



Legislative Committee Meeting

Committee

Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

County Staff

Michelle Heppner
Matthew A. Davis

Monday, June 6, 2022

1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Solano County Administration Center
675 Texas Street, Conf. Rm 6003 (6th Floor), Fairfield, CA 94533
Call in option on MS Teams: (323) 457-3408, ID 757-172-790#

MEETING AGENDA

MEETING OF THE SOLANO COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

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

- 1) **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- 2) **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- 3) **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- 4) **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
 - Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations Update
 - Status of FY 23 Earmark Request
 - Status of Build Back Better/Reconciliation Discussions
 - WRDA Reauthorization Update
 - House Committee Action on Gun Control Measures
 - Biden Administration Announces Housing Supply Action Plan
- 5) **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- 6) **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
 - Update on Budget Trailer Bills
 - Update on the Leadership in the Assembly
 - Update on the Kaiser Contract, including Mental Health

Action Items / Discuss Pending Legislation:

- a) Receive an update on [SB 867](#) ([Laird – D](#)) Sea Level Rise: Planning and Adaption, and consider making a recommendation (*Presented Karen Lange, SYASL Partners*)
- b) Receive an update on [AB 2201](#) ([Bennett – D](#)) Groundwater Sustainability Agency, Groundwater Extraction Permit Verification, and consider making a recommendation (*Presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners*)

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

8) Next Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, June 20, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, August 1, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, August 15, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.

Adjourn

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 31, 2022

SENATE BILL

No. 867

Introduced by Senator Laird
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Berman)

January 24, 2022

An act to ~~amend Section 30968~~ of *add Division 20.6.9 (commencing with Section 30985)* to the Public Resources Code, relating to sea level rise.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 867, as amended, Laird. ~~Sea level rise planning: database: rise: planning and adaptation.~~

Existing law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided.

This bill would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to address sea level rise planning and adaptation through either a local coastal program, as defined, or a San Francisco Bay shoreline coastal resiliency plan, as applicable, by January 1, 2026, and to update that planning and adaptation every 5 years, as prescribed. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2023, the California Coastal Commission

and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation.

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

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

~~Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection Council, to create, update biannually, and post on an internet website a Planning for Sea Level Rise Database describing steps being taken throughout the state to prepare for, and adapt to, sea level rise. Existing law further requires that various public agencies and private entities provide to the agency, on a biannual basis, sea level rise planning information, as defined, that is under the control or jurisdiction of the public agencies or private entities, and requires the agency to determine the information necessary for inclusion in the database, as prescribed. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2023.~~

~~This bill would extend the sunset date for the above provisions until January 1, 2028.~~

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Division 20.6.9 (commencing with Section 30985)
2 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

3
4 DIVISION 20.6.9. SEA LEVEL RISE PLANNING AND
5 ADAPTATION
6

7 30985. (a) A local government lying, in whole or in part, within
8 the coastal zone or the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay
9 Conservation and Development Commission shall address sea

1 level rise planning and adaptation through either a local coastal
2 program or a San Francisco Bay shoreline coastal resiliency plan,
3 as applicable, by January 1, 2026.

4 (b) A local government shall update the sea level rise planning
5 and adaptation required pursuant to subdivision (a) every five
6 years, commencing January 1, 2031. For a local government that
7 already meets the requirements of subdivision (a) as of January
8 1, 2023, the local government shall update the sea level rise
9 planning and adaptation every five years, commencing January
10 1, 2028. An update shall incorporate best available science and
11 adaptation strategies as provided in the most recent version of the
12 Ocean Protection Council’s “State of California Sea-Level Rise
13 Guidance Document.”

14 (c) The sea level rise planning and adaptation required pursuant
15 to subdivision (a) shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

16 (1) Vulnerability assessments for infrastructure, natural areas,
17 and parks. The vulnerability assessments shall build on existing
18 information to the maximum extent possible.

19 (2) Economic analyses of assets at risk and adaptation measures
20 to protect those assets.

21 (3) Implementation approaches, including funding sources.

22 (4) Efforts to ensure equity for at-risk communities.

23 (5) Identification of lead planning and implementation agencies.

24 30985.2. On or before December 31, 2023, the California
25 Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation
26 and Development Commission, in close coordination with the
27 Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State
28 and Regional Support Collaborative, shall establish guidelines
29 for the preparation of the sea level rise planning and adaptation
30 required pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 30985.

31 30985.4. This division does not reduce, alter, or diminish the
32 authority of a state agency.

33 30985.6. For purposes of this division, the following definitions
34 apply:

35 (a) “California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support
36 Collaborative” means the California Sea Level Rise State and
37 Regional Support Collaborative created pursuant to Section 30972.

38 (b) “Coastal zone” has the same meaning as defined in Section
39 30103.

1 (c) “Jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and
2 Development Commission” means the area described in Section
3 66610 of the Government Code.

4 (d) “Local coastal program” has the same meaning as defined
5 in Section 30108.6.

6 (e) “Local government” has the same meaning as defined in
7 Section 30109.

8 SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
9 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
10 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
11 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
12 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

13 SECTION 1. ~~Section 30968 of the Public Resources Code is~~
14 ~~amended to read:~~

15 ~~30968. This division shall remain in effect only until January~~
16 ~~1, 2028, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted~~
17 ~~statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2028, deletes or extends~~
18 ~~that date.~~

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 27, 2022

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 17, 2022

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2201

Introduced by Assembly Member Bennett
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan and Kalra)

February 15, 2022

An act to amend Section 10728 of, and to add Section 10725.7 to, to the Water Code, relating to groundwater.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2201, as amended, Bennett. Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction ~~permit~~. *permit: verification.*

Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board

to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes.

~~This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit, except as specified, a groundwater extraction facility in a basin that is designated by the department as a basin that is subject to critical conditions of overdraft from extracting water without a valid groundwater extraction permit issued by the groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the requirements of the bill. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency responsible for managing a basin designated by the department as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to develop, on or before June 30, 2023, a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit, as specified. The bill would also prohibit the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit for a new or expanded groundwater facility in a probationary basin, unless the state board determines that all or part of a probationary basin is being adequately managed, as specified. The bill would also authorize a groundwater sustainability agency overlying a basin that is not designated as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to adopt an ordinance establishing a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit in accordance with the requirements of the bill.~~

This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as medium- or high-priority until it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that certain factors are present. The bill would prohibit a groundwater sustainability agency from providing the above-described written verification unless it determines that certain factors are present, including, but not limited to, that the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that groundwater sustainability agency.

The bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency to impose a fee upon an applicant for a groundwater extraction permit in an amount that does not exceed the reasonable costs incurred by the agency in regulating a permit pursuant to the requirements of the bill. The bill would also require the department to review the effectiveness of permitting decisions by the groundwater sustainability agency, as specified: *a local agency that does not exceed the reasonable cost of*

making the determinations required for a written verification, issuing the written verification, or both. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency to post a notification of the well permit application on its internet website to allow the public to comment on the well permit application for at least 30 days before issuing the above-described determinations. By imposing additional requirements on groundwater sustainability agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would exempt any well that provides less than 2 acre-feet of water annually for domestic use or any well used by a public water supply system from these provisions.

