to low- and moderate-income  
12 households. As used in this paragraph, a “specific, adverse impact”  
13 means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact,  
14 based on objective, identified written public health or safety  
15 standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the  
16 application was deemed complete. Inconsistency with the zoning  
17 ordinance or general plan land use designation shall not constitute  
18 a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety.

19 (h) A local agency shall not adopt any requirement, including,  
20 but not limited to, increased fees or inclusionary housing  
21 requirements, that applies to a project solely or partially on the  
22 basis that the project is eligible to receive ministerial or streamlined  
23 approval pursuant to this section.

24 (i) This section shall not affect a development proponent’s  
25 ability to use any alternative streamlined by right permit processing  
26 adopted by a local agency, including the provisions of subdivision  
27 (i) of Section 65583.2 or 65913.4.

28 SEC. 4. Chapter 4.35 (commencing with Section 65918.50) is  
29 added to Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, to read:

30

31 CHAPTER 4.35. EQUITABLE COMMUNITIES INCENTIVES

32

33 65918.50. For purposes of this chapter:

34 (a) “Development proponent” means an applicant who submits  
35 an application for an equitable communities incentive pursuant to  
36 this chapter.

37 (b) “Eligible applicant” means a development proponent ~~who~~  
38 *receives whose development project meets the requirements of this*  
39 *chapter to receive an equitable communities incentive.*

40 (c) “FAR” means floor area ratio.

1 (d) “High-quality bus corridor” means a corridor with fixed  
2 route bus service that meets all of the following criteria:

3 (1) It has average service intervals for each line and in each  
4 direction of no more than 10 minutes during the three peak hours  
5 between 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., inclusive, and the three peak hours  
6 between 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., inclusive, on Monday through Friday.

7 (2) It has average service intervals for each line and in each  
8 direction of no more than 20 minutes during the hours of 6 a.m.  
9 to 10 p.m., inclusive, on Monday through Friday.

10 (3) It has average service intervals for each line and in each  
11 direction of no more than 30 minutes during the hours of 8 a.m.  
12 to 10 p.m., inclusive, on Saturday and Sunday.

13 (4) It has met the criteria specified in paragraphs (1) to (3),  
14 inclusive, for the five years preceding the date that a development  
15 proponent submits an application for approval of a residential  
16 development.

17 (e) (1) “Jobs-rich area” means an area identified by the  
18 Department of Housing and Community Development in  
19 consultation with the Office of Planning and Research that is high  
20 opportunity and either is jobs rich or would enable shorter commute  
21 distances based on whether, in a regional analysis, the tract meets  
22 both of the following:

23 (A) The tract is high opportunity, meaning its characteristics  
24 are associated with positive educational and economic outcomes  
25 for households of all income levels residing in the tract.

26 (B) The tract meets either of the following criteria:

27 (i) New housing sited in the tract would enable residents to live  
28 near more jobs than is typical for tracts in the region.

29 (ii) New housing sited in the tract would enable shorter commute  
30 distances for residents, relative to existing commute patterns and  
31 jobs-housing fit.

32 (2) The Department of Housing and Community Development  
33 shall, commencing on January 1, ~~2020~~, 2021, publish and update,  
34 every five years thereafter, a map of the state showing the areas  
35 identified by the department as “jobs-rich areas.”

36 (f) “Job-rich housing project” means a residential development  
37 within a jobs-rich area. A residential development shall be deemed  
38 to be within a jobs-rich area if both of the following apply:

39 (1) All parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent  
40 of their area outside of the jobs-rich area.

1 (2) No more than 10 percent of residential units or 100 units,  
2 whichever is less, of the development are outside of the jobs-rich  
3 area.

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

6 (h) “Major transit stop” means a rail transit station or a ferry  
7 terminal that is a major transit stop pursuant to subdivision (b) of  
8 Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code.

9 (i) “Potentially sensitive community” means any of the  
10 following:

11 (1) An area that is designated as “high segregation and poverty”  
12 or “low resource” on the 2019 Opportunity Maps developed by  
13 the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee.

14 (2) A census tract that is in the top 25 percent scoring census  
15 tracts from the internet-based CalEnviroScreen 3.0 tool.

16 (3) A qualified census tract identified by the United States  
17 Department of Housing and Urban Development for 2019.

18 (4) It is the intent of the Legislature to consider ~~at~~ both of the  
19 following:

20 (A) Identifying additional communities as potentially sensitive  
21 communities in inland areas, areas experiencing rapid change in  
22 housing cost, and other areas based on objective measures of  
23 community sensitivity.

24 (B) Application of the process for determining sensitive  
25 communities established in subdivision (d) of Section 65918.55  
26 to the San Francisco Bay area.

27 (j) “Residential development” means a project with at least  
28 two-thirds of the square footage of the development designated  
29 for residential use.

30 (k) “Sensitive community” means either of the following:

31 (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an area identified  
32 pursuant to subdivision ~~(d)~~ (b) of Section ~~65918.55~~: 65918.58.

33 (2) In the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa,  
34 Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma, areas  
35 designated by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission on  
36 December 19, 2018, as the intersection of disadvantaged and  
37 vulnerable communities as defined by the Metropolitan  
38 Transportation Commission and the San Francisco Bay  
39 Conservation and Development Commission, which identification

1 of a sensitive community shall be updated at least every five years  
2 by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

3 (l) “Tenant” means a person who does not own the property  
4 where they reside, including residential situations that are any of  
5 the following:

6 (1) Residential real property rented by the person under a  
7 long-term lease.

8 (2) A single-room occupancy unit.

9 (3) An accessory dwelling unit that is not subject to, or does  
10 not have a valid permit in accordance with, an ordinance adopted  
11 by a local agency pursuant to Section 65852.2.

12 (4) A residential motel.

13 (5) A mobilehome park, as governed under the Mobilehome  
14 Residency Law (Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 798) of  
15 Title 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Civil Code), the Recreational  
16 Vehicle Park Occupancy Law (Chapter 2.6 (commencing with  
17 Section 799.20) of Title 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Civil Code),  
18 the Mobilehome Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section  
19 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), or the  
20 Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3 (commencing with Section  
21 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

22 (6) Any other type of residential property that is not owned by  
23 the person or a member of the person’s household, for which the  
24 person or a member of the person’s household provides payments  
25 on a regular schedule in exchange for the right to occupy the  
26 residential property.

27 (m) “Transit-rich housing project” means a residential  
28 development, the parcels of which are all within a one-half mile  
29 radius of a major transit stop or a one-quarter mile radius of a stop  
30 on a high-quality bus corridor. A project shall be deemed to be  
31 within the radius if both of the following apply:

32 (1) All parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent  
33 of their area outside of a one-half mile radius of a major transit  
34 stop or a one-quarter mile radius of a stop on a high-quality bus  
35 corridor.

36 (2) No more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units,  
37 whichever is less, of the project are outside of a one-half mile  
38 radius of a major transit stop or a one-quarter mile radius of a stop  
39 on a high-quality bus corridor.

1 65918.51. ~~A~~(a) *Except as provided in subdivision (b) or*  
2 *Section 65918.58, on and after January 1, 2023, a local*  
3 *government shall, upon request of a development proponent, grant*  
4 *an equitable communities incentive, as specified in*~~Section~~  
5 ~~65918.53, Sections 65918.54 and 65918.55, when the development~~  
6 *proponent seeks and agrees to construct a multifamily residential*  
7 *development that satisfies the requirements specified in*~~Section~~  
8 ~~65918.52. Sections 65918.52 and 65918.53, and, if applicable,~~  
9 *Sections 65918.54 and 65918.55.*

10 (b) *A local government shall not be required to grant an*  
11 *equitable communities incentive pursuant to subdivision (a) if the*  
12 *local government has a local flexibility plan that has been reviewed*  
13 *and certified by the Department of Housing and Community*  
14 *Development pursuant to Section 65918.59.*

15 65918.52. ~~In order to be eligible for an equitable communities~~  
16 ~~incentive pursuant to this chapter, a~~ *A residential development*  
17 ~~shall meet~~ *is not eligible for an equitable communities incentive*  
18 *pursuant to this chapter unless the residential development meets*  
19 *all of the following criteria:*

20 (a) *The residential development is either a job-rich housing*  
21 *project or transit-rich housing project.*

22 (b) *The residential development is located on a site that meets*  
23 *the following requirements:*

24 (1) *At the time of application, the site is zoned to allow housing*  
25 *as an underlying use in the zone, including, but not limited to, a*  
26 *residential, mixed-use, or commercial zone, as defined and allowed*  
27 *by the local government.*

28 (2) *If the residential development is located within a coastal*  
29 *zone, as defined in Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)*  
30 *of the Public Resources Code, the site*~~satisfies the requirements~~  
31 ~~specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.~~  
32 *meets the following conditions:*

33 (A) *The site satisfies the requirements specified in paragraph*  
34 *(2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.*

35 (B) *The site is located in a city that has a population equal to*  
36 *or greater than 50,000, based on the most recent United States*  
37 *Census Bureau data.*

38 (3) *The site is not located within any of the following:*

39 (A) ~~A coastal zone, as defined in Division 20 (commencing~~  
40 ~~with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code, if the site is~~

1 also located in a city that has a population of less than 50,000,  
 2 based on the most recent United States Census Bureau data.

3 ~~(B)~~

4 (A) A very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined by the  
 5 Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section  
 6 51178, or within a very high fire hazard severity zone as indicated  
 7 on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection  
 8 pursuant to Section 4202 of the Public Resources Code. A parcel  
 9 is not ineligible within the meaning of this paragraph if it is either  
 10 of the following:

11 (i) A site excluded from the specified hazard zones by a local  
 12 agency, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 51179.

13 (ii) A site that has adopted fire hazard mitigation measures  
 14 pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation  
 15 measures applicable to the development.

16 ~~(C)~~

17 (B) A parcel for which either of the following apply:

18 (i) The parcel is a contributing parcel within a historic district  
 19 established by an ordinance of the local government that was in  
 20 effect as of December 31, 2010.

21 (ii) The parcel includes a structure that was listed on a state or  
 22 federal register of historic resources before the date that the  
 23 development proponent first submits an application for an equitable  
 24 communities incentive pursuant to this chapter.

25 ~~(e) If the residential development is located within a county that  
 26 has a population equal to or less than 600,000, based on the most  
 27 recent United States Census Bureau data, the residential  
 28 development satisfies all of the following additional requirements:~~

29 ~~(1) The site satisfies the requirements specified in paragraph  
 30 (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.~~

31 ~~(2) The site is not located within either of the following:~~

32 ~~(A) An architecturally or historically significant historic district,  
 33 as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 5020.1 of the Public  
 34 Resources Code.~~

35 ~~(B) A special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the 1  
 36 percent annual chance flood (100-year flood) as determined by  
 37 the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official maps  
 38 published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. If a  
 39 development proponent is able to satisfy all applicable federal  
 40 qualifying criteria in order to provide that the site satisfies this~~

1 ~~subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for streamlined approval~~  
2 ~~under this section, a local government shall not deny the application~~  
3 ~~on the basis that the development proponent did not comply with~~  
4 ~~any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by~~  
5 ~~that local government that is applicable to that site. A development~~  
6 ~~may be located on a site described in this subparagraph if either~~  
7 ~~of the following are met:~~

8 ~~(i) The site has been subject to a Letter of Map Revision~~  
9 ~~prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and~~  
10 ~~issued to the local jurisdiction.~~

11 ~~(ii) The site meets Federal Emergency Management Agency~~  
12 ~~requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management~~  
13 ~~criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program pursuant to Part~~  
14 ~~59 (commencing with Section 59.1) and Part 60 (commencing~~  
15 ~~with Section 60.1) of Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 44 of the~~  
16 ~~Code of Federal Regulations.~~

17 ~~(3) The residential development has a minimum density of 30~~  
18 ~~dwelling units per acre in jurisdictions considered metropolitan,~~  
19 ~~as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 65583.2, or a minimum~~  
20 ~~density of 20 dwelling units per acre in jurisdictions considered~~  
21 ~~suburban, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 65583.2.~~

22 ~~(4) The residential development is located within a one-half~~  
23 ~~mile radius of a major transit stop and within a city with a~~  
24 ~~population greater than 50,000.~~

25 ~~(d) (1) If the local government has adopted an inclusionary~~  
26 ~~housing ordinance requiring that the development include a certain~~  
27 ~~number of units affordable to households with incomes that do not~~  
28 ~~exceed the limits for moderate income, lower income, very low~~  
29 ~~income, or extremely low income specified in Sections 50079.5,~~  
30 ~~50093, 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety Code, and that~~  
31 ~~ordinance requires that a new development include levels of~~  
32 ~~affordable housing in excess of the requirements specified in~~  
33 ~~paragraph (2), the residential development complies with that~~  
34 ~~ordinance. The ordinance may provide alternative means of~~  
35 ~~compliance that may include, but are not limited to, in-lieu fees,~~  
36 ~~land dedication, offsite construction, or acquisition and~~  
37 ~~rehabilitation of existing units.~~

38 ~~(2) (A) If the local government has not adopted an inclusionary~~  
39 ~~housing ordinance, as described in paragraph (1), the residential~~  
40 ~~development includes an affordable housing contribution for~~

1 households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for  
2 extremely low income, very low income, and low income specified  
3 in Sections 50093, 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety  
4 Code.

5 (B) For purposes of this paragraph, the residential development  
6 is subject to one of the following, as applicable:

7 (i) If the project has 10 or fewer units, no affordability  
8 contribution is imposed.

9 (ii) If the project has 11 to 20 residential units, the development  
10 proponent may pay an in-lieu fee to the local government for  
11 affordable housing, where feasible, pursuant to subparagraph (C).

12 (iii) If the project has more than 20 residential units, the  
13 development proponent shall do either of the following:

14 (I) Make a comparable affordability contribution toward housing  
15 offsite that is affordable to lower income households, pursuant to  
16 subparagraph (C).

17 (II) Include units on the site of the project that are affordable  
18 to extremely low income, very low income, or lower income  
19 households, as defined in Sections 50079.5, 50105, and 50106 of  
20 the Health and Safety Code, as follows:

21		
22	Project Size	Inclusionary Requirement
23	21–200 units	15% lower income; or
24		8% very low income; or
25		6% extremely low income
26	201–350 units	17% lower income; or
27		10% very low income; or
28		8% extremely low income
29	351 or more units	25% lower income; or
30		15% very low income; or
31		11% extremely low income

32  
33 (C) (i) The development proponent of a project that qualifies  
34 pursuant to clause (ii) or subclause (I) of clause (iii) of  
35 subparagraph (B) may make a comparable affordability  
36 contribution toward housing offsite that is affordable to lower  
37 income households, pursuant to this subparagraph.

38 (ii) For the purposes of this subparagraph, “comparable  
39 affordability contribution” means either a dedication of land or  
40 direct in-lieu fee payment to a housing provider that proposes to

1 build a residential development in which 100 percent of the units,  
2 excluding manager’s units, are sold or rented at affordable housing  
3 cost, as defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code,  
4 or affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and  
5 Safety Code, subject to all of the following conditions:

6 ~~(I) The site, and if applicable, the dedicated land, is located~~  
7 ~~within a one-half mile of the qualifying project.~~

8 ~~(II) The site, and if applicable, the dedicated land, is eligible~~  
9 ~~for an equitable communities incentive.~~

10 ~~(III) The residential development that receives a dedication of~~  
11 ~~land or in-lieu fee payment pursuant to this paragraph provides~~  
12 ~~the same number of affordable units at the same income category,~~  
13 ~~which would have been required onsite for the qualifying project~~  
14 ~~pursuant to subclause (II) of clause (iii) of subparagraph (B) of~~  
15 ~~paragraph (2).~~

16 ~~(IV) The value of the dedicated land or in-lieu fee payment must~~  
17 ~~be at least equal to the capitalized value of the forgone revenue~~  
18 ~~that the development proponent would have incurred if the~~  
19 ~~qualifying project had provided the required number and type of~~  
20 ~~affordable units onsite.~~

21 ~~(V) If the qualifying project includes 21 or more units of~~  
22 ~~housing, the comparable affordability contribution is subject to a~~  
23 ~~recorded covenant with the local jurisdiction. A copy of the~~  
24 ~~covenant shall be provided to the Department of Housing and~~  
25 ~~Community Development.~~

26 ~~(iii) For the purposes of this subparagraph, “qualifying project”~~  
27 ~~means a project that receives an equitable communities incentive~~  
28 ~~by providing a comparable affordability contribution.~~

29 ~~(iv) The qualifying development shall not be issued a certificate~~  
30 ~~of occupancy before the residential development receiving a~~  
31 ~~dedication of land or direct in-lieu fee payment pursuant to this~~  
32 ~~subparagraph receives a building permit.~~

33 ~~(D) Affordability of units pursuant to this paragraph shall be~~  
34 ~~restricted by deed for a period of 55 years for rental units or 45~~  
35 ~~years for units offered for sale.~~

36 ~~(e)~~

37 ~~(c) The site does not contain, or has not contained, either of the~~  
38 ~~following:~~

39 ~~(1) Housing occupied by tenants within the seven years~~  
40 ~~preceding the date of the application, including housing that has~~

1 been demolished or that tenants have vacated prior to the  
2 application for a development permit.

3 (2) A parcel or parcels on which an owner of residential real  
4 property has exercised their rights under Chapter 12.75  
5 (commencing with Section 7060) of Division 7 of Title 1 to  
6 withdraw accommodations from rent or lease within 15 years prior  
7 to the date that the development proponent submits an application  
8 pursuant to this chapter.

9 (f)

10 (d) The residential development complies with all applicable  
11 labor, construction employment, and wage standards otherwise  
12 required by law and any other generally applicable requirement  
13 regarding the approval of a development project, including, but  
14 not limited to, the local government’s conditional use or other  
15 discretionary permit approval process, the California  
16 Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section  
17 21000) of the Public Resources Code), or a streamlined approval  
18 process that includes labor protections.

19 (g)

20 (e) The residential development complies with all other relevant  
21 standards, requirements, and prohibitions imposed by the local  
22 government regarding architectural design, restrictions on or  
23 oversight of demolition, impact fees, and community benefits  
24 agreements.

25 (h)

26 (f) The equitable communities incentive shall not be used to  
27 undermine the economic feasibility of delivering low-income  
28 housing under the state density bonus program or a local  
29 implementation of the state density bonus program, or any locally  
30 adopted program that puts conditions on new development  
31 applications on the basis of receiving a zone change or general  
32 plan amendment in exchange for benefits such as increased  
33 affordable housing, local hire, or payment of prevailing wages.

