



# SOLANO COUNTY

## Legislative Committee Meeting

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

Staff  
Michelle Heppner  
Nancy L. Huston  
Matthew A. Davis

March 1, 2021  
1:30 p.m.

### VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

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

## AGENDA

- i. **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- ii. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- iii. **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- iv. **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
  - Status of the American Rescue Plan (COVID-19 Relief Package)
  - Update on Earmarks
  - Public Lands Package
  - Immigration Reform Legislation
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
  - Provide an update on recent events in the California State Legislature and bills of significance to Solano County
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
  - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Business and Professionals Code, relating to professions and vocations, to require the temporary licenses of various professions and vocations to expire 30-months after issuance.  
[AB 225](#) (Gray, Gallagher, Patterson) To amend the Business and Professionals Code
  - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Business and Professionals Code, extending the authority to a County Board of Supervisors to charge an annual registration fee to recover costs of the County Sealer, as provided, until Jan. 1, 2027.  
[AB 1555](#) (Cooper) To amend the Business and Professional Code
  - (3) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Government Code relating to state and local government, to require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-



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in option and / or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning, translation services and double the amount of time for non-English commenters.  
[AB 339](#) (Lee, Garcia) To amend the Government Code related to State/Local Govt.

**viii. State Discussion Items:** *(Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner)*

- (1) Receive an update and discuss [SB 594](#), an act relating to elections, stating the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would mitigate issues surrounding the potential delay in the release of census data and the effect of that delay on local redistricting.

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

**x. Future Scheduled Meetings:**

- Monday, March 15, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, April 5, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, April 19, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.

**xi. Adjourn**

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 225**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Gray, Gallagher, and Patterson**

January 11, 2021

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An act to amend Section 115.6 of, and to add Section 115.7 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 225, as introduced, Gray. Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.

Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs, under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations, including healing arts licensees. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires specified boards within the department to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. Existing law requires these temporary licenses to expire 12 months after issuance. Under

existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated.

This bill would require the temporary licenses described above to expire 30 months after issuance. The bill would require boards not responsible for the licensure and regulation of healing arts licensees and not subject to the temporary licensing provisions described above to issue licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States, as provided. The bill would require an application for a license to include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all requirements for a license. The bill would authorize the immediate termination of a license issued pursuant to these provisions upon a finding that the licenseholder failed to meet specified requirements or provided substantively inaccurate information that would affect the person’s eligibility for licensure, as provided. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill’s expansion of the requirement to issue licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation.

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: yes. Fiscal committee: yes.  
 State-mandated local program: yes.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 115.6 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is amended to read:
- 3 115.6. (a) A board within the department shall, after
- 4 appropriate investigation, issue the following eligible temporary
- 5 licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets the requirements set
- 6 forth in subdivision (c):

1 (1) Registered nurse license by the Board of Registered Nursing.

2 (2) Vocational nurse license issued by the Board of Vocational  
3 Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California.

4 (3) Psychiatric technician license issued by the Board of  
5 Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of  
6 California.

7 (4) Speech-language pathologist license issued by the  
8 Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid  
9 Dispensers Board.

10 (5) Audiologist license issued by the Speech-Language  
11 Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

12 (6) Veterinarian license issued by the Veterinary Medical Board.

13 (7) All licenses issued by the Board for Professional Engineers,  
14 Land Surveyors, and Geologists.

15 (8) All licenses issued by the Medical Board of California.

16 (9) All licenses issued by the Podiatric Medical Board of  
17 California.

18 (b) The board may conduct an investigation of an applicant for  
19 purposes of denying or revoking a temporary license issued  
20 pursuant to this section. This investigation may include a criminal  
21 background check.

22 (c) An applicant seeking a temporary license pursuant to this  
23 section shall meet the following requirements:

24 (1) The applicant shall supply evidence satisfactory to the board  
25 that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or  
26 other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces  
27 of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state  
28 under official active duty military orders.

29 (2) The applicant shall hold a current, active, and unrestricted  
30 license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice,  
31 in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the  
32 profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary  
33 license from the board.

34 (3) The applicant shall submit an application to the board that  
35 shall include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the  
36 applicant meets all of the requirements for the temporary license  
37 and that the information submitted in the application is accurate,  
38 to the best of the applicant's knowledge. The application shall also  
39 include written verification from the applicant's original licensing

1 jurisdiction stating that the applicant’s license is in good standing  
2 in that jurisdiction.

3 (4) The applicant shall not have committed an act in any  
4 jurisdiction that would have constituted grounds for denial,  
5 suspension, or revocation of the license under this code at the time  
6 the act was committed. A violation of this paragraph may be  
7 grounds for the denial or revocation of a temporary license issued  
8 by the board.

9 (5) The applicant shall not have been disciplined by a licensing  
10 entity in another jurisdiction and shall not be the subject of an  
11 unresolved complaint, review procedure, or disciplinary proceeding  
12 conducted by a licensing entity in another jurisdiction.

13 (6) The applicant shall, upon request by a board, furnish a full  
14 set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal  
15 background check.

16 (d) A board may adopt regulations necessary to administer this  
17 section.

18 (e) A temporary license issued pursuant to this section may be  
19 immediately terminated upon a finding that the temporary  
20 licenseholder failed to meet any of the requirements described in  
21 subdivision (c) or provided substantively inaccurate information  
22 that would affect the person’s eligibility for temporary licensure.  
23 Upon termination of the temporary license, the board shall issue  
24 a notice of termination that shall require the temporary  
25 licenseholder to immediately cease the practice of the licensed  
26 profession upon receipt.