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. The Legislature finds and declares the following:
- 2 (a) ~~Groundwater provides substantial water supplies for many~~
- 3 ~~farms and communities across the state, particularly in drier years.~~
- 4 ~~While in some parts of the state groundwater is very well managed,~~
- 5 ~~in other parts of the state there has been substantial groundwater~~
- 6 ~~overdraft.~~
- 7 (b) ~~During California's recent droughts, there has been a~~
- 8 ~~substantial increase in the extraction of groundwater resulting in~~
- 9 ~~impacts to aquifers.~~
- 10 (c) ~~Despite the drought, there has been a substantial and dramatic~~
- 11 ~~increase in conversion of existing pastureland and nonirrigated~~
- 12 ~~lands to new permanent crops irrigated by new deep groundwater~~
- 13 ~~wells. In many parts of the central valley, these new orchards and~~
- 14 ~~groundwater wells have caused or contributed to existing~~
- 15 ~~groundwater wells drying up. These new groundwater wells~~
- 16 ~~exacerbate overdraft in some regions of the state and have harmed~~
- 17 ~~and will continue to harm groundwater supplies for existing farms~~
- 18 ~~and rural communities and the long-term viability of aquifers.~~

1 ~~(d) The number of new wells supplying significant new demands~~
2 ~~for groundwater has resulted in alarming subsidence in many areas~~
3 ~~of California. Subsidence threatens statewide resources and~~
4 ~~infrastructure, such as roads, highways, and aqueducts. Importantly,~~
5 ~~subsidence may also cause permanent damage to aquifers,~~
6 ~~threatening groundwater resources for future generations.~~

7 ~~(e) Furthermore, new wells are being drilled too close to~~
8 ~~drinking water wells. This action can dewater wells entirely or~~
9 ~~move plumes of contamination towards these sources of drinking~~
10 ~~water.~~

11 ~~(f) In 2012, California adopted the human right to water policy,~~
12 ~~establishing that it is state policy that every human being has the~~
13 ~~right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for~~
14 ~~human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.~~

15 ~~(g) In 2014, California adopted landmark legislation, the~~
16 ~~Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Part 2.74 (commencing~~
17 ~~with Section 10720) of Division 6 of the Water Code) (SGMA),~~
18 ~~to sustainably manage groundwater resources. Under the act,~~
19 ~~sustainability will not be fully achieved for many years, allowing~~
20 ~~groundwater overdraft to continue in some regions.~~

21 ~~(h) In 2020, groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs)~~
22 ~~managing critically overdrafted groundwater basins submitted~~
23 ~~plans to the Department of Water Resources. In 2022, 34 out of~~
24 ~~42 plans were found to be incomplete, in part for failing to~~
25 ~~adequately protect drinking water supplies. This means that~~
26 ~~proactive management of groundwater needed to protect drinking~~
27 ~~water and fulfill the human right to water policy could be delayed~~
28 ~~for years while groundwater sustainability plans are amended to~~
29 ~~meet the requirements of SGMA.~~

30 ~~(i) There is a need to empower GSAs across the state's critically~~
31 ~~overdrafted basins to begin registering new wells and regulating~~
32 ~~their use to be in compliance with SGMA.~~

33 ~~SEC. 2. Section 10725.7 is added to the Water Code, to read:~~

34 ~~10725.7. (a) (1) On and after July 1, 2023, a groundwater~~
35 ~~extraction facility in a basin that is designated by the department~~
36 ~~as a basin that is subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall~~
37 ~~not extract water without a valid groundwater extraction permit~~
38 ~~issued by the groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to this~~
39 ~~section.~~

1 ~~(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a groundwater extraction~~
2 ~~permit is not required for any of the following:~~

3 ~~(A) A de minimis extractor, as defined in subdivision (c) of~~
4 ~~Section 10721.~~

5 ~~(B) The replacement of an existing groundwater extraction~~
6 ~~facility with a new groundwater extraction facility with the same~~
7 ~~or a lesser extraction capacity.~~

8 ~~(C) A groundwater extraction facility constructed to provide~~
9 ~~drinking water to a water system for the purposes of public health.~~

10 ~~(D) A groundwater extraction facility necessary for habitat or~~
11 ~~wetlands conservation.~~

12 ~~(E) A groundwater extraction facility for a photovoltaic or wind~~
13 ~~energy generation facility that demands fewer than 75 acre-feet of~~
14 ~~groundwater annually.~~

15 ~~(F) A groundwater extraction facility integral to a groundwater~~
16 ~~conjunctive use or storage program operating under an approved~~
17 ~~California Environmental Quality Act document.~~

18 ~~(G) A groundwater extraction facility constructed to ensure a~~
19 ~~sustainable water supply to a consolidated public water system.~~

20 ~~(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a groundwater sustainability~~
21 ~~agency responsible for managing a basin designated by the~~
22 ~~department as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall~~
23 ~~do both of the following:~~

24 ~~(1) On or before June 30, 2023, develop a process for the~~
25 ~~issuance of a groundwater extraction permit, as follows:~~

26 ~~(A) The permit shall require an applicant to demonstrate,~~
27 ~~supported by substantial evidence, all of the following:~~

28 ~~(i) Extraction of groundwater from a proposed groundwater~~
29 ~~extraction facility is consistent with the groundwater sustainability~~
30 ~~plan developed by the groundwater sustainability agency.~~

31 ~~(ii) Extraction of groundwater from a proposed groundwater~~
32 ~~extraction facility will not contribute to or create an undesirable~~
33 ~~result.~~

34 ~~(iii) The owner of the proposed groundwater extraction facility~~
35 ~~is participating in any programs or other requirements of users of~~
36 ~~groundwater within that basin.~~

37 ~~(B) Upon filing an application for a groundwater extraction~~
38 ~~permit, the applicant shall provide written notice and a copy of the~~
39 ~~application to both of the following:~~

1 ~~(i) All users of groundwater within one mile of the proposed~~
2 ~~groundwater extraction facility.~~

3 ~~(ii) The department and the state board, when the proposed~~
4 ~~groundwater extraction facility is located within one mile of a~~
5 ~~disadvantaged community or a domestic well user.~~

6 ~~(C) The groundwater sustainability agency shall post the permit~~
7 ~~application on its internet website to allow the public to comment~~
8 ~~on the groundwater extraction permit application for at least 30~~
9 ~~days before making a decision to approve or deny the permit.~~

10 ~~(2) Prohibit the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit for~~
11 ~~a new or expanded groundwater facility in a probationary basin,~~
12 ~~unless the state board determines that all or part of a probationary~~
13 ~~basin is being adequately managed, in which case the prohibition~~
14 ~~on the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit shall apply~~
15 ~~only to those portions of the probationary basin that are not~~
16 ~~adequately managed, as determined by the state board.~~

17 ~~(e) A groundwater sustainability agency overlying a basin that~~
18 ~~is not designated as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft~~
19 ~~may adopt an ordinance establishing a process for the issuance of~~
20 ~~a groundwater extraction permit for a groundwater extraction~~
21 ~~facility in accordance with this section.~~

22 ~~(d) A groundwater sustainability agency may impose a fee upon~~
23 ~~an applicant for a groundwater extraction permit in an amount that~~
24 ~~does not exceed the reasonable costs incurred by the agency in~~
25 ~~regulating a permit pursuant to this section.~~

26 ~~(e) To the extent funding is available, the department shall offer~~
27 ~~technical assistance to groundwater sustainability agencies to~~
28 ~~implement this section.~~

29 ~~(f) The department shall review the effectiveness of permitting~~
30 ~~decisions by the groundwater sustainability agency in furthering~~
31 ~~achievement of the sustainability goal of that basin as part of the~~
32 ~~review of groundwater sustainability plans pursuant to Section~~
33 ~~10733.8.~~

34 ~~SEC. 3. Section 10728 of the Water Code is amended to read:~~

35 ~~10728. On the April 1 following the adoption of a groundwater~~
36 ~~sustainability plan and annually thereafter, a groundwater~~
37 ~~sustainability agency shall submit a report to the department~~
38 ~~containing the following information about the basin managed in~~
39 ~~the groundwater sustainability plan:~~

40 ~~(a) Groundwater elevation data.~~

1 ~~(b) Annual aggregated data identifying groundwater extraction~~
2 ~~for the preceding water year.~~

3 ~~(e) Surface water supply used for or available for use for~~
4 ~~groundwater recharge or in-lieu use.~~

5 ~~(d) Total water use.~~

6 ~~(e) Change in groundwater storage.~~

7 ~~(f) The number, location, and volume of groundwater extraction~~
8 ~~permits issued pursuant to Section 10725.7.~~

9 *SECTION 1. Section 10725.7 is added to the Water Code, to*
10 *read:*

11 *10725.7. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms*
12 *have the following meanings:*

13 *(1) "Local agency" means any city, county, district, agency, or*
14 *other entity with the authority to issue a permit for a new*
15 *groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well.*

16 *(2) "Public water system" has the same meaning as defined in*
17 *Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.*

18 *(3) "Well" has the same meaning as defined in Section 13710.*

19 *(b) Notwithstanding Sections 10726.4 and 10726.8, a local*
20 *agency shall not approve a permit for a new groundwater well or*
21 *for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to this part*
22 *and classified as medium- or high-priority until it obtains a written*
23 *verification from the groundwater sustainability agency that*
24 *manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed*
25 *to be located determining that the factors listed in paragraphs (1)*
26 *to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (c) are present.*

27 *(c) The ground water sustainability agency shall not provide*
28 *the written verification unless it determines all of the following*
29 *factors are present:*

30 *(1) The extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any*
31 *sustainable groundwater management program established in any*
32 *applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that*
33 *groundwater sustainability agency.*

34 *(2) The extraction by the proposed well would not decrease the*
35 *likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the basin covered*
36 *by a plan.*

37 *(3) The extraction by the proposed well is not likely to interfere*
38 *with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells and*
39 *is not likely to cause subsidence that would adversely impact or*
40 *damage nearby infrastructure.*

1 (d) A groundwater sustainability agency may impose a fee upon
2 a local agency in an amount that does not exceed the reasonable
3 costs incurred by the groundwater sustainability agency in making
4 the determinations required for the written verification, issuing
5 the written verification, or both.