34 ~~65918.53. (a) (1) Any transit-rich or job-rich housing project~~  
35 ~~within a county that has a population greater than 600,000, based~~  
36 ~~on the most recent United States Census Bureau data, that meets~~  
37 ~~the criteria specified in Section 65918.52 shall receive, upon~~  
38 ~~request, an equitable communities incentive as follows:~~

1 65918.53. A residential development is not eligible for an  
2 equitable communities incentive pursuant to this chapter unless  
3 the residential development meets all of the following criteria:

4 (a) If the local government has adopted an inclusionary housing  
5 ordinance requiring that the development include a certain number  
6 of units affordable to households with incomes that do not exceed  
7 the limits for moderate income, lower income, very low income,  
8 or extremely low income specified in Sections 50079.5, 50093,  
9 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety Code, and that  
10 ordinance requires that a new development include levels of  
11 affordable housing in excess of the requirements specified in  
12 paragraph (2), the residential development complies with that  
13 ordinance. The ordinance may provide alternative means of  
14 compliance that may include, but are not limited to, in-lieu fees,  
15 land dedication, offsite construction, or acquisition and  
16 rehabilitation of existing units.

17 (b) (1) If the local government has not adopted an inclusionary  
18 housing ordinance, as described in subdivision (a), the residential  
19 development includes an affordable housing contribution for  
20 households with incomes that do not exceed the limits for extremely  
21 low income, very low income, and low income specified in Sections  
22 50093, 50105, and 50106 of the Health and Safety Code.

23 (2) For purposes of this subdivision, a residential development  
24 satisfies the affordable housing contribution requirement of this  
25 subdivision if the residential development is subject to one of the  
26 following, as applicable:

27 (A) If the project has 10 or fewer units, no affordability  
28 contribution is imposed.

29 (B) If the project has 11 to 20 residential units, the development  
30 proponent may pay an in-lieu fee to the local government for  
31 affordable housing, where feasible, pursuant to paragraph (3).

32 (C) If the project has more than 20 residential units, the  
33 development proponent shall do either of the following:

34 (i) Make a comparable affordability contribution toward housing  
35 offsite that is affordable to lower income households, pursuant to  
36 paragraph (3).

37 (ii) Include units on the site of the project that are affordable  
38 to extremely low income, very low income, or lower income  
39 households, as defined in Sections 50079.5, 50105, and 50106 of  
40 the Health and Safety Code, as follows:

1	<i>Project Size</i>	<i>Inclusionary Requirement</i>
2	21–200 units	15% lower income; or
3		8% very low income; or
4		6% extremely low income
5	201–350 units	17% lower income; or
6		10% very low income; or
7		8% extremely low income
8	351 or more units	25% lower income; or
9		15% very low income; or
10		11% extremely low income

11  
 12 (3) (A) *The development proponent of a project that qualifies*  
 13 *pursuant to subparagraph (B) of, or clause (i) of subparagraph*  
 14 *(C) of, paragraph (2) may make a comparable affordability*  
 15 *contribution toward housing offsite that is affordable to lower*  
 16 *income households, pursuant to this paragraph.*

17 (B) *For the purposes of this paragraph, “comparable*  
 18 *affordability contribution” means either a dedication of land or*  
 19 *direct in-lieu fee payment to a housing provider that proposes to*  
 20 *build a residential development in which 100 percent of the units,*  
 21 *excluding manager’s units, are sold or rented at affordable housing*  
 22 *cost, as defined in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code,*  
 23 *or affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and*  
 24 *Safety Code, subject to all of the following conditions:*

25 (i) *The site, and, if applicable, the dedicated land are located*  
 26 *within a one-half mile of the qualifying project.*

27 (ii) *The site, and, if applicable, the dedicated land are eligible*  
 28 *for an equitable communities incentive.*

29 (iii) *The residential development that receives a dedication of*  
 30 *land or in-lieu fee payment pursuant to this paragraph provides*  
 31 *the same number of affordable units at the same income category*  
 32 *that would have been required on the site of the qualifying project*  
 33 *pursuant to clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) for*  
 34 *the qualifying project to be eligible for an equitable community*  
 35 *incentive if the development proponent did not make a comparable*  
 36 *affordability contribution.*

37 (iv) *The value of the dedicated land or in-lieu fee payment is at*  
 38 *least equal to the capitalized value of the forgone revenue that the*  
 39 *development proponent would have incurred if the qualifying*

1 project had provided the required number and type of affordable  
2 units onsite.

3 (v) If the qualifying project includes 21 or more units of housing,  
4 the comparable affordability contribution is subject to a recorded  
5 covenant with the local jurisdiction. A copy of the covenant shall  
6 be provided to the Department of Housing and Community  
7 Development.

8 (C) For the purposes of this paragraph, “qualifying project”  
9 means a project that receives an equitable communities incentive  
10 by providing a comparable affordability contribution.

11 (D) The qualifying development shall not be issued a certificate  
12 of occupancy before the residential development receiving a  
13 dedication of land or direct in-lieu fee payment pursuant to this  
14 paragraph receives a building permit.

15 (4) The affordability of units made affordable to meet the  
16 requirements of this subdivision shall be restricted by deed for a  
17 period of 55 years for rental units or 45 years for units offered for  
18 sale.

19 (c) Residents living within one-half mile of the development at  
20 time of application shall receive priority for the following:

21 (1) Forty percent of the affordable housing units in the  
22 development that are reserved for lower income households.

23 (2) Forty percent of the affordable housing units in the  
24 development that are reserved for very low income households.

25 (3) Forty percent of the affordable housing units in the  
26 development that are reserved for extremely low income  
27 households.

28 65918.54. An eligible applicant that proposes a residential  
29 development within a county that has a population greater than  
30 600,000, based on the most recent United States Census Bureau  
31 data, shall receive, upon request, an equitable communities  
32 incentive as follows:

33 (a) If the residential development is a transit-rich or job-rich  
34 housing project, the applicant shall receive both of the following:

35 ~~(A)~~

36 (1) A waiver from maximum controls on density.

37 ~~(B)~~

38 (2) A waiver from minimum automobile parking requirements  
39 greater than 0.5 automobile parking spots per unit.

40 ~~(2) An eligible applicant proposing a~~

1 ~~(b) If the residential development within a county that has a~~  
 2 ~~population greater than 600,000, based on the most recent United~~  
 3 ~~States Census Bureau data, that is located within a one-half mile~~  
 4 ~~radius, but outside a one-quarter mile radius, of a major transit~~  
 5 ~~stop stop, the applicant shall receive, in addition to the incentives~~  
 6 ~~specified in paragraph (1), subdivision (a), waivers from all of the~~  
 7 ~~following:~~

8 ~~(A)~~  
 9 ~~(1) Maximum height requirements less than 45 feet.~~

10 ~~(B)~~  
 11 ~~(2) Any requirement governing the relationship between the~~  
 12 ~~size of the parcel and the area that the building may occupy that~~  
 13 ~~would restrict the structure to a FAR of less than 2.5.~~

14 ~~(C)~~  
 15 ~~(3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1),~~  
 16 ~~paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), any minimum automobile parking~~  
 17 ~~requirement.~~

18 ~~(3) An eligible applicant proposing a~~  
 19 ~~(c) If the residential development within a county that has a~~  
 20 ~~population greater than 600,000, based on the most recent United~~  
 21 ~~States Census Bureau data, that is located within a one-quarter~~  
 22 ~~mile radius of a major transit stop stop, the applicant shall receive,~~  
 23 ~~in addition to the incentives specified in paragraph (1), subdivision~~  
 24 ~~(a), waivers from all of the following:~~

25 ~~(A)~~  
 26 ~~(1) Maximum height requirements less than 55 feet.~~

27 ~~(B)~~  
 28 ~~(2) Any requirement governing the relationship between the~~  
 29 ~~size of the parcel and the area that the building may occupy that~~  
 30 ~~would restrict the structure to a FAR of less than 3.25.~~

31 ~~(C)~~  
 32 ~~(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), any~~  
 33 ~~minimum automobile parking requirement.~~

34 ~~(b) A residential development within a county that has a~~  
 35 ~~population less than or equal to 600,000, based on the most recent~~  
 36 ~~United States Census Bureau data, that meets the criteria specified~~  
 37 ~~in Section 65918.52 shall receive, upon request, an equitable~~  
 38 ~~communities incentive as follows:~~

39 ~~(1) A waiver from maximum controls on density, subject to~~  
 40 ~~paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 65918.52.~~

1 ~~(2) A waiver from maximum height limitations less than or~~  
2 ~~equal to one story, or 15 feet, above the highest allowable height~~  
3 ~~for mixed use or residential use. For purposes of this paragraph,~~  
4 ~~“highest allowable height” means the tallest height, including~~  
5 ~~heights that require conditional approval, allowable pursuant to~~  
6 ~~zoning and any specific or area plan that covers the parcel.~~

7 ~~(3) Any requirement governing the relationship between the~~  
8 ~~size of the parcel and the area that the building may occupy that~~  
9 ~~would restrict the structure to a FAR of less than 0.6 times the~~  
10 ~~number of stories proposed for the project.~~

11 ~~(4) A waiver from minimum automobile parking requirements,~~  
12 ~~as follows:~~

13 ~~(A) If the residential development is located within a one-quarter~~  
14 ~~mile radius of a rail transit station in a city with a population of~~  
15 ~~greater than 100,000, based on the most recent United States~~  
16 ~~Census Bureau data, the residential development project shall~~  
17 ~~receive a waiver from any minimum automobile parking~~  
18 ~~requirement.~~

19 ~~(B) If the residential development does not meet the criteria~~  
20 ~~specified in clause (i), the residential development project shall~~  
21 ~~receive a waiver from minimum automobile parking requirements~~  
22 ~~of more than 0.5 parking spaces per unit.~~

23 ~~(e) Notwithstanding any other law, a project that qualifies for~~  
24 ~~an equitable communities incentive may also apply for a density~~  
25 ~~bonus, incentives or concessions, and parking ratios in accordance~~  
26 ~~with subdivision (b) of Section 65915. To calculate a density bonus~~  
27 ~~for a project that receives an equitable communities incentive, the~~  
28 ~~“otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density” as~~  
29 ~~described in subdivision (f) of Section 65915 shall be equal to the~~  
30 ~~proposed number of units in, or the proposed square footage of,~~  
31 ~~the residential development after applying the equitable~~  
32 ~~communities incentive received pursuant to this chapter. In no~~  
33 ~~case may a city, county, or city and county apply any development~~  
34 ~~standard that will have the effect of physically precluding the~~  
35 ~~construction of a development meeting the criteria of this chapter~~  
36 ~~and subdivision (b) of Section 65915 at the unit count or square~~  
37 ~~footage or with the concessions or incentives permitted by this~~  
38 ~~chapter and as may be increased under Section 65915 in accordance~~  
39 ~~with this subdivision, but no additional waivers or reductions of~~

1 development standards, as described in subdivision (e) of Section  
2 65915 shall be permitted.

3 ~~(d) The local government shall grant an incentive requested by  
4 an eligible applicant pursuant to this chapter unless the local  
5 government makes a written finding, based on substantial evidence,  
6 that the incentive would have a specific, adverse impact on any  
7 real property or historic district that is listed on a federal or state  
8 register of historical resources and for which there is no feasible  
9 method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse  
10 impact without rendering the development unaffordable.~~

11 ~~(e) An eligible applicant proposing a project that meets all of  
12 the requirements under Section 65913.4 may submit an application  
13 for streamlined, ministerial approval in accordance with that  
14 section.~~

15 ~~(f) The local government may modify or expand the terms of  
16 an equitable communities incentive provided pursuant to this  
17 chapter, provided that the equitable communities incentive is  
18 consistent with, and meets the minimum standards specified in,  
19 this chapter.~~

20 *65918.55. (a) An eligible applicant that proposes a residential  
21 development within a county that has a population less than or  
22 equal to 600,000, based on the most recent United States Census  
23 Bureau data, that meets all of the requirements in subdivision (b)  
24 shall receive, upon request, an equitable communities incentive  
25 as follows:*

26 *(1) A waiver from maximum controls on density.*

27 *(2) A waiver from maximum height limitations less than or equal  
28 to one story, or 15 feet, above the highest allowable height for  
29 mixed use or residential use. For purposes of this paragraph,  
30 "highest allowable height" means the tallest height, including  
31 heights that require conditional approval, allowable pursuant to  
32 zoning and any specific or area plan that covers the parcel.*

33 *(3) Any requirement governing the relationship between the  
34 size of the parcel and the area that the building may occupy that  
35 would restrict the structure to a FAR of less than 0.6 times the  
36 number of stories proposed for the project.*

37 *(4) A waiver from minimum automobile parking requirements,  
38 as follows:*

39 *(A) If the residential development is located within a one-quarter  
40 mile radius of a rail transit station in a city with a population of*

1 greater than 100,000, based on the most recent United States  
2 Census Bureau data, the residential development project shall  
3 receive a waiver from any minimum automobile parking  
4 requirement.

5 (B) If the residential development does not meet the criteria  
6 specified in subparagraph (A), the residential development project  
7 shall receive a waiver from minimum automobile parking  
8 requirements of more than 0.5 parking spaces per unit.

9 (b) To be eligible for an equitable communities incentive  
10 outlined in subdivision (a), a residential development shall meet  
11 all of the following requirements:

12 (1) The site satisfies the requirements specified in paragraph  
13 (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65913.4.

14 (2) The site is not located within either of the following:

15 (A) An architecturally or historically significant historic district,  
16 as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 5020.1 of the Public  
17 Resources Code.

18 (B) A special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the  
19 1-percent annual chance flood (100-year flood), as determined by  
20 the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official maps  
21 published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. If a  
22 development proponent is able to satisfy all applicable federal  
23 qualifying criteria in order to provide that the site satisfies this  
24 subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for an equitable  
25 communities incentive under this chapter, a local government shall  
26 not deny the application on the basis that the development  
27 proponent did not comply with any additional permit requirement,  
28 standard, or action adopted by that local government that is  
29 applicable to that site. A development may be located on a site  
30 described in this subparagraph if either of the following are met:

31 (i) The site has been subject to a Letter of Map Revision  
32 prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and  
33 issued to the local jurisdiction.

34 (ii) The site meets Federal Emergency Management Agency  
35 requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management  
36 criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program pursuant to Part  
37 59 (commencing with Section 59.1) and Part 60 (commencing with  
38 Section 60.1) of Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 44 of the Code  
39 of Federal Regulations.

1 (3) *The residential development has a minimum density of 30*  
2 *dwelling units per acre in jurisdictions considered metropolitan,*  
3 *as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 65583.2, or a minimum*  
4 *density of 20 dwelling units per acre in jurisdictions considered*  
5 *suburban, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 65583.2.*

6 (4) *The residential development is located within a one-half*  
7 *mile radius of a major transit stop and within a city with a*  
8 *population greater than 50,000.*

9 (c) *Notwithstanding any other law, a project that qualifies for*  
10 *an equitable communities incentive may also apply for a density*  
11 *bonus, incentives or concessions, and parking ratios in accordance*  
12 *with subdivision (b) of Section 65915. To calculate a density bonus*  
13 *for a project that receives an equitable communities incentive, the*  
14 *“otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density,” as*  
15 *described in subdivision (f) of Section 65915, shall be equal to the*  
16 *proposed number of units in, or the proposed square footage of,*  
17 *the residential development after applying the equitable*  
18 *communities incentive received pursuant to this chapter. In no*  
19 *case may a city, county, or city and county apply any development*  
20 *standard that will have the effect of physically precluding the*  
21 *construction of a development meeting the criteria of this chapter*  
22 *and subdivision (b) of Section 65915 at the unit count or square*  
23 *footage or with the concessions or incentives permitted by this*  
24 *chapter and as may be increased under Section 65915 in*  
25 *accordance with this subdivision, but no additional waivers or*  
26 *reductions of development standards, as described in subdivision*  
27 *(e) of Section 65915 shall be permitted.*

28 65918.56. (a) *The local government shall grant an incentive*  
29 *requested by an eligible applicant pursuant to this chapter unless*  
30 *the local government makes a written finding, based on substantial*  
31 *evidence, that the incentive would have a specific, adverse impact*  
32 *on any real property or historic district that is listed on a federal*  
33 *or state register of historical resources and for which there is no*  
34 *feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific,*  
35 *adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable.*

36 (b) *An eligible applicant proposing a project that meets all of*  
37 *the requirements under Section 65913.4 may submit an application*  
38 *for streamlined, ministerial approval in accordance with that*  
39 *section.*

1 (c) *The local government may modify or expand the terms of*  
2 *an equitable communities incentive provided pursuant to this*  
3 *chapter, provided that the equitable communities incentive is*  
4 *consistent with, and meets the minimum standards specified in,*  
5 *this chapter.*

6 ~~65918.54.~~

7 65918.57. The Legislature finds and declares that this chapter  
8 addresses a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal  
9 affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the  
10 California Constitution. Therefore, this chapter applies to all cities,  
11 including charter cities.

12 ~~65918.55.~~

13 65918.58. (a) On or before July 1, ~~2020~~, 2023, Sections  
14 65918.51 to 65918.54, inclusive, shall not apply to a potentially  
15 sensitive community. After July 1, ~~2020~~, 2023, Sections 65918.51  
16 to 65918.54, inclusive, shall apply in any potentially sensitive  
17 community that is not identified as a sensitive community pursuant  
18 to subdivision (b).

19 (b) On or before July 1, ~~2020~~, 2023, sensitive communities in  
20 each county shall be identified and mapped in accordance with the  
21 following:

22 (1) The council of governments, or the county board of  
23 supervisors in a county without a council of governments, shall  
24 establish a working group comprised of residents of potentially  
25 sensitive communities within the county, ensuring equitable  
26 representation of vulnerable populations, including, but not limited  
27 to, renters, low-income people, and members of classes protected  
28 under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8  
29 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2).

30 (2) The working group shall develop a map of sensitive  
31 communities within the county, which shall include some or all  
32 of the areas identified as potentially sensitive communities pursuant  
33 to subdivision (i) of Section 65918.50. The working group shall  
34 prioritize the input of residents from each potentially sensitive  
35 community in making a determination about that community.

36 (3) Each board of supervisors or council of governments shall  
37 adopt the sensitive communities map for the county, along with  
38 an explanation of the composition and function of the working  
39 group and the community process and methodology used to create  
40 the maps, at a public hearing held on or before July 1, ~~2020~~, 2023.