6 (e) The groundwater sustainability agency shall post notification
7 of the well permit application on its internet website to allow the
8 public to comment on the well permit application for at least 30
9 days before issuing the determinations required by subdivisions
10 (b) and (c).

11 (f) This section does not apply to a well that provides less than
12 two acre-feet of water annually for domestic use or a well used by
13 a public water supply system.

14 ~~SEC. 4.~~

15 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
16 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
17 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
18 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
19 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
20 17556 of the Government Code.



FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Week of May 23, 2022

HOUSE & SENATE FLOOR ACTION

House leaders have designated this as a committee work week, though all scheduled events will largely be held virtually. The Senate is in session this week and is slated to consider several items, including legislation (H.R. 350) targeting domestic terrorism. It's unlikely that the bill, which passed the House along party lines last week, will clear the 60 vote threshold in the Senate. The upper chamber is also likely to consider a full slate of President Biden's nominees this week.

Meanwhile, a COVID-19 supplemental funding bill remains stalled in the Senate, with the stalemate centered around the Biden administration's repeal of a pandemic-related restriction on border crossings. The health order, referred to as "Title 42," has prevented any unauthorized travel into the U.S. and effectively blocked migrants from making claims of asylum at the border. For their part, Republicans have demanded consideration of an amendment to the COVID funding measure that would require the administration to reinstate the order. Democratic leaders, on the other hand, have thus far tried to avoid such a vote. It should be noted that a federal judge on May 20 blocked the Biden Administration from ending the public health authority. However, the Justice Department intends to appeal the decision.

CONGRESS REACTS TO GROWING LIST OF PRIORITIES

Last week, House lawmakers considered a number of bills addressing high profile issues ranging from rising consumer prices to baby formula shortages. For starters, the chamber narrowly approved legislation (H.R. 7688) that seeks to address record high gas prices by preventing so-called price gouging from oil and gas companies. Under the bill, the president could issue an emergency proclamation making it illegal to sell consumer fuel at an "unconscionably excessive" price. While H.R. 7688 passed the House, it does not have the necessary support to clear the Senate. A number of lawmakers have expressed concerns that the legislation would not be effective at reducing gas prices, while others are not convinced that price gouging is occurring.

The House also cleared a bill (H.R. 7790) last week that would provide \$28 million in emergency funding to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to respond to the baby formula shortage and provide tighter oversight of the industry. For their part, Democrats believe that increasing funding for inspections would help bolster supplies by expediting sourcing of formula from new domestic and international suppliers. Republicans, on other hand, believe that the bill gives a blank check to the FDA without securing an immediate boost in formula supply.

House and Senate lawmakers also overwhelmingly advanced a separate bill (H.R. 7791) that would grant emergency authority to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to relax some regulations on purchases using program benefits. It would help improve access to formula products for WIC participants during emergencies or supply chain disruptions. The measure was signed into law on May 21st.

In a related development, President Biden last week invoked emergency powers under the *Defense Production Act* to try and boost production of baby formula. The president also announced “Operation Fly Formula” to ship in supplies from other countries.

Finally, the Senate last week gave final approval to legislation (H.R. 7691) that would provide more than \$40 billion in emergency assistance to Ukraine. The bill, which will provide additional military, economic, and humanitarian aid to the war-torn country, exceeds President Biden’s request by nearly \$7 billion. It should be noted that the administration recently indicated that it had nearly exhausted the \$13.6 billion in Ukraine funding that was included in the fiscal year 2022 spending package enacted in March.

SENATOR FEINSTEIN INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO INCREASE, MODERNIZE WATER SUPPLY

Senator Dianne Feinstein – along with Senators Mark Kelly (D-AZ) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) – recently introduced legislation (S. 4231) that seeks to increase water supply and modernize water infrastructure in the West. Among other things, it would authorize funding for storage projects (\$750 million), water recycling (\$300 million), and desalination (\$150 million). It should be noted that this funding would build on the \$1.15 billion for storage, \$550 million for water recycling and \$250 million for desalination projects that was included in the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (IIJA). In addition, the bill would establish a new, low-interest loan program for water supply projects. It also includes financial incentives for storage and conveyance projects that enhance environmental benefits and expand drinking water access for disadvantaged communities. Additional information on S. 4231 – including a one-pager, a section-by-section summary, and a list of supporters – can be accessed [here](#).

CYBERSECURITY LEGISLATION HEADED TO PRESIDENT’S DESK

On May 17, the House overwhelmingly approved legislation – the *State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act* (S. 2520) – that would authorize the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to coordinate with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to enhance the cybersecurity of their information systems. Pursuant to S. 2520, DHS would assist local governments by conducting cybersecurity exercises, providing training, and notifying them of cybersecurity threats. The bill also would require the department to report to Congress on the effectiveness of its efforts. The measure, which was cleared by the Senate earlier this year, will complement new cybersecurity funding opportunities that were included in the *Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act*.

SENATOR PADILLA INTRODUCES ADVANCED AIR MOBILITY LEGISLATION

On May 18, Senator Alex Padilla introduced legislation (S. 4246) designed to help local governments and other entities prepare for anticipated advanced air mobility (AAM) technologies (electric aircraft, passenger air vehicles and taxis, etc.). The bill, known as the *Advanced Aviation Infrastructure Modernization Act* (AAIM Act), would authorize \$25 million over two years for the FAA to make planning grants to eligible grantees. In order to receive program funds, applicants would be required to submit comprehensive plans for the development and deployment of infrastructure necessary to facilitate AAM operations (e.g., vertiport and other physical or digital infrastructure). Under the bill, at least 20 percent of funds would be reserved for grants in rural areas. A previously introduced companion measure (H.R. 6270) was approved by the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee late last month.

HOUSE APPROVES BILL TARGETING RESOURCES TO AREAS OF HIGH AND PERSISTENT POVERTY

On May 18, the House passed a bill (H.R. 6531) that would direct federal agencies to increase the funding they target to areas of high and persistent poverty, defined as areas that are experiencing a poverty rate of at least 20 percent at the census tract or county level. Specifically, the Office of

Management and Budget (OMB) would be directed to issue guidance identifying the scope and type of programs agencies can direct to high-poverty areas, the share of federal funds to be directed, and measures for tracking federal funds over time. OMB also would be directed to include a goal that the amount of funds agencies direct to targeted areas are larger than the proportion of the population in those areas relative to the population of the U.S. Finally, the bill would require OMB to submit annual reports to Congress that list the programs and amount of investments made in targeted areas, broken down by each federal agency. The bill now heads to the Senate for consideration.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES HOUSING SUPPLY ACTION PLAN

Last week, the Biden administration announced a wide-ranging package of administrative, financing, and legislative initiatives designed to close the nation's housing supply shortfall in the next five years. For the most part, the proposed [Housing Supply Action Plan](#) is a collection of administrative or financing initiatives that are either already underway or will be launched soon. The *Plan* also highlights and urges congressional action on the housing provisions that were included in the House-passed *Build Back Better Act* (BBBA) (H.R. 5376), as well as the legislative proposals contained in the Biden administration's fiscal year 2023 budget proposal.

WHITE HOUSE TO HOST WEBINAR ON 'ADVANCING EQUITY THROUGH THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT'

The White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs on Tuesday afternoon will host a webinar to discuss the findings of a report on *Advancing Equity Through the American Rescue Plan Act* (ARPA). The virtual event will feature comments from Biden administration officials, including Education Secretary Miguel Cardona, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, Deputy Treasury Secretary Wally Adeyemo, American Rescue Plan Coordinator Gene Sperling, and senior officials from the White House Domestic Policy Council and Department of Treasury. The webinar will take place at 2:30 p.m. (Eastern). County officials and staff can register for the event [here](#).

RELEVANT HEARINGS

Senate Energy and Natural Resources – The Subcommittee on Water and Power will meet on Wednesday afternoon for a legislative hearing on 17 bills within the panel's jurisdiction, including Senator Feinstein's recently proposed legislation (S. 4231; more details above) that seeks to increase water supply and modernize water infrastructure in the West. The panel will also discuss a separate measure – the *Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act* (S. 2552) – that would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide financial assistance for various projects in California to mitigate subsidence issues in the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and certain parts of the San Luis Canal/California Aqueduct. A full list of bills that are slated to be discussed can be accessed [here](#).

Senate Appropriations – On Wednesday morning, the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee will hear from Interior Secretary Deb Haaland on the president's fiscal year 2023 budget request. A live webcast of the event will be available [here](#), beginning at 10 a.m. (Eastern).

Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs – On Wednesday afternoon, the committee will meet to examine the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Housing Service. Testifying before the panel will be USDA Under Secretary for Rural Development Xochitl Torres Small. Additional information on the hearing can be accessed [here](#).

Senate Agriculture – On Thursday morning, the full committee will meet for a hearing to discuss opportunities and challenges facing farmers, families, and rural communities. More information on the hearing will become available [here](#).

House Appropriations – On Wednesday morning, the Subcommittee on Homeland Security will hear from FEMA Administrator Deanne Criswell on the president’s budget request for fiscal year 2023. Additional information on the event can be found [here](#).

House Financial Services – The Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance will hold a hearing Wednesday to discuss the reauthorization and reform of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Additional details on the hearing, including a committee memo, can be accessed [here](#).

RELEVANT GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Grant Program – This program provides funding for the construction, improvement, or acquisition of middle mile infrastructure. Eligible entities includes: States, Tribal governments, technology companies, electric utilities, utility cooperatives, public utility districts, telecommunications companies, telecommunications cooperatives, nonprofit foundations, nonprofit corporations, nonprofit institutions, nonprofit associations, regional planning councils, Native entities, economic development authorities, or any partnership of two or more of these entities. Applications are due by September 30th. Additional information can be found [here](#).

Safe Streets and Roads for All – The Safe Streets and Roads for All program seeks to improve roadway safety by significantly reducing or eliminating roadway fatalities and serious injuries through safety action plan development and implementation focused on all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation users, motorists, personal conveyance and micro-mobility users, and commercial vehicle operators. Grant applications should be submitted no later than September 15th. More information on the program is available [here](#).

Defense Community Infrastructure Program – This program seeks to address deficiencies in community infrastructure, supportive of a military installation, in order to enhance military value, installation resilience, and military family quality of life. The deadline to apply for grant funding is July 18th. Additional details are available [here](#).

Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants Program – This program supports the development of comprehensive plans to revitalize severely distressed public housing and/or HUD-assisted housing and the surrounding neighborhood. Applications are due by July 28 2022. More information on the program can be found [here](#).

Solano County Legislation of Interest
Thursday, June 02, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 1944 Lee D Local government: open and public meetings.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely. The bill would also require an updated agenda reflecting all of the members participating in the meeting remotely to be posted, if a member of the legislative body elects to participate in the meeting remotely after the agenda is posted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/25/2022	Support
AB 2449 Rubio, Blanca D Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	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 revise and recast	Support

		those teleconferencing provisions and, until January 1, 2028, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency’s jurisdiction. Under this exception, the bill would authorize a member to participate remotely only under specified circumstances and for a period of three consecutive months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022	
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	Assembly Local Government 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
SB 896 Dodd D Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.	Assembly Natural Resources 5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local governmental entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones, as specified, and that reports that information to the department, to report that	Support

		information using the common reporting platform. The bill would require the department, on December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report to the Legislature all defensible space data collected through the common reporting platform, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/5/2022	
OPPOSE			
AB 1608 Gipson D County officers: consolidation of offices.	Senate Gov. & F. 5/25/2022-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and PUB. S.	Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner. This bill would remove the board of supervisors' authority to combine the duties of the sheriff with the duties of the coroner. The bill would also remove the board of supervisors' authority to combine the duties of the tax collector with the duties of the coroner. Last Amended: 4/7/2022	Oppose
OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED			
AB 2724 Arambula D Medi-Cal: alternate health care service plan.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services through various delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would authorize the department to enter into one or more comprehensive risk contracts with an alternate health care service plan (AHCSPP), as defined, to serve as a primary Medi-Cal managed care plan for specified eligible beneficiaries in geographic regions designated by the department. The bill would authorize the department to contract with an AHCSPP as a Medi-Cal managed care plan in any geographic region of the state for which federal approval is available and for which the AHCSPP maintains appropriate licensure or an approved exemption from the Department of Managed Health Care. The bill would, among other things, prohibit the AHCSPP from denying enrollment to any of those eligible beneficiaries, unless the department or the Department of Managed Health Care has ordered the AHCSPP to cease enrollment in an applicable service area. The bill would require the contract with the AHCSPP to include the same standards and requirements, except with respect to enrollment, as for other Medi-Cal managed care plans, as specified. The bill would require the Health Care Options Program, which is an entity overseen by the department for Medi-Cal managed care education and enrollment, to disenroll any member of an AHCSPP if the member meets any one of the reasons for disenrollment enumerated in specified regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022	Oppose Unless Amended
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			

<p>AB 155 Committee on Budget</p> <p>Budget Act of 2022.</p>	<p>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p>2/16/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.</p>	<p>This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/16/2022</p>	
<p>AB 321 Valladares R</p> <p>Childcare services: enrollment priority.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>6/1/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HUMAN S. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 1). Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p> <p>6/6/2022 3 p.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, requires the department to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. The Early Education Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to, among other things, provide an inclusive and cost-effective preschool program. Both acts require that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services and preschool programs, including, among other requirements, that the family needs childcare services or full-day preschool because, among other reasons, the family is homeless, the child's parents are seeking employment or permanent housing, or the child's parents are employed. Existing law requires both the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Social Services to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement their respective acts. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the acts and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Existing law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Existing law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first. This bill would additionally require that priority be given to a child from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English if there are no families with a child with exceptional needs. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 1/3/2022</p>	
<p>AB 455 Wicks D</p> <p>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>6/9/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS. (Set for hearing on 06/14/2022)</p> <p>6/14/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll</p>	

		bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill would authorize the authority, in consultation with the department, to designate transit-only traffic lanes on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/20/2021	
AB 662 Rodriguez D Mental health: Office of Suicide Prevention.	Senate Health 5/27/2022-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to establish the Office of Suicide Prevention within the department. Existing law authorizes the office, if established, to perform certain functions, including, among others, conducting state-level assessment of regional and statewide suicide prevention policies and practices and reporting on progress to reduce rates of suicide. Existing law authorizes the office to focus activities on high-risk groups, including youth, Native American youth, older adults, veterans, and LGBTQ people. This bill would authorize the office to additionally conduct local-level assessments of regional suicide prevention policies and practices, and would include emergency medical personnel and firefighters as a high-risk group. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/9/2022	
AB 895 Holden D Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities: notice to prospective residents.	Senate Rules 6/1/2022-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Rules] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)	The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. Existing law defines a “long-term health care facility” to include, among other facility types, a skilled nursing facility and an intermediate care facility. A violation of the provisions relating to the operation or maintenance of a long-term health care facility is a misdemeanor. Existing law, as part of the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, under the direction of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, in the California Department of Aging. Existing law provides for the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program under which funds are allocated to local ombudsman programs to assist elderly persons in long-term health care facilities and residential care facilities by, among other things, investigating and seeking to resolve complaints against these facilities, and providing services to assist residents in the protection of their health, safety, welfare, and rights. This bill would require a skilled nursing facility for the elderly or intermediate care facility to provide a prospective resident of the skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, or their representative, prior to or at the time of admission, a written notice that includes specified contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman and links to specified websites relating to these facilities. The bill would require the notice to include a statement that it is intended as a resource for purposes of accessing additional information regarding	