1 (c) Sections 65918.51 to 65918.54, inclusive, shall apply in a  
2 sensitive community on and after January 1, 2026, unless the city  
3 or county in which the sensitive community is located has adopted  
4 a community plan for an area that includes the sensitive community  
5 that is aimed toward increasing residential density and multifamily  
6 housing choices near transit stops and meets all of the following:

7 (1) The community plan is not in conflict with the goals of this  
8 chapter.

9 (2) The community plan permits increased density and  
10 multifamily development near transit, with all upzoning linked to  
11 onsite affordable housing requirements that meet or exceed the  
12 affordable housing requirements in Sections 65918.51 to 65918.54,  
13 inclusive. Community plans shall, at a minimum, be consistent  
14 with the overall residential development capacity and the minimum  
15 affordability standards set forth in Sections 65918.51 to 65918.54,  
16 inclusive, within the boundaries of the community plan.

17 (3) The community plan includes provisions to protect  
18 vulnerable residents from displacement.

19 (4) The community plan promotes economic justice for workers  
20 and residents.

21 (5) The community plan was developed in partnership with at  
22 least one of the following:

23 (A) A nonprofit or community organization that focuses on  
24 organizing low-income residents in the sensitive community.

25 (B) A nonprofit or community organization that focuses on  
26 organizing low-income residents in the jurisdiction.

27 (C) If there are no nonprofit or community organizations  
28 working within the sensitive community or the jurisdiction, a  
29 nonprofit with demonstrated experience conducting outreach to  
30 low-income communities.

31 (6) Residents of the sensitive community are engaged throughout  
32 the planning process, including through at least three community  
33 meetings that are held at times and locations accessible to  
34 low-income residents.

35 (7) All public documents and meetings related to the planning  
36 process are translated into all languages spoken by at least 25  
37 percent of residents of the sensitive community.

38 (8) The community plan is adopted before July 1, 2025.

39 (d) Each city and each county shall make reasonable efforts to  
40 develop a community plan for any sensitive communities within

1 its jurisdiction. A community plan may address other locally  
2 identified priorities, provided they are not in conflict with the intent  
3 of this chapter or any other law. A city or county may designate a  
4 community plan adopted before July 1, ~~2020~~, 2023, as the plan  
5 that meets the requirements of this ~~paragraph~~, *subdivision*, provided  
6 that the plan meets all criteria in this section.

7 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, Sections  
8 65918.51 to 65918.54, inclusive, shall apply in any sensitive  
9 community if all of the following apply:

10 (1) At least 20 percent of adult residents of the sensitive  
11 community sign a petition attesting that the community desires to  
12 make the provisions of Sections 65918.51 to 65918.54, inclusive,  
13 applicable in the area. The petition shall describe in plain language  
14 the planning standards set forth in Sections 65918.51 to 65918.54,  
15 inclusive; be translated into all languages spoken by at least 25  
16 percent of residents in the affected area; and collect contact  
17 information from signatories to the petition, including first, middle,  
18 and last name, mailing address, and phone number and email  
19 address if available.

20 (2) The local government has verified the petition to ensure  
21 compliance with paragraph (1).

22 (3) Following signature verification, the ~~local government~~ *city*  
23 *or county* provides public notice and opportunity to comment to  
24 residents of the affected area and holds a minimum of three public  
25 hearings in the affected area at a time and in a place and manner  
26 accessible to low-income residents and other vulnerable  
27 populations.

28 (4) The governing body for the city or county in which the  
29 sensitive community is located determines, by majority vote, to  
30 apply this chapter in the affected area.

31 (f) It is the intent of the Legislature to consider all of the  
32 following:

33 (1) Tasking local government entities with greater community  
34 connection with convening and administering the process for  
35 identifying sensitive communities.

36 (2) Requiring review by the Department of Housing and  
37 Community Development of the designation of sensitive  
38 communities.

39 *65918.59. (a) On or before July 1, 2021, the Governor's Office*  
40 *of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department*

1 of Housing and Community Development, shall develop and  
2 publish on its internet website rules, regulations, or guidelines for  
3 the submission and approval of a local flexibility plan. The rules,  
4 regulations, or guidelines shall include requirements that the local  
5 government demonstrate that the local flexibility plan would do  
6 the following:

7 (1) Affirmatively further fair housing, as that term is defined in  
8 Section 8899.50, to an extent as great or greater than if the local  
9 government were to grant equitable communities incentives in  
10 fulfillment of Section 65918.51.

11 (2) Achieve a standard of transportation efficiency as great or  
12 greater than if the local government were to grant equitable  
13 communities incentives in fulfillment of Section 65918.51.

14 (3) Increase overall feasible housing capacity for households  
15 of lower, moderate, and above moderate incomes, considering  
16 economic factors such as cost of likely construction types,  
17 affordable housing requirements, and the impact of local  
18 development fees.

19 (b) On or after July 1, 2021, a local government may submit a  
20 local flexibility plan for review and approval by the Department  
21 of Housing and Community Development pursuant to the rules,  
22 regulations, or guidelines adopted pursuant to subdivision (a).

23 (c) A local government submitting a local flexibility plan and  
24 the Department of Housing and Community Development shall  
25 process, review, and certify the local flexibility plan as  
26 expeditiously as possible after local community planning and  
27 stakeholder outreach is complete.

28 (d) Any rule, regulation, or guideline developed and published  
29 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research pursuant to  
30 this section shall not be subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with  
31 Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2.

32 SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
33 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because  
34 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service  
35 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or  
36 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section  
37 17556 of the Government Code.

**Introduced by Senator Pan**February 10, 2021

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An act to add Part 3.5 (commencing with Section 8510) to Division 5 of the Water Code, relating to flood control.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 369, as introduced, Pan. Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.

Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas.

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

advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Part 3.5 (commencing with Section 8510) is  
2 added to Division 5 of the Water Code, to read:

3  
4 PART 3.5. YOLO BYPASS CACHE SLOUGH PARTNERSHIP  
5 MULTIBENEFIT PROGRAM  
6

7 8510. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

8 (a) The Yolo Bypass is a 59,000-acre flood control facility  
9 located in the Counties of Yolo and Solano that absorbs excess  
10 flood waters from the Sacramento River and conveys the waters  
11 40 miles south into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

12 (b) Authorized by Congress in 1917 and built by the United  
13 States Army Corps of Engineers in the 1920s, the Yolo Bypass  
14 provides critical flood protection to over 650,000 people, several  
15 small communities, important agricultural land, and over sixty  
16 billion dollars (\$60,000,000,000) in public and private assets.

17 (c) Agriculture, recreation, and wildlife thrive within the Yolo  
18 Bypass, exemplified by the state-owned Yolo Bypass Wildlife  
19 Area, which supports wildlife-friendly rice cultivation and livestock  
20 grazing, managed wetlands for migratory waterfowl, nature  
21 education opportunities for the region’s schools, nature viewing,  
22 and hunting.

23 (d) Cache Slough is located primarily within the County of  
24 Solano, intersecting with the southern portion of the Yolo Bypass.  
25 Cache Slough supports remnant tidal habitat where restoration of  
26 natural conditions could benefit delta smelt and other native aquatic  
27 species. Cache Slough is also a regionally significant agricultural  
28 area where the location of multiple-benefit projects could affect  
29 the operations and maintenance practices of agricultural diverters  
30 and core flood control and levee maintenance responsibilities of  
31 reclamation districts within the Cache Slough Complex.

32 (e) The North Bay Aqueduct portion of the State Water Project  
33 delivers source water directly from the Cache Slough Complex to

1 over 500,000 residents in the Counties of Napa and Solano.  
2 Opportunities for multiple-benefit projects must consider impacts  
3 to municipal water supply and water quality.

4 (f) Together, the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region presents  
5 unparalleled opportunities for multiple-benefit projects that  
6 improve flood protection, fisheries and wildlife habitat, water  
7 supply and water quality, agricultural sustainability, and  
8 recreational opportunities. As such, the Yolo Bypass and Cache  
9 Slough region is the focus of an increasing number of federal,  
10 state, and locally developed projects intended to improve these  
11 multiple public values.

12 (g) The numerous interests in this complex and important region  
13 present an opportunity and an imperative for governmental agencies  
14 at the federal, state, and local levels to collaboratively align  
15 planning efforts and project implementation.

16 (h) In May 2016, a total of 15 federal, state, and local agencies  
17 signed a memorandum of understanding outlining principles  
18 necessary to achieve a common vision for the Yolo Bypass and  
19 Cache Slough region. The resulting Yolo Bypass Cache Slough  
20 Partnership serves as a model for public agency cooperation and  
21 achievement.

22 8511. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

23 (a) “Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership” means the  
24 multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum  
25 of understanding signed in May 2016 by all of the following public  
26 agencies:

- 27 (1) United States Bureau of Reclamation.
- 28 (2) United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 29 (3) National Marine Fisheries Service.
- 30 (4) United States Army Corps of Engineers.
- 31 (5) County of Yolo.
- 32 (6) County of Solano.
- 33 (7) Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency.
- 34 (8) Solano County Water Agency.
- 35 (9) Reclamation District No. 2068.
- 36 (10) Natural Resources Agency.
- 37 (11) Department of Water Resources.
- 38 (12) Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- 39 (13) Central Valley Flood Protection Board.
- 40 (14) State Water Resources Control Board.

- 1 (15) Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 2 (b) “Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit
- 3 Program” means the program established pursuant to Section 8512.
- 4 8512. The Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit
- 5 Program is hereby established to support the development and
- 6 implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache
- 7 Slough region. The participating state agencies enumerated in
- 8 subdivision (a) of Section 8511 shall work in collaboration with
- 9 the participating federal and local agencies enumerated in
- 10 subdivision (a) of Section 8511 to promote the discussion,
- 11 prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to
- 12 the successful implementation of projects to advance all of the
- 13 following objectives:
- 14 (a) Prioritize projects, where feasible, that accomodate multiple
- 15 objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.
- 16 (b) Identify project implementation challenges and work
- 17 collaboratively to resolve those challenges.
- 18 (c) Develop programmatic and expedited approaches for
- 19 regulatory compliance.
- 20 (d) Identify funding mechanisms for project implementation
- 21 and long-term operations and maintenance.
- 22 (e) Develop strategies to foster regional agricultural
- 23 sustainability, recreational opportunities, and long-term water
- 24 supply reliability.

# 2021 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Title:**

Amend state law to require special districts to submit adopted capital improvement plans (CIPs) to Airport Land Use Commissions (ALUC) and if it has not adopted a CIP, then to require that a special district submit its development project to ALUC for a consistency determination.

**Problem Statement:**

In order to ensure that the development surrounding public use airports does not create new noise and safety problems, the State Aeronautics Act (SAA) requires the creation of an Airport Land Use Commission whose role is “to assist local agencies in ensuring compatible land uses compatible uses in the vicinity of existing airports to the extent that the land in the vicinity of those airports is not already developed to incompatible uses” by way of adopting airport land use compatibility plans (ALUCP); however, there is a gap in current law as it applies to special districts. PUC 21676 & 21676.5 in conjunction with Gov 65302.3 operate together to keep city and county general plans and zoning consistent with the adopted ALUCP. However, because special districts don’t adopt general plans and their capital improvement plans (CIPs) are only optional under Gov 65403, the existing statutory structure isn’t adequate to keep special district CIPs and development projects consistent with the adopted ALUCP.

**Proposed Solution:**

Proposed solution would be to do the following:

- 1) Amend Gov sec. 65403 to add language similar to 65302.3 requiring special districts to keep their CIPs consistent with the adopted ALUCP and to add language that if a district has not adopted a CIP then its development projects shall be submitted to the ALUC for consistency review prior to approval.
- 2) Amend PUC 21670(f) to clarify which plans or other actions special districts need to submit to the ALUC and bring into consistency with the adopted ALUCP in order to comply with Article 3.5.

**Major Concern/Issues:**

It’s clear that special districts are subject to the ALUC law (PUC sec. 21670(f)), however, since special districts do not adopt general plans, specific plans, or zoning regulations, there is no clear process by which special districts are required to comply with that law.

**Department:** County Counsel

## Solano County Legislation of Interest Thursday, April 29, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SUPPORT</b>			
<a href="#">AB 32</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D  <b>Telehealth.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, Medi-Cal services may be provided pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system. Under existing law, in-person contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required under the Medi-Cal program for services appropriately provided through telehealth. Existing law provides that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient’s physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines “immediately following” for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in specified Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, and would authorize a county eligibility worker to determine eligibility for, or recertify eligibility for, the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program remotely through virtual communication, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/22/2021</b>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 98</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 27).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #15 ASSEMBLY SECO ND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, reflects the policy mandates and directives of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sets forth the state's commitment to its older population and other populations served by the programs administered by the California Department of Aging. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 225</a> <a href="#">Gray D</a></p> <p><b>Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] with recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs, under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires specified boards within the department to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. Existing law requires these temporary licenses to expire 12 months after issuance. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. This bill would require the temporary licenses described above to expire 18 months after issuance. The bill would expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 6 months of separation from active duty under other-than-dishonorable conditions, and an applicant who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other-than-dishonorable conditions. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/20/2021</b></p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1555</a> <a href="#">Cooper</a> D</p> <p><b>Weights and measures: inspection: fees.</b></p>	<p>Assembly P. &amp; C.P.</p> <p>3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.</p>	<p>(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 281</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">SB 395</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D  <b>Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	(1) Existing law establishes a nonprofit public benefit corporation, known as the Health Professions Education Foundation, for the purpose of administering various programs related to health education, including the California Registered Nurse Education Program. This bill would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state's public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	Support
OPPOSE			