		<p>resident care at the facility and reporting resident complaints. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	
<p>AB 983 Kalra D</p> <p>Employee obligations: exclusivity options.</p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. & R.</p> <p>5/18/2022-Re-referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, except as specified, prohibits enforcement of a personal service contract beyond 7 years from the commencement of service under the contract. Under existing law, an employee who is a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified phonorecords is prohibited from invoking this provision without first giving written notice to the employer that the employee, from and after a specified date, will no longer render service under the contract by reason of the above provision. Existing law specifies that a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified phonorecords may still pursue an action for certain damages. This bill would authorize any music talent who is a party to a contract to render personal services in the production of specified phonorecords to invoke that limitation by giving written notice and paying a third party any contractual advances actually paid by the third party, as specified. The bill would repeal the provisions related to damages. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/5/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1322 Rivas, Robert D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: sustainable aviation fuel: production incentives plan.</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>5/23/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p> <p>6/8/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to consult with other states, the federal government, and other nations to identify the most effective strategies and methods to reduce greenhouse gases, manage greenhouse gas control programs, and facilitate the development of integrated and cost-effective regional, national, and international greenhouse gas reduction programs. The act also requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Existing law 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, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop a plan, consistent with federal law, that identifies augmentations of existing incentives and new incentives necessary to increase the production and use in the state of sustainable aviation fuel to no less than 1,500,000,000 gallons per year by 2030, thereby enabling a reduction in aviation greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the achievement of the state's goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. The bill would require the state</p>	

		board, on or before December 31, 2025, to implement the plan to achieve these goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/25/2022	
AB 1348 McCarty D Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy.	Senate Appropriations 6/1/2022-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 1). 6/2/2022 #24 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games.This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. Last Amended: 4/21/2021	
AB 1502 Muratsuchi D Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.	Senate Health 5/4/2022-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5% or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities.This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including affirmatively establishing suitability, as defined, providing the	

		<p>department with the applicant’s Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and, if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider, as specified. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records, in accordance with any applicable federal or state privacy laws. The bill would authorize or require the department to deny an application for licensure, or to revoke a license, under certain circumstances. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/13/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1611 Davies R</p> <p>Oil spills: potential casualties with submerged oil pipelines: vessels: reporting.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>6/1/2022-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W., JUD. and E.Q.</p>	<p>The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. The act requires, without regard to intent or negligence, any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state to report the discharge immediately to the Office of Emergency Services. The act makes it a crime to fail to notify the office in violation of that requirement. This bill would require a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline, as described, to be treated as a threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state pursuant to the above-specified reporting provision of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act. The bill would require the operator of a vessel involved in a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline to immediately report the potential casualty to the office and would subject a vessel operator who fails to make that report to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$1,000,000 for each violation. The bill would require a court to consider specified factors in determining the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed. The bill would authorize an action to be brought pursuant to these provisions by the Attorney General or by a district attorney, and would require 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund and 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Environmental Enhancement Fund. By increasing moneys deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make</p>	

		an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/6/2022	
AB 1845 Calderon D Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods.	Senate Gov. & F. 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	Existing law generally sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by local agencies for public works contracts. Existing law authorizes certain entities, including the Department of General Services, the Military Department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and specified local agencies, to use the design-build procurement process, as prescribed, for specified public works. This bill would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define “design-build” to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district to use a specified design-build procedure to assign contracts for the design and construction of a project, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/4/2022	
AB 1897 Wicks D Nonvehicular air pollution control: civil penalties: refineries.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law prohibits a person from discharging from nonvehicular sources air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. Under existing law, a person who violates this provision, or any other statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order, as provided, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000, unless that person alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the act was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct, in which case the person is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000. A violator who acts negligently, knowingly, willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard, is liable for a civil penalty in a greater amount, as specified. Existing law requires the civil penalties to be assessed and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction through a civil action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or the attorney for the district in which the violation occurs. Existing law precludes prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered for the same offense. This bill would make a person who violates the above provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$30,000 if the violation results from a discharge from a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, and the stationary source is a refinery, as defined, the discharge results in a disruption to the community, and the discharge contains or includes one or more toxic air contaminants, as specified. The bill would	

		<p>additionally make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 for a subsequent violation within a 12-month period. The bill would require civil penalties collected pursuant to this provision, above the costs of prosecution, to be expended to mitigate the effects of air pollution in communities affected by the violation. The bill would prohibit this provision from applying if the violation is caused by unforeseen and unforeseeable criminal acts, acts of war, acts of terrorism, or civil unrest. The bill would preclude prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to this provision. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or an attorney for the district in which the violation occurs who prevails in a civil action for a violation of the above provisions, or any other statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order, as provided, to recover the actual costs of investigation, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorney's fees. Last Amended: 4/27/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1906 Stone D</p> <p>Voluntary stream restoration: property owner liability: indemnification: claims.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>6/1/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>6/8/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a qualifying state agency, as defined, that funds a project to restore fish and wildlife habitats to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for the project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project qualifies for a specified exemption and meets specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a qualifying state agency to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for that project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project in the case the project does not meet the specified exemption. Existing law requires the costs of any civil liability incurred by a qualifying state agency to be promptly paid from the General Fund, and requires those costs to be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would delete the requirement that those costs be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services, and would authorize the department to adopt any regulations necessary to establish a process for paying claims arising pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2056 Grayson D</p> <p>Bar pilots: pilotage rates: pilot boat surcharge.</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p> <p>6/1/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on G.O.</p> <p>6/14/2022 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of pilots for Monterey Bay and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. Existing law also establishes, in the Transportation Agency, a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun (Board of Pilot Commissioners) and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the Board of Pilot Commissioners with regard to the licensure and regulation of bar pilots. Existing law prescribes the rates of bar pilotage fees required to be charged by pilots and paid by vessels inward and outward bound through those bays. Existing law also imposes, among other things, an incremental rate of additional mills per high gross registered ton as is necessary</p>	

	<p><i>1200 SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, Chair</i></p>	<p>and authorized by the Board of Pilot Commissioners to recover a pilot’s costs of obtaining new pilot boats and of funding design and engineering modifications, which is required to be identified as a pilot boat surcharge on a pilot’s invoices and accounted for separately in a pilot’s monthly account of all moneys or other compensation received by the pilot as a result of pilotage services. This bill would revise and recast the pilot boat surcharge provisions, including specifying that the costs of obtaining new pilot boats includes preliminary design and engineering and the costs of repowering existing pilot boats or the acquisition of new pilot boats in order to meet the requirements of any rule governing the emissions of commercial harbor craft adopted by the State Air Resources Board. The bill would authorize the pilot boat surcharge to be collected prospectively before the imposition of certain costs, as prescribed. The bill would impose related requirements on the Board of Pilot Commissioners, including, among others, auditing or causing to be audited all pilot boat surcharges. The bill would authorize the Board of Pilot Commissioners to adjust the amount of the surcharge as necessary to efficiently administer the pilot boat surcharge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2070 Bauer-Kahan D</p> <p>Fire protection districts: electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities: wildfire mitigation: notice requirements.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires each electrical corporation and local publicly owned electric utility to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan, which includes a description of its procedures for notifying customers who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. Existing law requires those procedures to direct notification to all affected public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation from recovering a fine or penalty through a rate approved by the commission. This bill would authorize a fire protection district, as defined, to require an electrical corporation or local publicly owned electric utility to notify the district at least 24 hours before performing scheduled, nonemergency hot work, deploying a safety and infrastructure protection team, or performing a prescribed or controlled burn within the district’s jurisdiction, except as provided. The bill would subject an electrical corporation that fails to provide that notice to a civil penalty of \$500. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2137 Maienschein D</p>	<p>Senate Consent Calendar</p> <p>6/1/2022-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (May</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a family justice center to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking, to ensure that victims of abuse are able to access all needed services in</p>	

<p>Family justice centers.</p>	<p>31). 6/2/2022 #4 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>one location in order to enhance victim safety, increase offender accountability, and improve access to services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking. This bill would require family justice centers to provide clients with educational materials relating to gun violence restraining orders, domestic violence restraining orders, and other legal avenues of protection for victims and their families, if appropriate. Last Amended: 3/30/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2201 Bennett D Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/1/2022-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as medium- or high-priority until it obtains a written verification, from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located, determining that certain factors are present. The bill would prohibit a groundwater sustainability agency from providing the above-described written verification unless it determines that certain factors are present, including, but not limited to, that the extraction by the proposed well is consistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable groundwater sustainability plan adopted by that groundwater sustainability agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2237 Friedman D Transportation planning: regional transportation</p>	<p>Senate Rules 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization. Existing law requires each regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission to biennially adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department</p>	

<p>improvement plan: sustainable communities strategies: climate goals.</p>		<p>of Transportation a 5-year regional transportation improvement program that includes, among other things, regional transportation improvement projects and programs proposed to be funded, in whole or in part, in the state transportation improvement program. This bill would require that those projects and programs included in each regional transportation improvement program also be consistent with the most recently prepared sustainable communities strategy of the regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission and the state’s climate goals, as defined. The bill would require each regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission to rank all transportation projects and prioritize projects based on adherence to its most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy and the state’s climate goals, prioritize funding and implementing projects in the order of prioritization, and submit the prioritized list to the state board and the California Transportation Commission. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the commission, to determine whether those projects and programs are consistent with the sustainable communities strategy and the state’s climate goals, and would prohibit a regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission from funding inconsistent projects or programs, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2264 Bloom D Pedestrian crossing signals.</p>	<p>Senate Rules 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Under existing law, a pedestrian control signal showing a “WALK” or approved “Walking Person” symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under existing law, a pedestrian facing a flashing “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol with a “countdown” signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol, as specified. This bill would require a traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval, upon the first placement or replacement of a state-owned or operated traffic-actuated signal. The bill would also require an existing state-owned or operated traffic-actuated signal capable of being implemented with remote installation or in-person programming to be programmed with a leading pedestrian interval when maintenance work is done on the intersection in which the traffic-actuated signal is located, if the signal is in a residence, business, or business activity district, a safety corridor, or an area with a high concentration of pedestrians and cyclists, as specified. These requirements would not apply when prohibited by the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The bill would define a “leading pedestrian interval” for these purposes as an official traffic control signal that advances the “WALK” signal for 3 to 7 seconds while the red signal halting traffic continues to be displayed on parallel</p>	

		through or turning traffic. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
AB 2313 Bloom D Water: judges and adjudications.	Senate Judiciary 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute, or by using existing funds for judicial training. The bill would authorize, within 30 days after at least one defendant or respondent has been served in an action relating to water, any party to file a noticed motion for that case to be assigned to a judge who has participated in that training program, subject to prescribed procedures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022	
AB 2321 Jones-Sawyer D Juveniles: room confinement.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law places restrictions on the use of room confinement of minors or wards who are confined in a juvenile facility, as specified, and requires the placement of a minor or ward in room confinement to be conducted in accordance with specified guidelines. Existing law excludes from the definition of room confinement the confinement of a minor or ward in a single-person room or cell for brief periods of locked room confinement necessary for required institutional operations. This bill would limit that exclusion to periods of confinement no longer than 2 hours. The bill would also require minors and wards who are confined to be provided reasonable access to toilets at all hours. By increasing the duties of local entities in connection with local juvenile facilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
AB 2322 Wood D California building standards: fire resistance: occupancy risk categories.	Senate Governmental Organization 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on G.O.	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal, prior to the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2023, to research and develop, and would authorize the State Fire Marshal to propose to the California Building Standards Commission, mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in very	

		high, high, and moderate California fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and in land designated as a Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area by cities and other local agencies under specified provisions of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would require those building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain fire rating requirements for structures under specified risk categories. The bill also would require the California Building Standards Commission to consider for adoption the building standards proposed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/27/2022	
AB 2362 Mullin D Publicly and environmentally beneficial projects: interagency coordination: permits.	Senate Rules 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. Existing law requires the agency to explore, and authorizes the agency to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2023, to evaluate existing state interagency collaborations functioning at the regional level to gain applicant and agency staff perspective on process and outcome efficiencies for issuing permits for proposed environmentally beneficial projects, as defined. The bill would require the agency to provide, at the request of an applicant for a permit for a proposed environmentally beneficial project, a voluntary preapplication consultation to the applicant that includes permit analysts from all state agencies with permitting authority over the proposed project, as provided. The bill would require the agency to prepare guidance for meeting statutory and regulatory permit requirements for proposed environmentally beneficial projects, as provided, and share that guidance with state agencies with permitting authority over proposed projects. The bill would require the agency to develop and administer an online permit portal that allows permit applicants for proposed environmentally beneficial projects to submit and track across all relevant state agencies permit application status information for proposed projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
AB 2581 Salas D Health care service plans: mental health and substance	Senate Health 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on HEALTH. 6/8/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair	Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions, as	

<p>use disorders: provider credentials.</p>		<p>specified. For provider contracts issued, amended, or renewed on and after January 1, 2023, this bill would require a health care service plan that provides coverage for mental health and substance use disorders and credentials health care providers of those services for the health care service plan’s networks, to assess and verify the qualifications of a health care provider within 60 days after receiving a completed provider credentialing application. Because a violation of the bill’s requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p><u>AB 2594</u> <u>Ting D</u> Vehicle registration and toll charges.</p>	<p>Senate Rules 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the application for an original driver’s license or renewal of a driver’s license to contain specified information, including the applicant’s name, age, gender category, mailing address, and residence address. Commencing January 1, 2027, this bill would require the application for an original driver’s license or renewal of a driver’s license to include a statement that the applicant may also need to change their address for purposes of their vehicle registration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	
<p><u>AB 2721</u> <u>Lee D</u> Bay Area Air Quality Management District: district board: compensation.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F. 6/1/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 1). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, which is vested with the authority to regulate air emissions located in the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and portions of the Counties of Solano and Sonoma. Existing law establishes a district board to govern the district and prescribes the membership of the district board. Existing law authorizes the district board to provide, by ordinance, compensation not to exceed \$100 per day for board members for attending meetings of the board or committees of the board or while on official business of the district and not to exceed \$6,000 per year. Existing law also requires board members to receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. This bill would revise the amount of compensation that a member of the board may receive for attending a meeting of the board or attending a meeting while on official business of the district to an amount not to exceed \$100 per meeting and \$200 per day. The bill would also authorize a member of the board to receive compensation for active transportation travel to one of these meetings and would subject this compensation to the \$6,000 total annual compensation limit. Last Amended: 3/10/2022</p>	
<p><u>AB 2805</u> <u>Bauer-Kahan D</u> Department of Fish and</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water 6/1/2022-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency. Under existing law, the department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law authorizes the department, or any other public agency, to propose a regional</p>	

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

<p>transportation ferries.</p>		<p>near-zero-emission public transportation ferry technologies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2840 Reyes D</p> <p>Qualifying logistics use projects.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill would prohibit a local agency from approving the development or expansion of any qualifying logistics use, as defined, that is adjacent to sensitive receptors, as defined, unless the local agency imposes a minimum setback on the qualifying logistics use of 1,000 feet or imposes alternative measures that will reduce the project's impact on the public health and safety in a comparable manner, as specified. The bill would require a local agency, before approving a qualifying logistics use, to require the project applicant to develop a prescribed written construction careers agreement that requires all construction work for the qualifying logistics use project to use a skilled and trained workforce, and that requires a set percentage of jobs created by the qualifying logistics use project to go to local residents. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2931 Bloom D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and that concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and, among other things, would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the</p>	

		act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of the requirements placed on the owner or operator of a pipeline by the State Fire Marshal would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 45 Portantino D Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	Assembly Natural Resources 5/5/2022-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 6/6/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. Last Amended: 1/3/2022	
SB 107 Wiener D Gender-affirming health care.	Assembly Judiciary 6/1/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD. 6/8/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair	The United States Constitution generally requires a state to give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. Existing law, the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, requires the extradition of a person charged with a crime in another state, as specified. Existing law sets forth procedures by which a person may enforce a judgment for the payment of money and child custody orders issued by the court of a state other than California. Existing law authorizes a California court or attorney to issue a subpoena if a foreign subpoena has been sought in this state. Existing law generally prohibits a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from disclosing medical information regarding a patient, enrollee, or subscriber without first obtaining an authorization, unless a specified exception applies, including that the disclosure is in response to a subpoena. This bill would prohibit a provider of health care, a health care service plan, or a contractor from releasing medical information related to sensitive services or related to a person or entity allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care in response to a criminal or civil action, including a foreign subpoena, based on another state's law that authorizes a person to bring a civil or criminal action against a person or entity that allows a child to receive gender-affirming health care. The bill additionally would prohibit law enforcement agencies from making, or intentionally participating in, the arrest of an individual pursuant to an out-of-state arrest warrant based on another state's law against receiving or allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care. The bill would prohibit the	

		extradition of an individual charged with violating another state’s law that criminalizes allowing a person to receive or provide gender-affirming health care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/1/2022	
SB 135 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review Budget Act of 2022.	Assembly Budget 2/15/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. (Amended on 2/15/2022)	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/15/2022	
SB 234 Wiener D Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.	Assembly Housing and Community Development 5/19/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, formerly known as the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals. This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 5/19/2022	
SB 364 Skinner D Pupil meals.	Assembly Education 5/5/2022-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HUM. S.	(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies.This bill would require the State Department of Education to certify that applications for free or reduced-price meals made electronically available online by school district governing boards or county offices of education comply with specified requirements, including provisions prohibiting the misuse of information provided online by applicants. The bill would require applications for free and reduced-price meals, which are authorized to be submitted at any time during a schoolday, to be processed within 30 days of submission. To the extent that this provision would impose new duties on local educational agencies, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would make private third-party vendors who violate its provisions subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would specify that its provisions would not prevent the use of information provided by a school meal applicant from being used by a	