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 339</a> <a href="#">Lee D</a></p> <p><b>Local government: open and public meetings.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require all meetings to include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a telephonic option and an internet-based service option. The bill would require all meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity, except in specified circumstances during a declared state or local emergency. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation in person and remotely via a telephonic and an internet-based service option, as provided, and would specify requirements for public comment registration. The bill would also require the legislative bodies of the local agency to provide interpretation services as requested, and have a system to process requests for interpretation services and publicize that system online. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><b>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</b></p>			
<p><a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a></p> <p><b>Communications: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>(1) Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state's public school system. This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils' estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a></p> <p><b>Hate crimes.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (April 27).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #71 ASSEMBLY SECO ND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law defines “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law defines, “in whole or in part because of” as meaning that the bias motivation must be a cause in fact of the offense. Existing law provides that the punishment for misdemeanor hate crimes is imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year or a fine of up to \$5,000, or both imprisonment and that fine. Under existing law, hate crimes with specified underlying acts or other circumstances are punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or for 18 months, or 2 or 3 years, or by a fine of up to \$10,000, or by both imprisonment and that fine. This bill would define “bias motivation” for this purpose as a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics, including discriminatory selection, as defined. The bill would provide examples of acts that would demonstrate bias motivation, including use of a slur based on the actual or perceived characteristic of the victim, that occurred at, or shortly before or after, the time of the crime, and that was directed at the victim or at a person who shares the actual or perceived characteristic with the victim. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Lackey</a> R</p> <p><b>Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/22/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the state, through the State Department of Social Services and county welfare departments, to establish and support a public system of statewide child welfare services, as specified, and declares the intent of the Legislature, in providing for this statewide system of child welfare services, that all children are entitled to be safe and free from abuse and neglect. Existing law requires the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to be established in the State Department of Social Services with prescribed powers and duties relating to the management of foster children, including the dissemination of information on the rights of children and youth in foster care. Existing law requires the Director of Social Services, in consultation with a committee of interested individuals chosen by the director, to appoint the ombudsperson for a term of 4 years. This bill would establish the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson, with the intent to provide all California children with similar protections. The bill would require the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of 2 years. The bill would specify the duties of the office, including investigating specified child deaths caused by abuse or neglect. The bill would also authorize the office to take specified actions, including investigating systemic issues and suggesting corrective action accordingly. The bill would require the Office of the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, at the end of each 2-year legislative session, data collected by the office describing the nature of the complaints received and systemic suggestions to improve the child welfare system. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 34</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D</p> <p><b>Broadband for All Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Technology to improve the governance and implementation of information technology by standardizing reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for setting information technology priorities. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband internet access services. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 41</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p> <p><b>Broadband infrastructure deployment.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. This bill would require each fixed internet service provider, upon entering into an agreement with an individual or entity to deploy broadband infrastructure, to notify individuals and entities within that same census block of the agreement and of means to connect to, or benefit from, the broadband infrastructure or to join the agreement. The bill would require each fixed internet service provider to maintain a publicly accessible map on its internet website showing the broadband infrastructure that the provider has deployed and a publicly accessible database of binding quotes that it has provided to individuals and entities that request the deployment of broadband infrastructure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 71</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D</p> <p><b>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>4/20/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. &amp; C.D. (Ayes 7. Noes 4.) (April 19). Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p> <p>4/29/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any regulation, standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 80</a> <a href="#">Burke</a> D</p> <p><b>Taxation: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act: Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 26). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.). Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally define “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provide various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, in conformity with the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), and its subsequent amendments in the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act and the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, among other things, excludes any amounts of covered loans forgiven under the CARES Act from gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law. Existing law reduces the amount of any credit or deduction otherwise allowed under the Personal Income Tax and the Corporation Tax Law for any amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which this exclusion is based by the amount of the exclusion allowed. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would exclude, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, from gross income any advance grant amount, as defined, issued pursuant to specified provisions of the CARES Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and covered loan amounts forgiven pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 90</a> <a href="#">Valladares</a> R</p> <p><b>Consumer credit reports: security freezes: protected consumers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Banking and Finance</p> <p>1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. &amp; F.</p>	<p>Existing state and federal law defines and regulates the provision of consumer credit reports. Existing state law requires a consumer credit reporting agency to place a security freeze on the provision of consumer reports for certain protected consumers, as defined, if specified requirements are met. For these purposes, existing law defines a “protected consumer” as including, among others, an individual under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who has been placed in foster care and is under 16 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made. This bill would revise the definition of a protected consumer, as described above, to include individuals under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who have been placed in foster care and are under 18 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 107</a> <a href="#">Salas</a> D</p> <p><b>Licensure: veterans and military spouses.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs (department), under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires a board within the department to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant submits an application to the board that includes a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all of the requirements for a temporary license and that the information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of the applicant's knowledge. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. Existing law authorizes a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions. This bill would expand the requirement to issue temporary licenses to practice a profession or vocation to include licenses issued by any board within the department, except as provided. The bill would require a board to issue a temporary license within 30 days of receiving the required documentation if the results of a criminal background check do not show grounds for denial. The bill would specifically direct revenues from fees for temporary licenses issued by the California Board of Accountancy to be credited to the Accountancy Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require, if necessary to implement the bill's provisions, a board to submit to the department for approval draft regulations necessary to administer these provisions by June 15, 2022. The bill would exempt from these provisions a board that has a process in place by which an out-of-state licensed applicant in good standing who is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States is able to receive expedited, temporary authorization to practice while meeting state-specific requirements for a period of at least one year or is able to receive an expedited license by endorsement with no additional requirements superseding those for a temporary license, as described above. The bill would make conforming changes. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/20/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 120</a> <a href="#">Salas</a> D</p> <p><b>Gambling Control Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 28).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #37 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires every person who, either as owner, lessee, or employee, deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game, or who receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game, to apply for and obtain from the commission a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit. Existing law requires the commission to hold a meeting that is conducted in accordance with specified evidentiary rules, similar to a hearing, in order to deny an application or grant a gambling license to an applicant. This bill would instead allow the commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 226</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D  <b>Children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including a children’s crisis residential program, by the State Department of Social Services, and defines a children’s crisis residential program to mean a facility licensed as a short-term residential therapeutic program and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services, or a county mental health plan, to operate a children’s crisis residential mental health program to serve children experiencing mental health crises as an alternative to psychiatric hospitalization. This bill would reclassify children’s crisis residential programs as children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define “children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility” to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting. The bill would require the department to establish regulations for the licensing of children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would require those facilities to obtain certification from the department. The bill would require the department’s regulations and certifications to be consistent with applicable Medicaid regulations governing psychiatric residential treatment facilities, in order to maximize federal financial participation. The bill would include inpatient psychiatric services to individuals under 21 years of age provided in a licensed children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility as mental health services provided under the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 237</a> <a href="#">Gray</a> D</p> <p><b>Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 3.) (April 28).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #24 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government for the purpose of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee's participation in the authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in their position for the duration of the strike. The bill would also make it an unfair practice for a covered employer to fail to collect and remit the employee's contributions, if any, to this coverage, or to maintain any policy purporting to authorize an action prohibited by this provision or otherwise threaten an employee or their dependents' continued access to health or medical care during or as a result of the employee's participation in a strike. The bill would require the restoration of health or other medical care premiums, contributions, or out-of-pocket expenses actually paid by the employee or their dependents as a result of the employer's violation of this provision, or because the employer failed to ensure continued coverage during a strike, and would require other equitable adjustments to ensure that the employee and their dependents are made whole, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/1/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 239</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D</p> <p><b>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 28).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #38 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law authorizes licensed winegrowers and brandy manufacturers to exercise their license privileges away from their licensed premises at, or from, branch offices or warehouses or United States bonded wine cellars located away from the place of production or manufacture, subject to specified exceptions. One of the exceptions to this authorization is the sale or delivery of wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer. This bill would delete the exception to the authorization applicable to winemakers, as described above, and would thus allow them to sell and deliver wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer away from their licensed premises.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 279</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D</p> <p><b>Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (April 28).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #25 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Existing law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities. This bill would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant quality-of-care changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another ICF or SNF, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition. Besides the exception of a bankruptcy petition, the bill would authorize a resident transfer during the state of emergency only if the transfer is deemed medically necessary by an attending physician, as specified, or the impacted resident or their representative provides written consent, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 309</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers and administrators. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.</p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 377</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D</p> <p><b>Water quality: impaired waters.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 3.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require, by January 1, 2023, the state board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan. The bill would require penalties obtained pursuant to the above-described prioritized enforcement of water quality standards to be deposited into the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require, by January 1, 2026, and subject to a future legislative act, 50% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to be annually transferred to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend 5% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund a specified state board program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 380</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R</p> <p><b>Forestry: priority fuel reduction projects.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to, or enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the authority provided pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor, on March 22, 2019, issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement, without delay, fuel reduction projects identified using a methodology developed by the department to determine which communities are at greatest risk of wildfire based on best available science and socioeconomic factors and to identify projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, if completed. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts those identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individual conducting certain activities for those projects, as provided. This bill would require the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill would exempt the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 389</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Ambulance services.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/15/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/29/2021 #97 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, among other things, authorizes a county to develop an emergency medical services program, and requires a county developing such a program to designate a local EMS agency that is required to be the county health department, an agency established and operated by the county, an entity with which the county contracts for the purposes of local emergency medical services administration, or a particular type of joint powers agency. The act authorizes a local EMS agency to create one or more exclusive operating areas in the development of a local plan, if a competitive process is utilized to select the provider of the services pursuant to the plan, except as specified. This bill would authorize a county to contract for emergency ambulance services with a fire protection district that is governed by the county's board of supervisors and provides those services, in whole or in part, through a written subcontract with a private ambulance service. The bill would authorize a fire protection district to enter into a written subcontract with a private ambulance service for these purposes.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 414</a> <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government: county regional justice facilities.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/26/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Act, establishes the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Agency; specifies members of a board of directors of the agency; provides that the agency may adopt a seal, may sue or be sued, may enter into contracts, as provided, and may do all necessary things to carry out the purposes of the Act; provides that the county is required to provide all reasonable staff for the agency; provides the powers of the agency, as specified; and authorizes the agency to approve a retail transactions and use tax ordinance of 0.5% and to call an election at the initial or a subsequent meeting called by the board of supervisors for that purpose, as specified. The Act specifies the procedure for adoption of the retail and use tax ordinance, specifies language of the ordinance, outlines the election procedure for adoption of the tax ordinance, specifies when the ordinance becomes operative, and provides that all local sales or transactions and use taxes shall not exceed 2.25%. The Act authorizes the agency to seek authorization to issue bonds, as specified, payable from the proceeds of the tax and establish the appropriations limit of the agency, as provided. The Act provides for the maximum bonded indebtedness which may be outstanding. The Act provides the procedure by which the validity of the adoption of the ordinance or the issuance of any bonds must be contested. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 420</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media</p> <p>3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., &amp; I.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property, including epidemics. Pursuant to this authority, on March 4, 2020, the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On August 28, 2020, the executive branch implemented a 4-tier “Blueprint for a Safer Economy,” which identifies a county’s COVID-19 risk level for business operations on a scale from widespread risk to minimal risk. On October 20, 2020, the State Department of Public Health and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issued a guidance document, “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks,” which authorizes a small amusement park to operate at limited capacity when its county is in the moderate tier, and authorizes any other amusement park to operate at 25% capacity when its county is in the minimal tier. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the executive branch adjust the “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks” document and place all amusement parks, regardless of size, within the moderate risk tier, rather than the minimal risk tier. If the executive branch takes those actions, the bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to administer a competitive grant for amusement parks to be used by amusement parks to purchase personal protective equipment for their employees. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund for the grant program. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Mayes</a> I</p> <p><b>Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control. This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 450</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez,</a> <a href="#">Lorena</a> D  <b>Paramedic Board of California.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/21/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	Existing law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians at various levels and to issue EMT-P licenses, among other things. Existing law authorizes the authority to take disciplinary action against an EMT-P licenseholder, including to suspend or revoke a license and to assess administrative fines. Existing law creates the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund, which, upon appropriation of the Legislature, is used by the authority for its testing and licensure program, and into which specified fees are deposited. This bill would create the Paramedic Board of California to take disciplinary actions previously granted to the authority against an EMT-P licenseholder and to hear appeals regarding the authority's denial of licensure, among other things. The bill would specify the composition and appointment of the 7-member board, which would be required to select a salaried executive officer to perform duties delegated to them by the board. The bill would require the employer of a paramedic to report to the director of the authority and the board regarding the suspension or termination of a paramedic for cause, and would require the board to consider employer-imposed discipline and other criteria to determine an appropriate licensure action. The duties and activities of the board would be funded, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund. The bill would also make technical and conforming changes. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 455</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D  <b>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/27/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 503</a> <a href="#">Stone</a> D</p> <p><b>Wards: probation.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/19/2021-Reconsideration granted. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 41. Noes 22.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time in which a court may place a ward of the court on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing and would require that the ward's attorney be given the opportunity to examine witnesses and present evidence. The bill would additionally require that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 506</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a>, <a href="#">Lorena</a> D</p> <p><b>Youth service organizations: mandated reporters.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 27).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #79 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law requires a mandated reporter to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law includes an administrator or employee of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization as a mandated reporter. This bill would add to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters a volunteer of a public or private youth center, youth recreation program, or youth organization that is over 18 years of age and whose duties include direct contact with or supervision of children and who volunteers more than 16 hours per month or 32 hours per year with the organization. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/7/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 537</a> <a href="#">Quirk</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: wireless telecommunication and broadband facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. The bill would require where a traffic control plan or other submission related to safety is required by construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant to comply with that requirement and the city or county would be authorized to condition approval of the application on compliance with that requirement, and the city or county would be required to issue approval for any submission related to that requirement without delay. The bill would require that a city or county not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b></p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 549</a> <a href="#">Gipson</a> D</p> <p><b>Nonminor dependents.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/13/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child is abused, a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified, or a parent or guardian fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law requires the juvenile court, after finding that a child is within the dependency jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to hear evidence on the question of the proper disposition to be made of the child. This bill would make youth eligible for a dispositional hearing pursuant to these provisions if, instead of being continuously detained, the youth was continuously subject to a detention order. The bill would also clarify that, for youth subject to those provisions who choose not to remain in foster care, the court is required to set a hearing to terminate dependency jurisdiction and, if the court terminates dependency jurisdiction, the court is required to retain general jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 591</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D  <b>Vessels: arrests.</b>	Senate Rules  4/26/2021-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law provides that whenever any person is arrested for certain offenses, including, among other things, an infraction involving vehicle equipment, the arresting officer is required to permit the arrested person to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the arresting officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill would additionally require an arresting officer to permit a person arrested for various offenses, including, among others, the failure to paint on or attach to each side of the forward half of the vessel the identification number, as specified, to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Bigelow</a> R  <b>Horse racing: fairs: steeplechase, barrel, and show jumping racing.</b>	Assembly Governmental Organization  2/18/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.	Under existing law, the California Horse Racing Board has all powers necessary to carry out the purposes of the Horse Racing Law, such as adopting rules and regulations to protect the public, allocating dates for, and controlling, horse racing and parimutuel wagering, and enforcing all rules and regulations. Existing law requires that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes thoroughbred racing, quarter horse racing, Arabian racing, and Appaloosa racing, if sufficient number of horses are available to provide competition in one or more races. Under existing law, parimutuel wagering may be conducted on barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races at any public or private facility that has been approved and licensed by the board. This bill would require that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes, in addition to the types of racing included under existing law, steeplechase racing, barrel racing, and show jumping racing.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 154 226 219"><a href="#">AB 602</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a></p> <p data-bbox="96 259 296 365"><b>Development fees: impact fee nexus study.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="331 154 646 219">Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p data-bbox="331 259 716 324">4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p> <p data-bbox="331 365 716 544">4/29/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<p data-bbox="737 154 1875 1073">(1)Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency that establishes, increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee’s use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Existing law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions.This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a city, county, or special district that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee or exaction, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees. The bill would also require a city, county, or special district to post a written fee schedule or a link directly to the written fee schedule on its internet website. The bill would require a city or county to request the total amount of fees and exactions associated with a project upon the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, and to post this information on its internet website, as specified. By requiring a city or county to include certain information in, and follow certain standards with regard to, its impact fee nexus studies and to include certain information on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1875 154 1963 186">Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 154 254 219"><a href="#">AB 605</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D</p> <p data-bbox="96 261 315 540"><b>Department of Housing and Community Development: program administration: bonus points: housing element.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="331 154 646 219">Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p data-bbox="331 261 714 326">3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p data-bbox="737 154 1875 1075">Existing law establishes various programs intended to promote the development of affordable housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, under which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of certain housing development activities. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development that identifies sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for all income levels, as specified. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a bonus point system for competitive grant and loan programs that are administered by the department and that facilitate the development of housing. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to proponents of housing development projects that meet specified requirements including that the project has received all necessary local agency approvals to begin construction, and the local agency determines that the project will meet or exceed the local agency's requirement to satisfy the local agency's share of regional housing need for at least one household income level, as specified. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to an applicant that is the proponent of a housing development project that is located on a site identified in the local agency's inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, and the project meets or exceeds the local agency's share of regional housing need at a designated household income level, as specified. The bill would require the bonus point system to also award bonus points to applicants for competitive grants or loans awarded for the purposes of constructing infrastructure necessary for the development of housing that satisfies the local agency's share of regional housing need. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 611</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>Safe at Home program: homeowners' associations.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/5/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. The act authorizes the association of a common interest development to withhold or redact information from association records in specified instances, including, but not limited to, when the release of the information is reasonably likely to compromise the privacy of an individual member of the association. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, and designates the Secretary of State as the agent for service of process and receipt of mail. Under existing law, when the Secretary of State certifies the person as a program participant, the person's actual address is confidential. This bill would, upon request of a participant in the Safe at Home program, require the association of a common interest development to accept and use the address designated by the Secretary of State as the Safe at Home participant's substitute address for association communications and to withhold or redact information that would reveal the name and address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 629</a> <a href="#">Chiu</a> D</p> <p><b>San Francisco Bay area: public transportation.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/27/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit services. This bill would require the commission on or before February 1, 2022, to submit a copy of a specified transit fare study undertaken by the commission to certain committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on or before January 1, 2023, to those entities on the progress of implementing the recommendations of that study. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 642</a> <a href="#">Friedman D</a>  <b>Wildfires.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Existing law requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review.This bill would require the director to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would additionally require the director classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill would require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 662</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez D</a>  <b>Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/28/2021-Read second time and amended.	Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including by a peace officer, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment.This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group, as specified, no later than July 1, 2022, to examine the existing dispatch and response protocols when providing emergency medical services to an individual who may require evaluation and treatment for a mental health disorder. The bill would require the working group to develop recommendations for improvements to those dispatch and response protocols and recommend amendments to existing law, including, but not limited to, the provisions governing involuntarily taking an individual into temporary custody for a mental health evaluation and treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6 months to update the Legislature on its progress, and to submit a final report of its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 674</a> <a href="#">Bennett D</a>  <b>Dependent children: documents.</b>	Assembly Consent Calendar  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 28).  <i>4/29/2021 #55 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge children who have suffered abuse or neglect to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law requires the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain information, documents, and services to the child or nonminor. This bill would also require the county welfare department to document in the report submitted at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age that the minor or nonminor has been provided written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits and where they can apply for CalFresh benefits. By increasing the duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">AB 678</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a></p> <p><b>Housing development projects: fees and exactions cap.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. Existing law provides that a city or a county may, in the exercise of their police powers, license and regulate businesses operating within their jurisdiction and may fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city and the board of supervisors of a county to license, for revenue and regulation, and fix a license tax upon, every kind of lawful business transacted in the city or county, as specified. Existing law requires a legislative body of a city or a board of supervisors of a county imposing a license tax upon a business operating both within and outside the legislative body's or board's taxing jurisdiction to levy the tax so that the measure of tax fairly reflects that proportion of the taxed activity actually carried on within the taxing jurisdiction. Existing law, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. Existing law, the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. This bill would prohibit a city or county from imposing a specified fee or exaction if the total dollar amount of the fees and exactions that a city or county would impose on a proposed housing development is greater than 12% of the city's or county's median home price unless approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would authorize a city or county to seek approval from the department to impose a fee or an exaction that would result in the total dollar amount of fees and exactions exceeding that limitation by making a specified finding and submitting a completed application for a waiver. The bill would require the department to develop a standard form application for a waiver in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the department to develop standards to determine whether to grant a waiver and the total dollar amount limitation to which a city or county granted a waiver is subject. The bill would require the department to conduct and post on its internet website an analysis that, for purposes of these provisions, determines the median home price in each city and county of the state. The bill would require the department to create, by January 1, 2023, a nexus study template that must be used by local jurisdictions in determining the nexus between the fee or exaction and the development project, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
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<p><a href="#">AB 694</a> Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection</p> <p><b>Privacy and Consumer Protection: omnibus bill.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county’s total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above and for other specified duties, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund.This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.(2)Existing law requires a person who engages in the business of repairing commercial weighing and measuring devices to be registered as a service agency by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. Before the issuance of its registration or in order to maintain its current registration, existing law requires a service agency to possess, or have available for use, standards and testing equipment necessary to meet specified minimum testing requirements for each type of device for which the service agency is providing service. When applicable, existing law requires those standards and testing equipment to meet the specifications and tolerances published in the most current National Institute of Standards and Technology 105 Series Handbooks for Field Standard Weights (NIST Class F), Field Standard Measuring Flasks, and Graduated Neck Type Volumetric Field Standards.This bill would update the reference to the National Institute of Standards and Technology 105 Series Handbooks and would make another related change.(3)Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer, as defined, various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer that is held by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business that collects personal information about the consumer disclose the categories of personal information it has collected about that consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA, and established the California Privacy Protection Agency (CPPA), which is vested with full administrative power, authority,</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. Existing law requires the CPPA to exercise its authority to adopt regulations beginning the later of July 1, 2021, or six months after the agency provides notice to the Attorney General that it is prepared to begin rulemaking under the CCPA and CPRA. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to provisions added or affected by the CPRA. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature, as specified. This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 703</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D  <b>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government  2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would remove the requirements of the act particular to teleconferencing and allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda and the ability of the public to observe the meeting and provide public comment. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

[AB 822](#)  
[Rodriguez](#) D

**Medi-Cal:  
psychiatric  
emergency  
medical  
conditions.**

Assembly Appropriations  
  
4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, which are delivered through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with mental health plans. Under existing law, mental health plans are responsible for providing specialty mental health services to enrollees, and Medi-Cal managed care plans deliver nonspecialty mental health services to enrollees. Under existing law, emergency services and care, mental health benefits, substance use disorder benefits, and specialty mental health services are covered under the Medi-Cal program. This bill would specify that observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition, as defined, are covered under the Medi-Cal program, consistent with coverage under the above provisions and any other applicable law. Under the bill, the scope of coverage of those services would include facility services for observation services provided within the emergency department, or an onsite or offsite observation unit, as defined, of a general acute care hospital to a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a confirmed or suspected psychiatric emergency medical condition. Existing law imposes certain requirements on mental health plans and Medi-Cal managed care plans, including network adequacy standards and a requirement to enter into a memorandum of understanding if the 2 plans serve some of the same Medi-Cal recipients. This bill would require the applicable mental health plan and Medi-Cal managed care plan to notify each other within 24 hours from notification by a general acute care hospital of a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a condition as described above. The bill would require the memorandum of understanding to include a process to coordinate the provision of the above services, as specified. The bill would require disputes between a mental health plan and a Medi-Cal managed care plan, or between mental health plans, regarding the responsibility to pay for the charges for those services to be resolved pursuant to certain processes under existing law. The bill would require that the mental health plan be responsible for observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition. If those services are provided to a Medi-Cal fee-for-service beneficiary, the bill would require the department to reimburse the hospital using a specified formula. The bill would also exempt from the observation services billing requirements for emergency psychiatric services a hospital campus with a psychiatric observation unit that has been designated as a crisis stabilization unit by a mental health plan. The bill would, for purposes of meeting certain network adequacy standards under existing law, require agreements between a mental health plan and a general acute care hospital that is not licensed to provide inpatient psychiatric care to include provisions governing the coordination between the hospital and the plan for the provision of the above-described services. The bill would authorize the plan and the hospital