		<p>governmental entity to increase access to a government-administered anti-hunger program. The bill would authorize each school district and county superintendent of schools to establish a secured internet website providing access to an online data collection form as part of the annual enrollment process, and would require the department to host a sample application by an unspecified date, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction determines that use of the form would negatively impact the local control funding formula. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/20/2022</p>	
<p>SB 384 Cortese D</p> <p>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>5/27/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child’s parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child’s adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the 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</p>	

		contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/11/2021	
SB 450 Hertzberg D Fire protection: fire districts: funding: working group: report.	Assembly Emergency Management 5/5/2022- Referred to Com. on E.M.	Existing law creates in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Board of Fire Services, as provided. Existing law requires the board to make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending the establishment of minimum standards with respect to fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided. This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. Last Amended: 3/10/2021	
SB 532 Caballero D Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions and alternatives.	Assembly Education 5/12/2022- From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.	Existing law requires a local educational agency, as defined, to exempt a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child who transfers between schools any time after the completion of the pupil's 2nd year of high school, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils and who is in their 3rd or 4th year of high school, from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation from high school, unless the local educational agency makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil's 4th year of high school. This bill, among other things, would require the local educational agency to instead consult with a pupil described above and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, of the option to remain in school for a 5th year if the local educational agency determines the pupil	

		is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school or is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements within a 5th year but is reasonably able to complete the statewide graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/12/2022	
SB 833 Dodd D Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.	Assembly Desk 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans that help achieve energy resilience objectives and state clean energy and air quality goals. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan, include a process for the expedited permit review of distributed energy resources by the local government, and demonstrate consistency with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents, as specified. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/21/2022	
SB 842 Dodd D Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.	Assembly Desk 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Department of Rehabilitation in the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees of the Legislature that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. Last Amended: 4/26/2022	

<p>SB 852 Dodd D</p> <p>Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including projects that enable communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Existing law also requires the legislative body to establish a public financing authority, defined as the governing board of the enhanced infrastructure financing district, prior to the adoption of a resolution to form an enhanced infrastructure district and adopt an infrastructure financing plan. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district, as defined, for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would deem each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and would require each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, unless the district is specified as otherwise. The bill would require a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project. The bill would define “eligible project” to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. The bill would establish project priorities and would authorize districts to establish additional priorities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 880 Laird D</p> <p>Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by persons including, but not limited to, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, license, or registration for small irrigation use or livestock</p>	

		<p>stockpond use, or a certification for livestock stockpond use. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires any diverter, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passage of a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter’s diversion. Existing law also requires the University of California Cooperative Extension and the board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test. This bill would indefinitely extend the above-described provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 890 Nielsen R</p> <p>Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water storage and conveyance.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>3/8/2022-March 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 6.)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the department determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the department. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 2/23/2022</p>	
<p>SB 917 Becker D</p> <p>Seamless Transit Transformation Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, as a local area planning agency and not as a part of the executive branch of the state government, to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the City and County of San Francisco and the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. This bill would require the commission to develop and adopt a Connected Network Plan, adopt an integrated transit fare structure, develop a comprehensive, standardized regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, develop an implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and establish open data standards, as specified. The bill would require the region’s transit agencies, as defined, to comply</p>	

		<p>with those established integrated fare structure, regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and open data standards, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 926 Dodd D</p> <p>Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: Prescribed Fire Claims Fund.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a person, firm, or corporation, or a group or combination of persons, firms, corporations, or groups, that owns or controls brush-covered land, forest lands, woodland, grassland, shrubland, or any combination thereof within a state responsibility area to apply to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for permission to utilize prescribed burning for specified public purposes. Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the Forest Management Task Force, or its successor entity, in coordination with the Department of Insurance, to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanism for prescribed burn managers that reduces the cost of conducting prescribed fire while maintaining adequate liability protection when conducting prescribed burns. This bill would delete the provision requiring the task force to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanisms for prescribed burn managers. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish, consistent with the Budget Act of 2021, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to support coverage for losses from permitted prescribed fires by individuals and nonpublic entities, such as Native American tribes, including cultural fire practitioners, as defined, private landowners, and other nongovernmental entities through the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill would require that the \$20,000,000 appropriated to the department by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021, and any other funds appropriated by the Legislature for the above purpose, be deposited into the fund, and would prescribe requirements for use of these moneys, among other things. The bill would designate the Director of General Services to administer the claims fund, and require the director to administer and oversee the claims fund to assist in increasing the pace and scale of prescribed fire or cultural burn projects to provide public benefits to the state, as provided. The bill would require the director, on or before April 1, 2023, to develop policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the claims fund, as provided. The bill would require the director to report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, as specified, and require the Department of Finance, on or before July 1, 2024, to audit the claims fund and also report to the relevant policy and fiscal committee of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	

<p>SB 947 Wilk R</p> <p>Whistleblowers: private entities awarded large state contracts.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The California Whistleblower Protection Act authorizes the California State Auditor to receive and investigate complaints about state employees or state agencies that have engaged in improper governmental activities, as defined. The act applies to state agencies, as defined, and to the University of California, the California State University, and courts, as specified. Under the act, a person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion or similar acts against a state employee, University of California employee, California State University employee, court employee, or an applicant for such employment for having made a protected disclosure, as defined, is subject to civil liability and criminal penalties. This bill would expand these provisions to certain private entities awarded large state contracts, as defined, and their employees. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	
<p>SB 957 Laird D</p> <p>Public Employment Relations Board: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Employment and Retirement</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining. Existing law includes within PERB's jurisdiction the resolution of disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a public agency, as defined, concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections, as specified. Existing law provides for the establishment of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. Existing law requires any question as to whether a majority of the district's employees in an appropriate unit desire to be represented by a labor organization to be submitted to PERB. Existing law requires the district to bargain in good faith with a duly designated or certified labor organization and, when an agreement is reached, to execute a written collective bargaining agreement with the labor organization covering the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees represented by the labor organization in an appropriate unit, and to comply with the terms of the agreement, as specified. This bill would require employers and employees of the district to adjudicate complaints of specified labor violations before PERB as an unfair practice. By requiring the district to adjudicate claims before PERB, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/9/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1030 Limón D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or</p>	

		<p>written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to act as agent for the United States Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 and federal pipeline safety regulations as to those portions of interstate pipelines located within the state, as necessary to obtain annual federal certification. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions relating to record maintenance and inspection and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would revise the act to conform references to the federal act. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to, and repeal an obsolete provision of, the act. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1050 Dodd D State Route 37 Toll Bridge Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk 5/27/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The California Toll Bridge Authority Act makes the California Transportation Commission, together with the Department of Transportation, responsible for building and acquiring toll facilities and related transportation facilities. This bill would create the SR-37 Toll Authority as a public instrumentality governed by the same board as that governing the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority. The bill would require the authority to operate and maintain tolling infrastructure, including by installing toll facilities, and to collect tolls for the use of the Sonoma Creek Bridge, and would authorize the authority to design and construct improvements on the bridge and a specified corridor of State Route 37 in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. The bill would authorize the authority to issue bonds payable from the</p>	