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		to agree to rates of reimbursement other than the above-described fee-for-service rate. The bill would condition implementation of these provisions on any necessary federal approvals being obtained and the availability of federal financial participation. The bill would require the department to seek any necessary federal approvals for implementation of these provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 833 Quirk-Silva</a> D  <b>State government grants: administrative costs.</b>	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review  2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	Existing law regulates the appropriation of state funds and imposes various requirements on the Controller with respect to the transfer of state funds. Existing law also sets various maximum allowable administrative costs for particular grant programs. This bill would require any state grants to a local government to include a maximum allocation of funds that may be expended for administrative costs, as defined, and would prohibit a local government, as defined, from expending more than 5% of grant funds for administrative costs, except as provided. The bill would specify that it is not intended to affect federal funding.	
<a href="#">AB 841 Cunningham</a> R  <b>Dependant children.</b>	Senate Rules  4/19/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders seeking custody of the child. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 844</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D  <b>Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.</b>	Assembly Consent Calendar  4/27/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended. To Consent Calendar. (PASS)	Existing law establishes procedures for the formation of infrastructure financing districts, enhanced infrastructure financing districts, infrastructure and revitalization financing districts, community revitalization and investment authorities, and public-private partnerships, as specified, to undertake various economic development projects, including financing public facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. This bill would authorize establishment of a Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano. The bill would authorize the Green Empowerment Zone to be composed of specified cities and counties, upon adoption of a resolution by the city or county, and would provide for the Green Empowerment Zone to be governed by a board of directors. The bill would task the Green Empowerment Zone with various duties, including, among other things, identification of projects and programs that will best utilize public dollars and improve the economic vitality of the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano in a coordinated effort to address the just transition to a clean energy economy. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 849</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a> D  <b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: liability.</b>	Senate Desk  4/26/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 51. Noes 14.)	Existing law authorizes a current or former resident or patient of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as defined, to bring a civil action against the licensee of a facility who violates any of specified rights of the resident or patient or any other right provided for by federal or state law or regulation. Existing law makes the licensee liable for up to \$500. This bill would make the licensee liable for up to \$500 per violation.	
<a href="#">AB 865</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D  <b>Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the State Department of Education to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for childcare services to be provided throughout the state. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including alternative payment programs, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules, and provides that the childcare providers are not required to track absences. This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented, and would provide that those contractors are not required to document nonoperational days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 873</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D  <b>Child welfare services: Indian tribes.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law authorizes the State Department of Social Services to enter into an agreement with a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization regarding the care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over Indian child custody proceedings, under specified circumstances. Existing law requires an agreement entered into under these provisions, when the agreement is concerning the provision of child welfare services, to ensure that a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization meets current service delivery standards and provides for a specified tribal matching share of costs. This bill would prohibit an agreement that is entered into pursuant to those provisions, when the agreement is concerning the administrative costs for legal representation in all stages of dependency-related legal proceedings for children in foster care, from requiring a matching share of administrative costs if legal representation is provided by tribal, tribal consortium, or tribal organization attorneys.	
<a href="#">AB 874</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D  <b>PACE program: risk mitigation program.</b>	Assembly Banking and Finance  4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.  4/29/2021 2 p.m. - <i>State Capitol ASSEMBLY BANKING AND FINANCE, GRAYSON, Chair</i>	Existing law, known commonly as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes a public agency, by making specified findings, to authorize public agency officials and property owners to enter into voluntary contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. Existing law also requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to develop and administer a PACE risk mitigation program for PACE financing to increase its acceptance in the marketplace and protect against the risk of default and foreclosure. This bill would require the authority, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the bill, to develop and administer the PACE risk mitigation program to address residential PACE-related mortgage and tax delinquencies in order to avoid default or foreclosure by awarding a grant, in an amount equal to at least one annual PACE assessment but not more than 4 annual PACE assessments, to an eligible property owner, as defined. The bill would require the authority to award the grants on a first-come, first-served basis. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 875</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: demonstration project.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined, consistent with federal requirements. Commencing January 1, 2023, this bill would instead require the board of supervisors, in consultation with the county sheriff, to designate an entity or entities to assist both county jail inmates and juvenile inmates with the application process. The bill would make conforming changes to provisions relating to the coordination duties of jail administrators. By creating new duties for local officials, including boards of supervisors and jail administrators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. No sooner than January 1, 2023, this bill would require the department to develop and implement a mandatory process for county jails and county juvenile facilities to coordinate with Medi-Cal managed care plans and Medi-Cal behavioral health delivery systems to facilitate continued behavioral health treatment in the community for inmates, as specified. The bill would authorize the sharing of health information, records, and other data with and among counties and other specified entities to the extent the department determines necessary to implement these provisions. This bill would allow those designated hospitals, if restructured or reorganized, to continue to participate in the GPP. Commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would authorize the continuation of the GPP, as modified, and as a component of the CalAIM initiative. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 886</a> <a href="#">Chiu</a> D</p> <p><b>Victims.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 27).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #78 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes victims of crime to be awarded compensation by the California Victim Compensation Board for the pecuniary losses they suffer as a direct result of criminal acts. The awarding of compensation is subject to application procedures, eligibility requirements, and specified limits on the amount of compensation. Existing law establishes the Restitution Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the board for the purposes of indemnification of victims of crime. Existing law allows the board to deny an application for compensation if the victim fails to reasonably cooperate with law enforcement officials, as specified, except as exempted. This bill would eliminate the requirement that a victim cooperate with law enforcement to be eligible for compensation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 953</a> <a href="#">Kiley</a> R</p> <p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Fish and Wildlife: review of environmental documents: revenue and cost tracking and accounting.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>4/12/2021-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., &amp; W. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the lead agency to consult with a public agency that is a responsible agency or a trustee agency during the environmental review process. Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to impose and collect a filing fee to defray the costs of managing and protecting fish and wildlife trust resources, including, but not limited to, consulting with other public agencies, reviewing environmental documents, recommending mitigation measures, developing monitoring requirements for purposes of CEQA, and other activities protecting those trust resources identified in the review pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the department to separately track and account for all revenues collected under the above filing fee provision and all costs incurred in its role as a responsible agency or trustee agency under CEQA. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 968</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Wildfire resilience: community certification.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law makes that department responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state's forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the agency to research, and provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for, ways in which a community that undertakes science-supported wildfire resilience actions can be recognized with a peer-reviewed, community-level certification in order to acknowledge and motivate wildfire resilience activity, as provided. The bill would provide that the sum of \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2022–23 fiscal year to the agency for purposes of this research and report. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 969</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Natural Resources Agency: wildfire technology support: community organizations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to provide a basic level of technological support to community organizations for wildfire risk reduction and resiliency, including technology for data, geospatial mapping, and data management, as well as software and limited technical support, and would require the Natural Resources Agency to structure this wildfire technology support in the same way that technology support is provided for similar services for wildfire-program building, outreach, and planning. The bill would provide that the sum of \$5,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing the technological support described above. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 977</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Homelessness prevention programs: Homeless Management Information System.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of the development, as provided. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated in the 2020 Budget Act or an act related to the 2020 Budget Act, including moneys received from the Coronavirus Relief Fund established by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, and provides that the above-described deferred payment loan requirement under the program does not apply to assistance provided pursuant to these provisions, as specified. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2022, that a grantee or entity operating specified state homelessness programs, including the No Place Like Home Program, as a condition of receiving state funds, to enter the collected data elements on the individuals and families it serves into its local Homeless Management Information System, unless otherwise exempted by state or federal law. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the form and substance of the required data elements. The bill would apply the data entry requirements to all new state homelessness programs that commence on or after July 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 983</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D</p> <p><b>Public contracts: construction projects: community workforce agreements: battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the State Contract Act, governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Existing law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, project labor agreements for construction projects if the agreement meets specified requirements. Existing law additionally authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, to complete contracts or projects. This bill would authorize a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a community workforce agreement, as defined, for construction projects related to battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 995</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez, Lorena</a> D</p> <p><b>Paid sick days: accrual and use.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law, with certain exceptions, entitles an employee to paid sick days for certain purposes if the employee works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment. Existing law requires the leave to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 40 hours or 5 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 200th calendar day of employment. The bill would also provide that an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee's total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the employer's authorized limitation on the employee's use of carryover sick leave to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 996</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D  <b>School breakfast and morning snacks: nonschoolaged children.</b>	Assembly Education  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on ED.	<p>Existing law requires a school district, county superintendent of schools, or charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a needy pupil with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, and authorizes a school district or county office of education to use funds available from any federal program, including the federal School Breakfast Program, to comply with that requirement. Existing law generally requires a school district or a county superintendent of schools to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all pupils at a very high poverty school, as defined. This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and post on its internet website guidance for local educational agencies participating in the federal School Breakfast Program that maintain kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, on how to serve eligible nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a local educational agency schoolsite. The bill would define “eligible nonschoolaged child” to mean a child who is not enrolled in school and who is a sibling, half-sibling, or step-sibling of, or a foster child residing with, a pupil who is eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible nonschoolaged child to be present in order for the nonschoolaged child to receive breakfast or a morning snack. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1004</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D  <b>CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.</b>	Assembly Consent Calendar  4/22/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.  <i>4/29/2021 #145 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	<p>Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would delete the conditions that the income or stipend be related to participation improvement and be earned during those years. The bill would instead exempt the income or stipend if the temporary work is related to the decennial census and would make this provision retroactive and applicable to income or a stipend paid by any of the above entities for temporary work related to the most recent decennial census. By expanding the scope of CalWORKs eligibility, and thereby increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1028</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R</p> <p><b>Telework Flexibility Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. &amp; E. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, with various exceptions, generally establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek and requires the payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The authorization would apply only if an employee is working remotely and not under the physical control of the employer. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signatures. The bill would except split shift premiums from application to the work of employees who are working an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1050</a> <a href="#">Gray</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: application for enrollment: prescription drugs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to create and implement a simplified application package for children, families, and adults applying for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would require the application for Medi-Cal enrollment to include a statement that if the applicant is approved for Medi-Cal benefits, the applicant agrees that the department, county welfare department, and a managed care organization or health care provider to which the applicant is assigned may communicate with them regarding appointment reminders or outreach efforts at no more than a 6th grade reading level through Free to End User text messaging unless the applicant opts out. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1051</a> <a href="#">Bennett</a> D  <b>Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to a foster youth or probation-involved youth placed in a community treatment facility, group home, or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1054</a> <a href="#">Arambula</a> D  <b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: feeding assistants.</b>	Assembly Health  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including among others, skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully or repeatedly violate the provisions governing the licensure and regulation of health facilities. This bill would authorize a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to adopt a feeding assistant training program and would require the department to approve a feeding assistant training program for facilities to adopt that meets specified requirements. The bill would require skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities that utilize feeding assistants to comply with certain requirements, including that a feeding assistant only provide dining assistance for residents who have no complicated feeding problems. The bill would also specify that hours of care provided by a feeding assistant may be used in determining whether a facility satisfies direct care service hour, or nursing hour, per patient day requirements. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1055</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D  <b>Foster youth: tribal pupils.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/27/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>(1)Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for school districts, county superintendents of schools, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a local control funding formula, as specified. Existing law requires funding pursuant to the local control funding formula to include, in addition to a base grant, supplemental and concentration grant add-ons that are based on the percentage of pupils who are unduplicated pupils, which is defined to include English learners, foster youth, or pupils eligible for free or reduced-price meals, as specified, served by the local educational agency. Existing law defines a foster youth for these purposes to include a dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization who is the subject of a petition filed in the tribal court pursuant to the tribal court’s jurisdiction in accordance with the tribe’s law, if the child would also meet specified state law standards describing when a child may be adjudged a dependent child of a juvenile court. This bill would delete the requirement that a dependent tribal child also meet specified state law standards for purposes of the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula. The bill would add children who are subjects of voluntary placement agreements to the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#">AB 1056</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D  <b>Infrastructure financing: industrialized housing.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and sets forth its powers and duties including functioning as the principal state department responsible for coordinating federal-state relationships in housing and community development, except for housing finance. Those duties include, among other things, administration of the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program.This bill would require the department and the bank to develop a proposed program, as specified, to invest in the building of offsite industrialized housing to support the policy goal of increasing the state’s capacity to quickly respond to additional housing needs precipitated by homelessness, wildfires, COVID-19, or other emergency situations. The bill would require the department and the bank to report its recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2023, including whether and how industrialized housing would alleviate the state’s housing, homelessness, and disaster response needs. The bill would preclude implementation of the recommended programs unless approved by a subsequent act of the Legislature.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1058</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Cristina</a> D  <b>Water corporations: bill payment options.</b>	Assembly Consent Calendar 4/22/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.  4/29/2021 #146 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, and water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, if approved by the commission, and, upon approval, authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to recover, through an individual customer transaction fee, reasonable transaction costs incurred by the electrical, gas, or water corporation from those customers that choose those methods of payment. Existing law includes statements of legislative intent relative to electrical, gas, and water corporations offering customers the option to pay by credit card or debit card. This bill would delete water corporations from the above-described authorization to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, the associated cost recovery provisions, and the related statements of legislative intent, thereby limiting those provisions to electrical and gas corporations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1060</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D</p> <p><b>Governor’s Office of Emergency Services: California Alert.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and charges it with responsibility for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters upon people and property. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with, at minimum, telecommunications carriers, the California cable and broadband industry, radio and television broadcasters, the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, the disability community, appropriate federal agencies, and the Standardized Emergency Management System Alert and Warning Specialist Committee, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. This bill would require the office to establish a statewide emergency alert system called California Alert. The bill would require California Alert to utilize Wireless Emergency Alerts authorized by the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency information to the public through mobile phones within a designate cell tower’s coverage area. The bill would require the office to contract with a private vendor that provides alerting systems to send California Alerts to registered phone numbers that are not location based. The bill would require the office to establish standards for issuing emergency alerts to California residents across local jurisdictional boundaries.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1096</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D</p> <p><b>Alien: change of terms.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/8/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/29/2021 #88 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing federal law, for purposes of various provisions related to immigration, defines “alien” to mean a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. This bill would revise those state law provisions to refer instead to those persons using other terms that do not contain the word “alien,” including a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The bill would make other related nonsubstantive changes. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to make only nonsubstantive changes, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/7/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1117</a> <a href="#">Wicks D</a></p> <p><b>Pupil support services: Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HEALTH.</p>	<p>The Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to award grants to local educational agencies or consortia to fund programs in qualifying schools that provide support services, which include case-managed health, mental health, social, and academic support services, to eligible pupils and their families. The act establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Program Council, specifies the members of the council, and provides for the duties of the council, which include assisting a local educational agency or consortium with local technical assistance, as provided. The act authorizes a local educational agency or consortium to contract with other entities, including county agencies and private nonprofit organizations or private partners, to provide services to pupils and their families. This bill would establish the Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program, under which the Superintendent would be required to award grants to qualifying entities, defined to include schools, local educational agencies, and other entities that meet specified criteria, to pay the costs of planning and operating programs that provide support services to pupils and their families, as prescribed. The bill would require grants to be awarded for no more than \$500,000 each and to be matched by the grantee with \$1 for each \$2 awarded, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1126</a> <a href="#">Bloom</a> D</p> <p><b>Commission on the State of Hate.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, specifies that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state are free and equal. Existing law entitles people regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind. This bill would establish the Commission on the State of Hate in the state government. The bill would provide for the appointment of 11 members, appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, as provided. The bill would prescribe the goals of the commission, which would include, among other things, providing resources to various state agencies and the public to inform them on the state of hate and advising the Legislature, the Governor, and state agencies on policy recommendations to promote intersocial education designed to foster mutual respect and understanding among California's diverse population. The bill would require the commission to host and coordinate a minimum of 4 in-person or virtual community forums, open to the public, on the state of hate per year. Starting July 1, 2023, the bill would require the commission to make publically available and issue to the Governor and the Legislature an Annual State of Hate Commission Report that describes its activities for the previous year and its recommendations for the following year. The bill would require this report, among other things, to provide a comprehensive accounting of hate crime activity statewide and report on relevant national hate crime trends and statistics. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature through the Joint Committee on Rules annually, as provided. The bill would require the commission to seek to protect civil liberties in accordance with applicable law. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1140</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D</p> <p><b>Foster care: rights.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/19/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including foster family homes and group homes, by the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to ensure that licensed or certified foster care facilities and providers accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. Existing law establishes the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to, among other things, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children placed in foster care, related to their care, placement, or services. This bill would specify that these duties of the department and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson include children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services.</p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1166</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a> <b>Communications:  wireless  telecommunications facilities.</b>	Assembly Local Government 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules, and updated those decisions and rules, establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. Existing law requires that a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the reasonable time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, as defined, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed. This bill would require that the reasonable time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules, as defined, instead of applicable FCC decisions. The bill would require the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1174</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a></p> <p><b>Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications, approvals, and subsequent permits.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development and the site on which it is located satisfy specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law provides that a development approved pursuant to the streamlined, ministerial approval process is valid indefinitely if specified requirements are met, and otherwise is valid, except as provided, for 3 years from the date of the final action establishing that approval and remains valid thereafter for a project so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. This bill would clarify the requirements that must be met for an approved development to be valid indefinitely. The bill would also provide that, alternatively, approval for an approved development is valid for 3 years from the date of the final judgment upholding the development’s approval if litigation is filed challenging that approval. The bill would define “in progress.” The bill would provide that if the development proponent requests a modification, then the time during which the approval is valid is extended, as specified. The bill would specify that these changes also apply retroactively to developments approved prior to January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1176</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: universal broadband service: California Connect Fund.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>The federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 establishes a program for the regulation of telecommunications to attain the goal of local competition, while implementing specific, predictable, and sufficient federal and state mechanisms to preserve and advance universal service, consistent with certain universal service principles. The universal service principles include the principle that consumers in all regions of the nation, including low-income consumers and those in rural, insular, and high-cost areas, should have access to telecommunications and information services, including interexchange services and advanced telecommunications and information services, that are reasonably comparable to those services provided in urban areas and that are available at rates that are reasonably comparable to rates charged for similar services in urban areas. This bill would establish the California Connect Fund in the State Treasury, subject to the conditions and restrictions applicable to the existing universal service funds described above. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, require the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Connect Program to ensure that high-speed broadband service is available to every household in the state at affordable rates. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules to implement the program, including rules that establish eligibility criteria for the program and the amount of, and requirements for, subsidies under the program. The bill would require the commission to perform outreach to increase program participation, to coordinate with relevant state agencies and departments to increase program participation and increase the efficacy of enrollment, and to collect data on existing affordable internet service plans that may meet program criteria. The bill would require the commission to annually report to the Legislature on the status of the program, including its success and any recommendations for modifications to the program, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1178</a> <a href="#">Irwin D</a></p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: serious mental illness: drugs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, the provision of prescription drugs is a Medi-Cal benefit, subject to the list of contract drugs and utilization controls. After a determination of cost benefit, existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to modify or eliminate the requirement of prior authorization as a control for treatment, supplies, or equipment that costs less than \$100, except for prescribed drugs. This bill would delete the prior authorization requirement for any drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness, as defined, for a period of 180 days after the initial prescription has been dispensed for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to automatically approve a prescription for a drug for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that drug was previously dispensed to the patient, as specified, and certain conditions are met, including that the patient is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to authorize a pharmacist to dispense a 90-day supply of a drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to applicable formulary requirements, including that the patient has filled at least a 30-day supply for the same prescription in the previous 90 days, and to dispense an early refill prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to prescribed standards, such as limiting the number of refills to no more than 3 in a calendar year. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1194</a> <a href="#">Low D</a> <b>Conservatorship.</b>	Assembly Appropriations 4/28/2021-Read second time and amended.	Existing law, the Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Existing law, the Professional Fiduciaries Act, establishes the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the bureau to license and regulate professional fiduciaries. The act defines a “professional fiduciary” as, among other things, a person who acts as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, for 2 or more individuals at the same time who are not related to the professional fiduciary or to each other. Existing law requires the court to be guided by what appears to be the best interests of the proposed conservatee in selecting a conservator, and sets forth an order of preference for appointment if there are multiple persons equally qualified to be the conservator. This bill would require a professional fiduciary with an internet website to post a schedule of fees on their internet website. The bill would require the bureau to revoke a professional fiduciary’s license if the licensee is found by the court to have either abused, or breached a fiduciary duty to, a ward or conservatee under their care. If the court finds that a professional conservator has abused a conservatee, the bill would make the conservator liable for a civil penalty of up to \$5,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. The bill would make a nonprofessional conservator who abuses a conservatee liable for civil penalties of up to \$1,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1217</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez D</a> <b>Personal protective equipment: stockpile.</b>	Assembly Appropriations 4/21/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2022, the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to establish a personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile, upon appropriation and as necessary. Existing law further requires the department, informed by the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee, to establish guidelines for its procurement, management, and distribution of PPE. This bill would authorize the department to rotate PPE in the stockpile by selling the PPE to a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider, and by contracting to purchase PPE on behalf of a local government or provider. The bill would require a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider that obtains PPE pursuant to these provisions to reimburse the department for the costs of the PPE. The bill would also make a technical change to the date in these provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1243</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. Read second time and amended.</p> <p><i>5/4/2021 8:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Existing law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult's residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party. The bill would authorize the order to specify the actions to be enjoined, including enjoining the respondent from preventing an interested party from in-person or remote online visits, including telephone and online contact, with the elder or dependent adult. The bill would also include within the definition of protective order after notice and a hearing, a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of financial abuse of the elder or dependent adult, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b></p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1271</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p><b>Surplus land.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>4/20/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law requires land to be declared either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as defined and as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of the land consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures. Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, the local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements prior to disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities, as provided. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law requires the local agency disposing of the land to send a notice of availability to local entities and housing sponsors for the purpose of developing low- and moderate-income housing, as provided, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain on its internet website an up-to-date listing of all notices of availability throughout the state. Existing law specifies requirements that must be met for entities desiring to develop land for those purposes, prioritizes the entity that proposes the greatest number of units, and in the event that more than one entity proposes the same number of units that meet the affordable housing requirements, prioritizes the entity that proposes the deepest average level of affordability for the affordable units. This bill would add to the definition of “exempt surplus land” a former military base or other planned residential or mixed-use development of adjacent or nonadjacent parcels of greater than 5 total acres, that are subject to a written plan, where at least one of the owners is a local agency and meets other specified criteria. This bill would provide that the surplus land provisions described above do not preclude a local agency that purchases surplus land from a disposing agency from reconveying the surplus land to a nonprofit or for-profit housing developer for development of low- and moderate-income housing as authorized under other provisions of law. The bill would provide that any local agency disposing of surplus land to a specified entity that intends to use the land for specified purposes, including low- and moderate-income housing purposes, may provide for a payment period of up to 20 years in any contract of sale or sale by trust deed for the land. If the original responding entity agrees to the price, the bill would require another period of not less than 90 days for the parties to agree on the terms of the sale. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain copies of the notices of availability on its internet website and make them available as a downloadable PDF. The bill would make other technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1274</a> <a href="#">Davies</a> R  <b>Community care facilities: exceptions.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, community care facilities include facilities that provide nonmedical residential care, day treatment, adult daycare, or foster family agency services. Existing law exempts certain entities from regulation as community care facilities. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	
<a href="#">AB 1283</a> <a href="#">Stone</a> D  <b>Resource families: hearings.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under existing law, a county's action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time. The bill would also make the county's action final, and the appeal before the State Hearings Division subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission withdraws the appeal or fails to appear at the hearing without good cause. Under the bill, good cause for failure to appear at the hearing would be as defined by the department in specified written directives or regulation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 151 210 219"><a href="#">AB 1294</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a></p> <p data-bbox="96 259 331 397"><b>Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="331 151 737 186">Assembly Appropriations</p> <p data-bbox="331 219 737 430">4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p data-bbox="737 151 1875 612">Existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, has as one of its purposes the provision of a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of childcare and development services that includes a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop standards for the implementation of quality childcare programs. Existing law authorizes the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, as individual pilot projects, to develop an individualized county childcare subsidy plan, as provided. Existing law concludes each of these pilot programs on specified dates. This bill would authorize the Counties of Alameda and Santa Clara to continue the individualized county childcare subsidy plan initially developed and approved under the pilot project described above beyond the conclusion of the pilot project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	

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

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

<p><a href="#">AB 1324</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D</p> <p><b>Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the Treasurer’s office. The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives preliminary approval from the office, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish an unspecified maximum amount of program funding, and an unspecified maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. The bill would authorize a transit-oriented affordable housing district to enter into a contract with the Treasurer’s office that includes specified provisions, including a provision requiring the district to remit the entirety of the amount allocated to it by a division of taxes to the office and a provision requiring that the office deposit the remitted amount into the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Trust Fund (trust fund), which this bill would create and continuously appropriate to the office. The bill would require the office to issue revenue bonds, in accordance with specified procedures, secured by moneys in the trust fund and allocate the proceeds of those bonds to districts with which it has a contract in proportion to the amount remitted by each district. The bill would specify that moneys in the trust fund are nonstate moneys and are instead the property of, and held in trust on behalf of, the districts that contract with the office under these provisions. The bill would require that a district use the proceeds of revenue bonds allocated to it pursuant to these provisions for those purposes to provide program funding to participating multifamily housing developments. The bill would make various conforming changes to other laws relating to state moneys and the division of</p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>taxes by local agencies. By adding to the duties of county auditors with respect to the allocation of property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1326</a> <a href="#">Arambula</a> D</p> <p><b>Public social services: county liaison for higher education.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the protection, care, and assistance for the people of the state, and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all people in the state by providing appropriate aid and services to the needy and distressed. Under existing law, counties are responsible for administering the various public social services programs and related services, including, but not limited to, CalFresh and general assistance benefits. This bill would require a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county. The bill would require any disclosure or sharing of personal information under the bill to be made in compliance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would require a county human services agency to develop protocols for engagement between the staff liaison and a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county and would encourage the agency to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of those protocols. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement its provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions. By requiring counties to perform new duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1338</a> <a href="#">Low D</a></p> <p><b>Public social services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/19/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals. Existing law requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance. The bill would define “financial assistance” as an unconditional cash payment of an equal amount issued monthly, but for a period not to exceed 60 months, to a resident of California who is enrolled in a demonstration or research program, which investigates the impacts of policies or programs that are designed to reduce poverty, promote social mobility, or increase financial stability for California residents, to improve the recipient’s economic security, reduce harm, and improve health, education, and employment outcomes of the recipient or any member of their family. Upon implementing a program, and annually thereafter, the bill would require an organization or entity issuing financial assistance to register that program with the department, and to provide the department with specified information, including disclosing all funding sources of the program under which the financial assistance income is distributed, and, upon the conclusion of the program, to report to the department on the research outcomes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1345</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a> D</p> <p><b>Emergency services: licensed childcare providers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes, if the federal government offers services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of mitigating the effects of an emergency, the state to accept the offer. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and specified childcare stakeholders, to develop best practices regarding the use, by licensed childcare providers, of funds provided either by the state, or to the state by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the Governor has declared a disaster, state of emergency, or statewide state of emergency. The bill would require these best practices to be developed by June 1, 2022. The bill would require the best practices document to specify, subject to any limitations imposed on the use of funds by the state, FEMA, or federal law, how the funds will be allocated to licensed childcare providers, the timelines at which the funds will be distributed, and any purpose for which the funds may be used, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1348</a> <a href="#">McCarty</a> D</p> <p><b>Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1358</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D  <b>Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	Existing law requires any state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for specified Asian groups and Pacific Islander groups, and requires a state agency, board, or commission to include data on specified collection categories and tabulations in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of California residents that it publishes or releases. Existing law requires specified agencies to use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for major Asian groups and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups. This bill would require those specified agencies to also use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for specified Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish groups, Caribbean groups, and Black or African American groups. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1359</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D  <b>Adoption: stepparent adoption.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law establishes procedures for stepparent adoptions involving a spouse or partner who gave birth to the child during the marriage or domestic partnership. Among other things, existing law exempts those adoptions from the requirements of a home investigation and a hearing, as well as specified costs, unless the court orders otherwise. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
<a href="#">AB 1360</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D  <b>Project Roomkey.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  4/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.  4/29/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair	Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. In March 2020, the California Department of Social Services established Project Roomkey to coordinate with local agencies and nonprofits to provide shelter options to homeless persons recovering from, or exposed to, COVID-19. This bill would require each city, county, or city and county to ensure that individuals housed pursuant to Project Roomkey do not return to homelessness. The bill would require each city, county, or city and county to develop a plan to accomplish that result, and would specify the criteria the city, county, or city and county must consider in developing the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1367</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D  <b>Political Reform Act of 1974: committee accounts and campaign funds.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees.This bill would make a person who uses campaign funds in a manner that violates these provisions and results in an egregious personal benefit liable in an administrative or civil action brought by the commission for an amount of up to 3 times the amount of the unlawful expenditure. The bill would define “egregious personal benefit” to mean a direct personal benefit with a total value of \$10,000 or more to a candidate, elected officer, or any individual or individuals with authority to approve the expenditure of campaign funds held by a committee.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1368</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D  <b>Social services for persons granted asylum.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside state administrative funds, to allocate federal funds for refugee social services programs to eligible counties and, in certain circumstances, to nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires a county administering refugee social services to designate an agency that is responsible for developing and implementing a plan for the refugee social services. Existing law requires the plan to provide services to refugees that lead to their successful self-sufficiency and social integration.This bill would establish the Enhanced Services Program for Asylees to provide resettlement services for persons granted political asylum to live in the state by the United States Attorney General. The bill would authorize an agency that has been designated by a county to implement social services for refugees, as described above, to provide social services for persons granted asylum. The bill would require the program to provide culturally specific and responsive case management services, as specified, for persons newly granted asylum for up to 90 days. The bill would require the program to aim to have similar reintegration success rates for persons granted asylum as for refugees receiving social services. The bill would require an agency providing services under the program to notify the department each time a person applies for services and would require the department to provide funding to the agency for services for that person at the time the person is admitted to the program. Under the bill, the program would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for the program in the Budget Act of 2021. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1372</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D  <b>Right to temporary shelter.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and JUD.	<p>Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. This bill would require every city, or every county in the case of unincorporated areas, to provide every person who is homeless, as defined, with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing if the person has actively sought temporary shelter in the jurisdiction for at least 3 consecutive days and has been unable to gain entry into all temporary shelters they sought for specified reasons. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to provide a rent subsidy, as specified, if it is unable to provide temporary shelter. The bill would authorize a person who is homeless to enforce the bill's provisions by bringing a civil action. The bill would require a court to award specified remedies and penalties upon finding a violation of the bill's provisions, including by requiring the city or county, as applicable, to provide the person who is homeless with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1388</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D  <b>COVID-19: death data.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/26/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report. This bill would require the department to report COVID-19 death data by ZIP Code on its COVID-19 dashboard and to create a uniform dashboard for county health departments to use for the purposes of reporting COVID-19 death data on their public internet websites. The bill would require the data reported to comply with federal and state privacy standards, including the deidentification of protected health information in accordance with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. <b>Last Amended: 4/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1400</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a>  <b>Guaranteed Health Care for All.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	<p>Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a “qualified health plan” as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care payments to be paid to CalCare, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1407</a> <a href="#">Burke D</a>  <b>Nurses: implicit bias courses.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, requires the Board of Registered Nursing to prepare and maintain a list of approved schools of nursing in this state whose graduates are eligible to apply for a license to practice nursing. Existing law specifies that an approved school of nursing, or an approved nursing program, is one that has been approved by the board, gives the course of instruction approved by the board, covering not less than 2 academic years, is affiliated or conducted in connection with one or more hospitals, and is an institution of higher education. This bill would require an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program to include implicit bias coursework, as specified, in its curriculum. The bill would require the board to update regulations concerning prelicensure nursing program curriculum requirements in accordance with those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1441</a> <a href="#">Cervantes</a> D  <b>Emergency services: emergency plans: critically ill newborn infants.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/21/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, grants the Governor certain powers to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency, including providing for approval of local emergency plans, requires the State Emergency Plan to be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and requires the governing body of each political subdivision to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof. This bill, additionally, would include critically ill newborn infants in the “access and functional needs population” for those purposes. The bill would require a county, in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Services and hospitals in the county, to prepare for a neonatal intensive care unit in the county an emergency disaster evacuation plan for critically ill newborn infants in the neonatal intensive care unit. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1456</a> <a href="#">Medina</a> D  <b>Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/22/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1) Existing law establishes the Cal Grant A and B Entitlement awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B awards, the Cal Grant C awards, the Cal Grant T awards, and the Middle Class Scholarship Program under the administration of the Student Aid Commission, and establishes eligibility requirements for awards under these programs for participating students attending qualifying institutions. This bill would enact the Cal Grant Reform Act, which would revise and recast the provisions establishing and governing the existing Cal Grant programs and the Middle Class Scholarship Program into a new Cal Grant Program. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt emergency regulations to implement the Cal Grant Reform Act. The new Cal Grant Program would also include a Cal Grant 2 Program and a Cal Grant 4 Program, with eligibility requirements as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1461</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a> D</p> <p><b>Human services: noncitizen victims.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, noncitizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes, as defined, are eligible for certain public social services and health care services to the same extent as individuals who are admitted to the United States as refugees. Existing law requires that those services discontinue if there is a final administrative denial of a visa application, as specified. Existing law requires that benefits and services under those provisions be paid from state funds to the extent federal funding is unavailable. This bill would prohibit the discontinuance of those services due to the denial of a visa application if the individual is eligible for those services on another basis. The bill would add to the categories of eligible noncitizen victims for the services individuals who have filed a formal application with the appropriate federal agency for status or relief under the federal Violence Against Women Act, for special immigrant juvenile status, or for asylum status, as specified. By increasing duties for counties to administer and determine eligibility for public social services and health care services, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1493</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Tenancy: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder abuse.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/22/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a landlord from terminating or failing to renew a tenancy based upon an act against a tenant or a member of a tenant's household that constitute domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, if certain standards are met. In this regard, existing law requires the act to be documented in one of several ways, including by a temporary restraining order, protective order, or police report, and existing law requires that the person against whom the order was issued, or who was named in the police report, is not a tenant of the same dwelling unit as the victim of the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1500</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D  <b>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  4/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,955,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 155 262 220"><a href="#">AB 1502</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a></p> <p data-bbox="96 261 277 362"><b>Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="331 155 714 289">Assembly Health 3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p data-bbox="737 155 1875 1359">Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities. This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including providing the department with the applicant’s Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records. The bill would require the department to automatically deny a license under specified conditions that include the applicant or any associated persons or entities has a felony conviction. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1503</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D</p> <p><b>Digital driver's licenses and identification cards.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue to a person a driver's license as applied for when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law requires the license to state specified information, including the true name, age, and mailing address of the licensee and a brief description and engraved picture or photograph of the licensee for the purpose of identification. This bill would authorize the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of optional mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards if specified requirements are met, including that the Department of the California Highway Patrol approve alternative licenses, that the pilot program be completed no later than January 1, 2028, and that all participants receive both a physical and digital driver's license or identification card. The bill would require the department, in developing and implementing the use of digital driver's licenses and identification cards, to ensure the protection of personal information and include security features that protect against unauthorized access to information, as specified. The bill would require that the department limit data exchanged between the department and any electronic device, between the department and the provider of any electronic device, and between any electronic device and the provider of that electronic device, as specified. The bill would prohibit an entity that contracts with the department from using, sharing, selling, or disclosing information obtained as part of the contract except as necessary to satisfy the terms of the contract, as specified. The bill would state that the holder of a digital driver's license or identification card is not required to turn over their electronic device to any other person or entity in order to use the digital driver's license or identification card for identity verification and that turning over an electronic device for the purpose of identity verification does not constitute consent to a search or access to any information other than that which is immediately available on the driver's license or identification card, as specified. The bill would provide that a request for remote access to a digital driver's license or identification card requires the express consent of the holder of the digital driver's license or identification card and shall be limited to the information requested, as specified, and that consent to remote access does not constitute consent to a search, as specified. The bill would state that a participant in the pilot program is not required to use a digital driver's license or identification card rather than the physical version, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from providing preferential service based on a person's use of a digital driver's license or identification card. The bill would authorize the department to evaluate the use of private industry partners in the conduct of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to include the issuance of Real ID driver's licenses and identification cards in the pilot program upon authorization of the United States Secretary of Homeland Security. The bill would require the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b></p>	
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Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1532</a> Committee on Business and Professions  <b>Nursing.</b>	Assembly B.&p.  4/28/2021-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 19. Noes 0.) (April 27).  <i>4/29/2021 #13 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</i>	Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires the board to appoint an executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board. Under existing law, the repeal of the provision establishing the board renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to make nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1538</a> <a href="#">Quirk D</a>  <b>Tax return information: research: poverty.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  4/27/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides that it is a misdemeanor for the Franchise Tax Board or specified state employees to disclose or make known any information in a return, report, or document filed under income tax laws but authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to disclose this information to specified agencies for specified purposes. Existing law makes an unwarranted disclosure or use of the information by those agencies a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally authorize the Franchise Tax Board to disclose, upon request, anonymized, deidentified data from state returns or return information to a bona fide research body immediately concerned with conducting research relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. The bill would authorize information disclosed pursuant to that provision to be used only for conducting and producing research studies relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. The bill would prohibit that information from being used to identify any taxpayer and would provide that an unauthorized disclosure or use of the information disclosed pursuant to these provisions by a bona fide research body, or the employees and officers thereof, is a misdemeanor. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1578</a> Committee on Judiciary</p> <p><b>Judiciary omnibus.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/20/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, known as the Automobile Sales Finance Act, prohibits the seller or holder of a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle from accelerating the maturity of any part or all of the amount due under the contract or repossessing the vehicle in the absence of default in the performance of any of the buyer’s obligations under the contract. That act establishes a right in the buyer to reinstate a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle after default, details various methods by which to cure the default, and in all cases requires reimbursing the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees incurred. A willful violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would instead establish that in order to cure a default by any method, the buyer is required to reimburse the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees actually paid by the seller or holder. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1579</a> Committee on Judiciary</p> <p><b>Family law omnibus.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>4/19/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the determination of child custody and visitation in contested proceedings. Existing law provides that custody should be granted according to the best interest of the child. Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that, if a party seeking custody of a child has perpetrated domestic violence within the previous 5 years against the other party seeking custody of the child, the child, or specified other parties, that an award of sole or joint physical or legal custody to the perpetrator of the domestic violence is detrimental to the best interest of the child. This bill would correct erroneous cross references in these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 4</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez D</a></p> <p><b>Communications: California Advanced Services Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunications program: surcharges.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, known as “GO-Biz,” within the Governor’s office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