		<p>revenues derived from those tolls. The bill would authorize revenues from the toll bridge to be used for specified purposes, including capital improvements to repair or rehabilitate the toll bridge, to expand toll bridge capacity, to improve toll bridge or corridor operations, to reduce the demand for travel in the corridor, and to increase public transit, carpool, vanpool, and nonmotorized options on the toll bridge or in the corridor, as specified. The bill would require the authority to develop and approve an expenditure plan for the revenues of the toll bridge, and any related toll bridge revenue bonds, and to update that plan at least every 3 years. The bill would require that the authority's toll schedule provide a 50% discount to qualifying high-occupancy vehicles and between a 25% and 50%, inclusive, discount to low-income drivers, as defined, who subscribe to the electronic toll collection system administered by the Bay Area Toll Authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1062 McGuire D</p> <p>The Fixing the Firefighter Shortage Act of 2022.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency to provide fire protection and prevention services, as specified. This bill would require the department to maintain a standard minimum level of staffing for each of its engines, as specified, without the regular practice of forcing overtime on its personnel. The bill would require the department to increase its existing firefighter fuel crews, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, to provide to the Legislature a long-term staffing plan to meet the new era of wildfire firefighting. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1065 Eggman D</p> <p>California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Existing law vests in the commission exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Existing law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of another. Existing law requires the commission, by July 1, 2019, and in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the commission, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and, upon</p>	

		appropriation by the Legislature or a determination of the availability of existing funds, as provided, fund the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels, as defined, from waters of the state, as defined. The bill would require the commission, as part of the program, to create an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on the waters of the state and develop a plan to prevent or reduce these abandoned and derelict commercial vessels, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/28/2022	
SB 1076 Archuleta D Lead-based paint.	Assembly Desk 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to implement and administer a residential lead-based paint hazard reduction program, as specified, including adopting regulations regarding accreditation of providers of health and safety training to employees who engage in or supervise lead-related construction work, as defined, and certification of employees who have successfully completed that training. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to establish and impose fees for those accreditations and certifications and for licensing entities engaged in lead-related occupations, as specified. Existing law requires those fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund, as specified, and to be available for specified uses upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department to review and amend its regulations governing lead-related construction work, including training and certification for workers and accreditation for trainers in lead-safe work practices, to comply with existing state regulations and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule, as specified. The bill would require the adoption of those regulations to establish fee provisions for those certifications and accreditations. The bill would require the fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund. The bill would require the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022	
SB 1084 Hurtado D Property ownership: foreign ownership: foreign governments.	Assembly Judiciary 5/27/2022-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and AGRI. <i>6/14/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</i>	Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would prohibit a foreign government from purchasing, acquiring, or holding an interest, as defined, in agricultural land within the State of California. The bill would exempt land held by foreign governments before January 1, 2023, from that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2022	
SB 1100 Cortese D	Assembly Local Government	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	Neutral

<p>Open meetings: orderly conduct.</p>	<p>5/26/2022-June 8 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting. This bill would authorize the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for disrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning by the presiding member of the legislative body that the individual is disrupting the proceedings, a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal, and a reasonable opportunity to curtail their disruptive behavior. The bill would define "disrupting" for this purpose. By establishing new requirements for local legislative bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/21/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1137 Atkins D</p> <p>Board of State and Community Corrections.</p>	<p>Assembly Public Safety</p> <p>6/1/2022-June 1 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections, with the mission of providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This bill would expand the board's mission to include the promotion of legal and safe conditions for youth, inmates, and staff in local detention facilities. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1140 Umberg D</p> <p>Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law provides that a recipient shall not incur any loss of cash benefits that are taken by an unauthorized withdrawal, removal, or use of benefits that does not occur by the use of a physical EBT card issued to the recipient or authorized third party, as specified, and requires the prompt replacement of those cash benefits. Existing regulations also require food benefits that are stolen in this manner to be replaced. This bill would instead prohibit a recipient from incurring any loss of electronic benefits stolen in that manner, thereby codifying the existing regulation</p>	

		described above. To the extent this bill would expand county duties relating to the administration of food benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 3/8/2022	
SB 1175 McGuire D Department of Transportation: intermodal passenger services: rail corridors.	Assembly Desk 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to construct, acquire, or lease, and improve and operate, rail passenger terminals and related facilities that provide intermodal passenger services along specified corridors. This bill would expand that authorization to include the Sacramento-Larkspur-Novato-Cloverdale corridor. Last Amended: 3/16/2022	
SB 1182 Eggman D Family law.	Assembly Judiciary 5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on JUD. 6/14/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair	Existing law provides for various proceedings under the Family Code, including, among others, dissolution of marriage, legal separation of the parties, paternity, and custody or support of a child. Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to provide by rule for the practice and procedure in proceedings pursuant to those provisions. This bill would require a court, in family law proceedings, to provide self-identified veterans with a list of resources for veterans, including information about how to contact the local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill would authorize a veteran to provide the information about their veteran status on a Judicial Council military service form, file the form with the court, and serve it on the other parties to the action. The bill would require the court to transmit a copy of the form to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and would require the department, within a reasonable time of receipt, to contact the person using the information provided on the form. The bill would authorize the Judicial Council to develop the rules and forms needed to implement those provisions on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/28/2022	
SB 1219 Hurtado D 21st century water laws and agencies: committee.	Assembly Desk 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with specified duties relating to, among other things, administering water rights, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a committee to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the	

		<p>Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies for the state, as provided. The committee would consist of 5 specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the Governor or the committee to appoint a “blue ribbon” citizen commission or taskforce, a stakeholder advisory committee, and any other group that the Governor or the committee deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the committee, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes. The bill would authorize the committee, its members, and state agencies represented on the committee to contract for consultants to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes, as specified, and would exempt those contracts from certain public contracting requirements. Last Amended: 4/6/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1221 Hurtado D</p> <p>Wastewater operator certification program.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to operate water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Existing law requires the certification to indicate the classification of water treatment plant or water distribution system that the person is qualified to operate. Existing law requires the board to issue a water treatment operator certificate and water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity to any person holding a valid, unexpired, comparable certification issued by another state, the United States, prescribed territories or tribal governments, or a unit of any of these. Existing law requires the board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate, as defined. Existing law requires the board to develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a person for a wastewater certificate for each type and class of plant. Existing law authorizes the board to accept experience in lieu of qualification training. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision regarding accepting experience in lieu of qualification training.</p>	
<p>SB 1253 Melendez R</p> <p>Infrastructure plan: flood control: delta levees.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Governor’s Budget, a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing prescribed information. Existing law requires the plan to identify state infrastructure needs and set out priorities for funding. This bill would additionally require the plan to set out infrastructure priorities relating to specified flood prevention and maintenance projects. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	

<p>SB 1338 Umberg D</p> <p>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body, as specified. Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for short-term and longer-term involuntary treatment and conservatorships for people who are determined to be gravely disabled. This bill would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are suffering from schizophrenia spectrum and psychotic disorders and who meet other specified criteria. The bill would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the acts that support the petitioner’s assertion that the respondent meets the CARE criteria. The bill would also specify the schedule of review hearings required if the respondent is ordered to comply with an up to one-year CARE plan by the court. The bill would make the hearings in a CARE proceeding confidential and not open to the public, thereby limiting public access to a meeting of a public body. The bill would authorize the CARE plan to be extended once, for up to one year, and prescribes the requirement for the graduation plan that is required upon leaving the CARE program. By expanding the crime of perjury and imposing additional duties on the county behavioral health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/19/2022</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1340 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Property taxation: new construction: active solar energy systems and nonqualified active solar energy systems.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>5/27/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines “full cash value” for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2023–24 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2025, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. This bill would indefinitely extend the exclusion described above, except with respect to nonqualified active solar energy systems, as defined. For a nonqualified active solar</p>	

		<p>energy system, commencing with property tax lien dates for the 2025–26 fiscal years, the bill would instead include, except as provided, in the definition of “newly constructed” specified percentages of the full cash value of the new construction of a nonqualified active solar energy system that would vary depending on the number of years following the date on which construction is completed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/9/2022</p>	
<p>SCR 111 Dodd D</p> <p>Congressional Gold Medal Memorial Interchange.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>5/27/2022-Introduced. Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>This measure would designate the interchange of Interstate 80 and Interstate 780 in the City of Vallejo in the County of Solano as the Congressional Gold Medal Memorial Interchange. The measure would request that the Department of Transportation determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, erect those signs.</p>	