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

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 16</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Peace officers: release of records.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Existing law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act, subject to redaction as specified.This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, make every incident involving use of force to make a member of the public comply with an officer, force that is unreasonable, or excessive force subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency. The bill would require that records relating to an incident in which an officer resigned before an investigation is completed to also be subject to release. For purposes of releasing records, the bill would prohibit assertion of the attorney-client privilege to limit the disclosure of factual information provided by the public entity to its attorney, factual information discovered by any investigation done by the public entity’s attorney, or billing records related to the work done by the attorney. The bill would expand the authorization to redact records to allow redaction to preserve the anonymity of victims and whistleblowers. The bill would require records subject to disclosure to be provided at the earliest possible time and no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, except as specified. The bill would impose a civil fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day beyond 30 days that records subject to disclosure are not disclosed. The bill would entitle a member of the public who successfully files suit for the release of records to twice the party’s reasonable costs and attorney’s fees. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 17</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Office of Racial Equity.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state’s diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Existing law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things, prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework providing guidelines for inclusive policies and practices that reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, address individual, institutional, and structural racism, and establish goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural racism and racial inequities. The bill would also require the office, in consultation with state agencies and departments, to establish methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute to, uphold, or exacerbate racial disparities and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 18 Skinner</a> D  <b>Green hydrogen.</b>	Senate Environmental Quality  4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 29.  <i>4/29/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room</i> <i>(4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</i>	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state’s goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of hydrogen, including a specific plan to accelerate production and use of green hydrogen, as defined, in California and an analysis of how curtailed electrical generation could be better utilized to help meet the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategic plan, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 28 Caballero</a> D  <b>Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law establishes in state government the Department of Technology and makes it responsible for approval and oversight of information technology projects. Existing law requires the Director of General Services to compile and maintain an inventory of state-owned real property that may be available for lease to providers of wireless telecommunications services for location of wireless telecommunications facilities. This bill, the Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021, would similarly require the Department of Technology, in collaboration with other state agencies, to compile an inventory of state-owned resources, as defined, that may be available for use in the deployment of broadband networks in rural, unserved, and underserved communities, except as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate on the development of a standardized agreement to enable those state-owned resources to be leased or licensed for that purpose. The bill would require the department to post the inventory and agreement on the department’s internet website, update them as necessary, and provide technical assistance related to them to state departments and agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 52</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage.</b>	Senate Third Reading  4/13/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  4/29/2021 #46 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. This bill would define a “deenergization event” as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 65</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D  <b>Maternal care and services.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing, and requires the board to issue a certificate to practice nurse-midwifery to a person who, among other qualifications, meets educational standards established by the board or the equivalent of those educational standards. Existing law, the Licensed Midwifery Practice Act of 1993, provides for the licensure of midwives by the Medical Board of California. This bill would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, and would require the office to contract only with programs that include a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 83</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D  <b>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  4/7/2021-April 15 hearing postponed by committee.	<p>The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 99</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, 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 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources. The bill would authorize a community choice aggregator or other regional energy collaborative to apply for funding and prepare a community energy resilience plan on behalf of one or more of the local governments it serves upon request of that local government. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided. The bill would require plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. The bill would require a public utility to share information identifying critical facilities and areas most likely to experience a loss of electricity with the local government, community choice aggregator, or regional energy collaborative that is preparing a community energy resilience plan. The bill would authorize grant funding awarded to be expended to complete environmental clearance of community energy resilience projects identified in the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 106</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D  <b>Mental Health Services Act: innovative programs.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)	Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. As part of the MHSA, existing law requires counties to engage in specified planning activities, including creating and updating a 3-year program and expenditure plan through a stakeholder process. Existing law authorizes counties to spend 5% of MHSA money on innovative programs, upon approval of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. This bill would amend the MHSA by authorizing counties, until January 1, 2025, to expend funds for their innovative programs without approval by the commission if the program is establishing or expanding a program implementing the full-service partnership model, as defined, that serves a diverse community. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 107</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>CalFresh.</b>	Senate Third Reading  3/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>4/29/2021 #31 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 2/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 110</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>Substance use disorder services: contingency management services.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/22/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. To the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act, this bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services, as specified, subject to utilization controls, and would require contingency management services to be provided as one of the evidence-based practices within covered substance use disorder services. The bill would require the department to issue guidance and training to providers on their use of contingency management services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who access substance use disorder services under any Medi-Cal delivery system, including the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The bill would provide that contingency management services are not a rebate, refund, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount, or any other gratuitous consideration. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent permitted by federal law, the availability of federal financial participation, and the department securing federal approval. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 221</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D</p> <p><b>Health care coverage: timely access to care.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires each department to develop and adopt regulations to ensure that enrollees and insureds have access to needed health care services in a timely manner. Under existing law, a Medi-Cal managed care plan is required to comply with timely access standards developed by the department. This bill would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access requirements. The bill would additionally require a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that an enrollee or insured that is undergoing a course of treatment for an ongoing mental health or substance use disorder condition is able to get a followup appointment with a nonphysician mental health care or substance use disorder provider within 10 business days of the prior appointment. The bill would require that a referral to a specialist by another provider meet the timely access standards. If a health care service plan is operating in a service area that has a shortage of providers and the plan is not able to meet the geographic and timely access standards for providing mental health or substance use disorder services with an in-network provider, the bill would require the plan, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to arrange coverage outside the plan's contracted network. By imposing new requirements on health care service plans, the willful violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 234</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D</p> <p><b>Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals. This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 246</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D</p> <p><b>Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates to be paid by the state to provider agencies for the provision of those services. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including those programs and duties described below, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. Existing law requires the reimbursement system to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios. By November 10, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the reimbursement system plan, including methodology and standards, to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The bill would require that plan to include a formula for annually adjusting reimbursement rates. By July 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the department to establish a reimbursement rate target for each contracting agency that meets specific quality standards based on specified elements, including quality adjustment factors for the age range of children proposed to be served by the contracting agency. The bill would also require all providers meeting quality standards, as specified, to be paid the quality adjustment factor, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 274</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D  <b>Local government meetings: agenda and documents.</b>	Assembly Desk  4/22/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 276</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R  <b>Earned Income Tax Credit: 2021 credit calculation.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, would authorize a taxpayer to elect to have the amount of the credit calculated based on the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, or the taxpayer's earned income for the next taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 279</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: delivery systems: services.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass, but first be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, either through a fee-for-service or managed care delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.This bill would require, subject to federal approval, the department to implement the State Plan Dental Improvement Program, with the goal of further improving accessibility of Medi-Cal dental services and oral health outcomes for targeted populations, as a successor program to the Dental Transformation Initiative. Commencing no sooner than January 1, 2021, the bill would expand the Medi-Cal schedule of benefits for certain populations, such as Caries Risk Assessment bundle for eligible children who are 0 to 6 years of age, and would require the department to make supplemental payments to qualified dental providers for increased utilization of certain preventive dental services and for the establishment or maintenance of beneficiary continuity of care through a dental home. The bill would require the department to develop the methodology for making these supplemental payments to qualified dental providers, including safety net clinics.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 321</a> <a href="#">Durazo D</a></p> <p><b>Employment safety standards: household domestic services.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires employers to comply with certain standards ensuring healthy and safe working conditions, as specified. Existing law charges the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with enforcement of the act, subject to oversight by the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (chief). Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime.This bill would delete the above-described exception for household domestic service, thereby making it subject to the act. The bill would provide, however, that “employment” does not include household domestic service that is publicly funded, as specified, unless it is subject to certain regulatory provisions, nor would “employment” include family daycare homes, as specified. The bill would make coverage for household domestic service operative on January 1, 2023, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 351</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D  <b>Water Innovation Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/20/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources, and within the department, the California Water Commission. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 364</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D  <b>Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies. This bill would enact the Free School Meals For All Act of 2021. The bill would express the finding and declaration of the Legislature that no child in California should experience hunger and that every public school pupil should benefit from access to a healthy, locally procured and freshly prepared meal during the schoolday. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 369</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.)</p> <p>Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas. This bill would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. The bill would define “Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership” to mean the multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016 by a total of 15 participating federal, state, and local agencies. The bill would require the participating state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, to work in collaboration with the participating federal and local agencies to promote the discussion, prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to the successful implementation of projects to advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 378</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez D</a></p> <p><b>Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, governs the approval process that a city or county is required to follow when approving, among other things, a permit for construction or reconstruction for a development project for a wireless telecommunications facility and a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility. This bill would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 383</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a></p> <p><b>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Existing law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in where the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. The Legislature may directly amend Proposition 21 by a statute passed in each house by a 2/3 vote, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance and minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age. By deleting the prohibition on including minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, this bill would amend Proposition 21. The bill would also prohibit a minor's inability to pay restitution due to the minor's indigence from being grounds for finding a minor ineligible for that program of supervision or a finding that the minor has failed to comply with the terms of the program of supervision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 384</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a></p> <p><b>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child’s parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child’s adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would specify that the required due diligence of the social worker or probation officer shall include family finding, which the bill defines as conducting an investigation to identify relatives and kin and to connect a child or youth, who may be disconnected from their parents, with those relatives and kin in an effort to provide family support and possible placement. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 413</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a>  <b>Electricity:  offshore wind  generation  facilities: site  certification.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and N.R. & W.	The existing Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and grants the Energy Commission the exclusive authority to certify any stationary or floating electrical generating facility using any source of thermal energy, with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more, and any facilities appurtenant thereto. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Offshore Wind Project Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee, which the bill would create, to establish a process for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements for certification of thermal powerplants, but applicable to offshore wind generation facilities, and would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. The bill would require an applicant for certification of an offshore wind generation facility to certify specified matter. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to amend the bill to provide sufficient direction and authority to the commission to: (1) evaluate, assess, and mitigate, to the extent feasible, any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities adversely affected by the permitting, development, and operation of offshore wind generation projects, (2) recover the costs of mitigation from the applicants for certification of offshore wind generation facilities, (3) impose assessments on offshore wind generation facilities in order to ensure full economic and environmental compensation for any adverse effects offshore wind generation projects may have on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities, and (4) provide mechanisms whereby any assessments be adopted in a duly noticed public hearing, be deposited in publicly audited accounts, and be disbursed annually in an open and public process. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 427</a> <a href="#">Eggman</a> D  <b>Water theft: enhanced penalties.</b>	Senate Third Reading  4/14/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  4/29/2021 #49 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 455</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D  <b>California Health Benefit Exchange.</b>	Senate Third Reading  4/20/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  4/29/2021 #57 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, governed by an executive board, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law specifies the powers of the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations until January 1, 2022, with the exception of regulations implementing prescribed provisions relating to criminal background history checks for persons with access to confidential, personal, or financial information. Existing law authorizes the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2027. Existing law provides that these extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2019. This bill would instead extend the authority of the board to adopt those necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations to January 1, 2027, and would extend the authority of the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2032. The bill would provide that these prescribed time extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2022, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 459</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974: lobbying.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, regulates the activities of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers in connection with attempts to influence legislative and administrative action by legislative and other state officials, including by requiring that lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers register and file periodic reports with the Secretary of State. This bill, beginning January 1, 2023, would require lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers to include information in the periodic reports that identifies each bill or administrative action subject to lobbying activity, and the respective position advocated for, during that period. This bill would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file a monthly report for any calendar month in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$15,000, and would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file monthly reports for 12 months following any calendar quarter in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$45,000. The bill would require certain persons to file specified reports following a calendar quarter in which that person incurs cumulative costs equal to or exceeding \$5,000 for issue lobbying advertisements, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 460</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would create the Office of the Patient Representative in the Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of nursing home residents, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the office to establish appropriate eligibility, training, certification, and continuing education requirements for patient representatives and to convene a group of stakeholders to advise the office regarding the eligibility requirements. The bill would, among other things, require the office to collect and analyze data, including the number of residents represented, the number of interdisciplinary team meetings attended, and the number of cases in which judicial review was sought and to present that data in an annual public report delivered to the Legislature and posted on the office's internet website. The bill would require patient representatives to perform various duties including reviewing the determinations that the resident lacks capacity, as defined, to make decisions and no surrogate decisionmaker is available, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 493</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a></p> <p><b>Local government financing: juvenile justice.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, there is established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for implementation, existing law requires the county auditor to allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. Existing law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Existing law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law requires the multiagency juvenile justice plan to include certain components, including, but not limited to, a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Existing law also requires each council to annually report to their board of supervisors and the board information on the effectiveness of the programs and strategies funded under these provisions, and requires the board to annually report this information to the Governor and the Legislature and post it on its internet website. This bill would revise and recast required components of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to, among other things, additionally require a plan to include an assessment of existing community-based youth development services, identification and prioritization of areas of the community that face significant public safety risk from crime, documentation of the effectiveness of the programs funded under these provisions, and a description of the target population funded under these provisions. The bill would require programs and strategies funded under these provisions to, among other things, be modeled on trauma-informed and youth development approaches and in collaboration with community-based organizations. The bill would require no less than 95% of the funds allocated under these provisions to be distributed to community-based organizations and other public agencies or departments that are not law enforcement entities, as specified, and prohibits this portion of the funds from being used for law enforcement activities or personnel. The bill would require a council to include additional information in its annual report to the board of supervisors and the board relating to their programs, including data on participants, and would impose additional requirements on the board with respect to those annual reports, including, but not limited to, providing a statewide analysis of county spending. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 505</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Wages: withholdings: written authorizations.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, it is not unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert a portion of an employee's wages when the employer is required or empowered to do so by state or federal law or in other specified cases. Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement is charged with investigating and enforcing violations of the wage laws. This bill would require, except as provided, a public employer, as defined, absent fraud, misrepresentation, or theft, to make a good faith effort to consult with an employee to obtain a written authorization to resolve a monetary obligation before utilizing third-party collection services or commencing a civil action. The bill would require the written authorization to include a mutual agreement between the public employer and employee and, to the extent possible, would prohibit that written authorization from placing an undue financial burden upon the employee. The bill would provide that if the written authorization involves a withholding or diversion of an employee's wages over a designated period of months, the amount withheld or diverted shall not exceed 5% of the employee's monthly gross wages unless this requirement is expressly waived by the employee or it would be inconsistent with a wage agreement, collective bargaining agreement, judgment, or other legal agreement or legal requirement. The bill would provide that the period of time in which the public employer and employee are engaging in consultation is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of a civil action, which the bill would prohibit from exceeding one year from the date the consultation commenced. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 515</a> <a href="#">Pan</a> D</p> <p><b>Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/19/2021-April 20 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would require the department to establish an LTSS Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the State of California. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 528</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R</p> <p><b>Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-VOTE: Do pass, but first be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar (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. Existing law requires a child protective agency to, as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the initial placement of a child into foster care, provide the caregiver with the child’s current health and education summary. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to create an electronic health care portal, or use an existing electronic portal, that will provide health care providers with access to the health information of a child in foster care that is included in the health and education summary and the completed and approved court forms for the administration of psychotropic medication for specified dependent children. The bill would provide health care providers of a child in foster care access to the electronic health care portal created pursuant these provisions when providing health care services and medical treatment to the child. The bill would require the foster care public health nurse to update the electronic health care portal and the health and education summary with the child’s medical, dental, and mental health care information whenever there is new information, and would require the foster care public health nurse to provide the child’s medical, dental, and mental health care information to health care providers, the child or their caregiver, and nonminor dependents, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 533</a> <a href="#">Stern</a> D</p> <p><b>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (April 27).</p> <p>4/29/2021 #12 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the PUC for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the PUC is required to oversee an electrical corporation’s compliance with the plans. This bill would require that an electrical corporation’s wildfire mitigation plan identify circuits that have frequently been deenergized to mitigate the risk of wildfire and the measures taken, or planned to be taken, by the electrical corporation to reduce the need for future deenergization of those circuits, including replacing, hardening, or undergrounding any portion of the circuit or of upstream transmission or distribution lines, or the installation of microgrids. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 537</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D  <b>Child welfare: domestic violence.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 27).  <i>4/29/2021 #19 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i>	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a dependent solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would also prohibit a child from being found a dependent solely due to the parent or guardian being a victim of domestic violence, unless the court finds the conditions described above are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/22/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 549</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R  <b>Social workers: essential workers.</b>	Senate Consent Calendar  4/22/2021-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.  <i>4/29/2021 #86 SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY</i>	Existing law governs the duties of social workers in a variety of areas, including foster care, health care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment. This bill would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the top tier of essential workers who are eligible to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 556</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Street light poles, traffic signal poles: small wireless facilities attachments.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/27/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility to make appropriate space and capacity on and in its utility poles, as defined, and support structures available for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations. Existing law requires fees adopted to cover the costs to provide this use, and terms and conditions of access, to meet specified requirements, and specifies the manner in which these fees and terms and conditions of access could be challenged. This bill would prohibit a local government or local publicly owned electric utility from unreasonably denying the leasing or licensing of its street light poles or traffic signal poles to communications service providers for the purpose of placing small wireless facilities on those poles. The bill would require that street light poles and traffic signal poles be made available for the placement of small wireless facilities under fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory fees. The bill would specify time periods for various actions relative to requests for placement of a small wireless facility by a communications service provider on a street light pole or traffic signal pole. The bill would authorize a local publicly owned electric utility or local government to deny an application for use of a street light pole or traffic signal pole, as applicable, because of insufficient capacity or safety, reliability, or engineering concerns subject to certain conditions. By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b>	Concerns
<a href="#">SB 569</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D  <b>Public contracts: judicial branch entities.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the California Judicial Branch Contract Law, requires judicial branch entities to comply with specified provisions of the Public Contract Code that are applicable to state agencies and departments, related to the procurement of goods and services, including information technology goods and services. Existing law, except as specified, requires all contracts with total cost estimated at more than \$1,000,000, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the California State Auditor to ensure compliance with that law. Existing law requires all judicial branch entities to notify the California State Auditor, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill would require all judicial branch entities to also notify the members of the Legislature who serve on specified legislative committees, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 578</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R</p> <p><b>Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>4/8/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public, but would authorize the individual who is the subject of the proceeding to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. The bill would also authorize a judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing to grant a request by any other party to the proceeding to make the hearing public if the judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing finds that the public interest in an open hearing clearly outweighs the individual’s interest in privacy. The bill would define “hearing” for these purposes to mean any proceeding conducted under the act, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/5/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 584</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R</p> <p><b>Resource Family Approval Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>4/20/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/29/2021 #59 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking. By creating new duties for counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 594</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D</p> <p><b>Elections: local redistricting.</b></p>	<p>Senate Gov. &amp; F.</p> <p>4/28/2021-Set for hearing May 6.</p> <p>5/6/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court's order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 596</a> <a href="#">Becker</a> D</p> <p><b>Greenhouse gases: cement and concrete production.</b></p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>4/13/2021-Set for hearing April 29.</p> <p>4/29/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, to develop a comprehensive strategy for California's cement and concrete sector to reduce the carbon intensity of concrete used in the state by at least 40% from 2019 levels by 2030 and to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategy, among other things, to identify modifications to existing measures and evaluate new measure, including a low-carbon product standard for concrete or cement, to achieve those objectives. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 609</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D  <b>CalFresh.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under existing law, households are eligible to receive CalFresh benefits to the extent permitted by federal law. Existing federal law provides that students who are enrolled in college or other institutions of higher education at least half time are not eligible for SNAP benefits unless they meet one of several specified exemptions, including participating in specified employment and training programs. This bill would require the department, to the extent permitted by federal law, to include adult education and career technical education programs in the list of programs that are deemed to meet the employment and training exemption set forth in the federal regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Newman</a> D  <b>Electronic toll and transit fare collection systems.</b>	Senate Judiciary  4/26/2021-April 27 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system in compliance with specified objectives, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing law authorizes operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interoperability program to provide only specified information regarding a vehicle's use of the toll facility. This bill would authorize those operators to provide instead only the information specified in functional specifications and standards adopted by the department and operators of toll facilities in this state on federal-aid highways for purposes of interstate interoperability. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 626</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/28/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for no more than 7 projects for elements of State Water Facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law. The bill would specify that the CM/GC method authorized by these provisions does not include the authority to perform construction inspection services for water resources projects, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 629</a> <a href="#">Roth</a> D  <b>Identification cards.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1) Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any eligible inmate released from state prison has a valid identification card. Existing law defines “eligible inmate,” in part, as a person who has previously held a California driver’s license or identification card, who has a usable photo on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles that is not more than 10 years old, and who meets certain requirements, including that they have provided, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has verified, specified information, such as the inmate’s true full name. This bill would delete the requirement that the usable photo on file be no more than 10 years old, would require a new photo to be taken if the photo on file is deemed unusable, and would require the inmate to provide, and the Department of Motor Vehicle to verify, their California residency for purposes of obtaining an identification card. The bill would expand the definition of “eligible inmate” to include a person who has not previously held a California driver’s license or identification card, and who meets specified requirements, including that they have signed and verified their application for an identification card. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 648</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D</p> <p><b>Care facilities.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing regulation includes an adult residential facility, as defined, as a community care facility for those purposes. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would provide that an adult residential facility or a residential care facility for the elderly may receive Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program payments, as specified. The bill would provide for the termination of the pilot program on June 30, 2026, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the county to distribute a stipend of \$1,000 per resident, per month, to be used for auxiliary services, as defined, when it determines that the facility meets specified criteria. The bill would require facilities that receive the stipend to report to the county specified information, including the description of the auxiliary services provided. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to evaluate the program, as specified, and to report that information to the relevant policy committees. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement these provisions in order to maximize federal funding and would authorize the department to implement the provisions through all-county letter or similar instruction. By imposing additional administrative duties on local officials administering the IHSS program and by expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 654</a> <a href="#">Min</a> D</p> <p><b>Child custody.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/27/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the court to consider, and give due weight to, the wishes of the child in making an order granting or modifying custody or visitation if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference as to custody or visitation. This bill would prohibit the court from permitting a child addressing the court regarding custody or visitation to do so in the presence of the parties unless the court determines that doing so is in the best interests of the child and states its reasons for that finding on the record. The bill would require the court to provide an alternative to having the child address the court in the presence of the parties in order to obtain input directly from the child. The bill would also require, if a child informs an attorney, child custody recommending counselor, investigator, evaluator, or other court-connected professional that the child has changed their choice with respect to addressing the court, the professional to indicate to the judge that the child has changed their preference. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 678</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D  <b>Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and homeless youth emergency service pilot projects to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to assume additional responsibilities, including setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among unaccompanied women in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to those goals. The bill would also require the council, in order to coordinate a spectrum of funding, policy, and practice efforts related to unaccompanied women experiencing homelessness, to coordinate with certain stakeholders and, to the extent that funding is made available, provide technical assistance and program development support.	
<a href="#">SB 681</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R  <b>Child abuse reporting: mandated reports.</b>	Senate Public Safety  4/21/2021-April 27 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under existing law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires reports of suspected child abuse or neglect by a mandated reporter to be made to a police department or sheriff's department, not including school district police or security department, or county probation department, if designated by the county to receive the reports, or the county welfare department. This bill would authorize a mandated reporter to report to a school district police or security department. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 682</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D</p> <p><b>Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes various state departments, including the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Health Care Services, and is charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law also establishes various public health programs for purposes of promoting child and adolescent health, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, which provides for early and periodic health assessments to children in California. The bill would require California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with the departments under its purview and other specified entities, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases. The bill would require the agency to submit the plan to the Legislature and post the plan on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, and to commence implementation of the plan no later than June 30, 2023. The bill also makes related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 712</a> <a href="#">Hueso</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government: California tribes: federal fee-to-trust applications to regain ancestral lands.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing federal law sets forth policies and procedures governing the acquisition of land by the United States in trust status for specified individuals and tribes. Existing federal law requires the Secretary of the Interior to notify the state and local governments having regulatory jurisdiction over the land to be acquired, and authorizes the state or local government to provide written comments as to the acquisition's potential impacts on regulatory jurisdiction, real property taxes, and special assessments. This bill would encourage state and local governments, as defined, to work cooperatively with tribes in their fee-to-trust applications for purposes of regaining ancestral lands, and to support tribes in their nongaming fee-to-trust applications. The bill would prohibit local governments from adopting or enforcing a resolution or ordinance that would prevent a tribe from a fair evaluation of a fee-to-trust application based on its merits. The bill would require a local government that opposes an application to include the economic benefits to the county from both the project that is the subject of the application and the tribe's contribution to the local jurisdiction in the last 5 years in any opposition letter or other document submitted to the federal government, as specified. By requiring additional duties by local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 719</a> <a href="#">Min D</a>  <b>Surplus land:  exempt surplus  land: eligible  military base land.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, “surplus land” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency’s use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would deem certain land comprising of the Tustin Marine Corps Air Station to be exempt surplus land if specified requirements are met. In this regard, the bill would require the exempt surplus land to require the residential units on the land that are permitted after January 1, 2022, to comply with specified affordability requirements, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of exempt surplus land under these provisions to comply with certain requirements, including, adopting an initial finding of exemption and report certain information regarding the development of residential units on the property in a specified annual report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 724</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D  <b>Guardianships and conservatorships.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair	<p>(1)The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel to represent interests of a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity who is unable to retain legal counsel and requests the appointment of counsel to assist them in particular proceedings that include, among others, proceedings to establish a conservatorship or to remove the conservator, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. The law also requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel in these proceedings to represent the interests of a conservatee or proposed conservatee who does not plan to retain legal counsel and has not requested the court to appoint legal counsel, if the court determines that the appointment would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect the interests of the conservatee or proposed conservatee based on information contained in the court investigator’s report or obtained from any other source, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. This bill would instead require the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel if the conservatee or proposed conservatee has not retained legal counsel and does not plan to retain legal counsel. The bill would generally require the court to allow representation by an attorney for whom a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity expresses a preference, even if the attorney is not on the court’s list of court appointed attorneys. The bill would require the court, in an appeal or writ proceeding, to appoint counsel to advocate for the rights, interests, and stated wishes of a conservatee who is not represented by legal counsel. The bill would specify that the role of legal counsel for a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity is that of a zealous advocate, observing specified legal requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/15/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#">SB 732</a> <a href="#">Bates</a> R  <b>Communications: broadband.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  3/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and ED.	<p>Existing law establishes in the state government a State Department of Education and the department is responsible for various ongoing activities involving the public schools. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program for county offices of education, school districts, and charter schools to issue no-cash value vouchers to be distributed to households with eligible pupils, as defined, to be used during the 2021–22 fiscal year to assist those households with the impacts of distant or remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount to the department for purposes of developing and implementing the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 734</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a></p> <p><b>Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/26/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Existing law requires the successor agency to dispose of all remaining assets and terminate its existence within a specified period after the final debt payment, and requires any passthrough payment obligations to cease at that time. This bill would authorize a successor agency and one or more taxing agencies to enter into an agreement to modify the interest owed by a former redevelopment agency under a passthrough agreement that was entered into before January 1, 1994, or owed under any successive amendment of that passthrough agreement, and which is owed as interest on passthrough payments agreed to be deferred by the taxing entity under the passthrough agreement, subject to specified terms and conditions, including that the interest rate on a passthrough agreement modified under these provisions be 0%. The bill would additionally authorize an agreement to modify a passthrough agreement under this bill's provisions to forgive up to 25% of the principal amount of outstanding deferred passthrough payment owed by the former redevelopment agency to a taxing entity. The bill would require that the computation of the amount of passthrough payments made under the above-described existing provisions take into account any modification of a passthrough agreement made under this bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 739</a> <a href="#">Cortese</a> D</p> <p><b>California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services and requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project, under which a California resident who is 21 years of age who exited foster care upon reaching 21 years of age would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years. The bill would define universal basic income to mean unconditional cash payments of equal amounts issued monthly to individual residents of California with the intention of ensuring the economic security of recipients. The bill would require the department to submit a specified report relating to the pilot project to the Legislature by January 1, 2026. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions by means of a departmental directive or similar instruction.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 740</a> <a href="#">Borgeas</a> R</p> <p><b>Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>4/26/2021-April 26 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would continue the date to achieve the goal of the CASF program to no later than December 31, 2032. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 743</a> <a href="#">Bradford</a> D  <b>Housing developments: broadband adoption: grant program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a grant program to fund broadband adoption, digital literacy, and computer equipment for eligible publicly supported communities, as defined. The bill would require the commission to award grants to eligible publicly supported communities for the purpose of providing either one-time funding for computer equipment and to establish computer labs or ongoing funding for up to 3 years for broadband service and digital literacy programs. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 750</a> <a href="#">Melendez</a> R  <b>Human trafficking: California ACTS Task Force.</b>	Senate Public Safety  3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Existing law makes a person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services guilty of the crime of human trafficking and subject to imprisonment and a specified fine. This bill would establish the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery (California ACTS) Task Force to collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in California. The bill would require the task force to examine collaborative models between local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations for protecting victims of trafficking, among other, related duties. Under the bill, the task force would be comprised of specified state officials and specified individuals who have expertise in human trafficking or provide services to victims of human trafficking, as specified. The bill would require the task force to hold its first meeting no later than July 1, 2022, and would require the task force to meet at least 4 times. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 754</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Economic development: low- to moderate-income communities: Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act.</b></p>	<p>Senate Banking and Financial Institutions</p> <p>4/21/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. &amp; F.I.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Small Business Financial Assistance Act of 2013, requires the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to administer the Small Business Finance Center, which administers programs that assist businesses seeking new capital resources, including, but not limited to, the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program. Existing law establishes the Small Business Expansion Fund and requires, among other things, that the fund provide guarantees to loans offered by financial institutions and financial companies, as those terms are defined, to small businesses, as provided. This bill would enact the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act to require the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to establish and administer the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program, in accordance with specified requirements, for the purpose of supporting and expanding eligible lender access to lending capital and borrower access to responsible installment loans for low- to moderate-income individuals and communities. The bill would require the program to provide partial loan guarantees and other credit enhancements for eligible lenders, as defined, to access additional capital to expand the availability of eligible loans, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 756</a> <a href="#">Hueso</a> D</p> <p><b>Home weatherization for low-income customers.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires an electrical or gas corporation to perform home weatherization services for low-income customers if the commission determines that a significant need for those services exists in the corporation's service territory, as specified. This bill would define "low-income customers" for those purposes to mean low-income persons and families whose household income is at or below 250% of the federal poverty level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 768</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D  <b>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</b>	Senate Third Reading  4/20/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  4/29/2021 #61 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	<p>Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law requires that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals that are participating either full time in an educational activity or part time in an educational activity and meeting the hourly participation rates based on the number of academic units, as specified, at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard payment of \$175 to \$500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for the purpose of paying costs associated with attending the postsecondary educational institution. This bill would additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution to receive those standard payments. The bill would include summer session as a quarter for these purposes. The bill would instead base the hourly participation rates described above on instructional hours, as defined. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 773</a> <a href="#">Roth</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal managed care: behavioral health services.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services, such as behavioral health treatment services, are provided to qualified, low-income persons by various health care delivery systems, including managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes requirements on Medi-Cal managed care plans, including standards on network adequacy, alternative access, and minimum loss ratios. This bill would, commencing with the January 1, 2022, rating period, and through December 31, 2024, require the department to make incentive payments to qualifying Medi-Cal managed care plans that meet predefined goals and metrics associated with targeted interventions, rendered by school-affiliated behavioral health providers, that increase access to preventive, early intervention, and behavioral health services for children enrolled in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at those schools. The bill would require the department to consult with certain stakeholders on the development of interventions, goals, and metrics, to determine the amount of incentive payments, and to seek any necessary federal approvals. The bill would condition the issuance of incentive payments on compliance with specified federal requirements and the availability of federal financial participation. Alternatively, if federal approval is not obtained, the bill would authorize the department to make incentive payments on a state-only funding basis, but only to the extent the department determines that federal financial participation for the Medi-Cal program is not otherwise jeopardized. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 775</a> <a href="#">Becker</a> D</p> <p><b>Felony murder: resentencing.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences theory to file a petition for the court to vacate the person's sentence and resentence them when specified conditions apply, including that the complaint, information, or indictment was filed against the petitioner that allowed the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill would expand the authorization to allow a person who was convicted of attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine or who was convicted of manslaughter when the prosecution was allowed to proceed on a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, to apply to have their sentence vacated and be resentenced if, among other things, the complaint, information, or indictment was filed to allow the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder, murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, or attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 782</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D  <b>Assisted outpatient treatment programs.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.  5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, <i>PORTANTINO, Chair</i>	The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, commencing January 1, 2022, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to those provisions to obtain assisted outpatient treatment if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the facts stated in the petition are true and establish that specified criteria are met, including that the person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for their mental illness, and that there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director’s designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would additionally authorize the filing of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient treatment under the existing petition procedures, for a conservatee or former conservatee, as specified, who would benefit from assisted outpatient treatment to reduce the risk of deteriorating mental health while living independently. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 790</a> <a href="#">Stern</a> D  <b>Wildlife connectivity mitigation credits.</b>	Senate Appropriations  4/27/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law vests the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) with full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would require DFW, in consultation with Caltrans, to provide compensatory mitigation credits to support modifications and planning of projects on the state highway system that improve local and regional habitat connectivity and result in fish passage, wildlife connectivity, and other environmental improvements. The bill would authorize Caltrans to request DFW to issue credits for actions that Caltrans takes to improve fish and wildlife connectivity in connection with a project on the state highway system in excess of any legally required mitigation. The bill would authorize Caltrans to use those credits to satisfy obligations to mitigate the impacts of projects on the state highway system on fish and wildlife in the same Caltrans district. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 821</a> Committee on Natural Resources and Water</p> <p><b>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>4/21/2021-Set for hearing May 3.</p> <p>5/3/2021 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATION S, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Existing law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Existing law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would provide that members of the Delta Independent Science Board are not employees of the Delta Stewardship Council and would require the members of the board to exercise their scientific judgment and perform their functions independently from the council. <b>Last Amended: 4/5/2021</b></p>	