27 (f) An applicant seeking a temporary license as a civil engineer,  
28 geotechnical engineer, structural engineer, land surveyor,  
29 professional geologist, professional geophysicist, certified  
30 engineering geologist, or certified hydrogeologist pursuant to this  
31 section shall successfully pass the appropriate California-specific  
32 examination or examinations required for licensure in those  
33 respective professions by the Board for Professional Engineers,  
34 Land Surveyors, and Geologists.

35 (g) A temporary license issued pursuant to this section shall  
36 expire ~~12~~ 30 months after issuance, upon issuance of an expedited  
37 license pursuant to Section 115.5, or upon denial of the application  
38 for expedited licensure by the board, whichever occurs first.

39 SEC. 2. Section 115.7 is added to the Business and Professions  
40 Code, to read:

1 115.7. (a) A board not specified in Division 2 (commencing  
2 with Section 500) or subdivision (a) of Section 115.6 shall, after  
3 appropriate investigation, issue a license to an applicant if the  
4 applicant meets all of the following requirements:

5 (1) The applicant shall supply evidence satisfactory to the board  
6 that the applicant is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed  
7 Forces of the United States or is married to, or in a domestic  
8 partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of  
9 the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty  
10 station in this state under official active duty military orders.

11 (2) The applicant shall hold a current, active, and unrestricted  
12 license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice,  
13 in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the  
14 profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a license from  
15 the board.

16 (3) The applicant shall submit an application to the board that  
17 shall include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the  
18 applicant meets all of the requirements for the license and that the  
19 information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of  
20 the applicant's knowledge. The application shall also include  
21 written verification from the applicant's original licensing  
22 jurisdiction stating that the applicant's license is in good standing  
23 in that jurisdiction.

24 (4) The applicant shall not have committed an act in any  
25 jurisdiction that would have constituted grounds for denial,  
26 suspension, or revocation of the license under this code at the time  
27 the act was committed. A violation of this paragraph may be  
28 grounds for the denial or revocation of a license issued by the  
29 board.

30 (5) The applicant shall not have been disciplined by a licensing  
31 entity in another jurisdiction and shall not be the subject of an  
32 unresolved complaint, review procedure, or disciplinary proceeding  
33 conducted by a licensing entity in another jurisdiction.

34 (6) The applicant shall, upon request by a board, furnish a full  
35 set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal  
36 background check.

37 (b) A board may adopt regulations necessary to administer this  
38 section.

39 (c) A license issued pursuant to this section may be immediately  
40 terminated pursuant to the board's procedural due process

1 requirements, upon a finding that the licenseholder failed to meet  
2 any of the requirements described in subdivision (a) or provided  
3 substantively inaccurate information that would affect the person's  
4 eligibility for licensure. Upon termination of the license, the board  
5 shall issue a notice of termination that shall require the  
6 licenseholder to immediately cease the practice of the licensed  
7 profession or vocation upon receipt.

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

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 1555**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Cooper**

February 19, 2021

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An act to amend Section 12246 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to weights and measures.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1555, as introduced, Cooper. Weights and measures: inspection: fees.

Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund.

This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 12246 of the Business and Professions  
2 Code is amended to read:  
3 12246. This article shall remain in effect only until January 1,  
4 ~~2022~~, 2027, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted  
5 statute that is enacted before January 1, ~~2022~~, 2027, deletes or  
6 extends that date.

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 339**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Lee and Cristina Garcia**

January 28, 2021

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An act to amend Sections 9027, 54953, 54954.2, 54954.3, 11122.5, 11123, 11125.7 of, and to add Sections 9027.1 and 9028.1 to, the Government Code, relating to state and local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 339, as introduced, Lee. State and local government: open meetings.

Existing law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public, and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified.

This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, as provided, and requires translation services to be provided for the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English, in California, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified.

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.

This bill would require all meetings to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require, even in the case of a declared state or local emergency, teleconferenced meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to address the legislative body remotely via call-in or internet-based service, as provided, and would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified. The bill would also require the legislative bodies of the local agency to employ a sufficient amount of qualified bilingual persons to provide translation during the meeting in the language of a non-English-speaking person, in jurisdictions which govern a substantial number of non-English-speaking people, as defined.

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The Act requires at least one member of the state body to be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

This bill would require all meetings, as defined, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in or internet-based service to be posted online along with the meeting agenda in an easily accessible location at least 72 hours before all regular meetings and at least 24 hours before all special meetings. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to address the legislative body remotely via call-in or internet-based service, as provided, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified.

Existing law, the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, requires any materials explaining services available to the public to be translated

into any non-English language spoken by a substantial number of the public, as defined, served by the agency, and requires every state and local agency serving a substantial number of non-English-speaking people, as defined, to employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.

This bill would require legislative bodies of local agencies, and state bodies, as defined, to translate agendas and instructions for accessing the meeting to be translated into all languages for which 5% of the population in the area governed by the local agency, or state body's jurisdiction, are speakers.

By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to meetings, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

The California Constitution requires local agencies, for the purpose of ensuring public access to the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies, to comply with a statutory enactment that amends or enacts laws relating to public records or open meetings and contains findings demonstrating that the enactment furthers the constitutional requirements relating to this purpose.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 9027 of the Government Code is amended
- 2 to read:
- 3 9027. Except as otherwise provided in this article, all meetings
- 4 of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof shall be open
- 5 and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend the
- 6 meetings. *Additionally, all meetings shall include an opportunity*
- 7 *for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based*
- 8 *service option that provides closed captioning services. Both a*
- 9 *call-in and an internet-based service option shall be provided to*

1 *the public*. As used in this article, “meeting” means a gathering of  
2 a quorum of the members of a house or committee in one place  
3 *place, including a gathering using teleconference technology*, for  
4 the purpose of discussing legislative or other official matters within  
5 the jurisdiction of the house or committee. As used in this article,  
6 “committee” includes a standing committee, joint committee,  
7 conference committee, subcommittee, select committee, special  
8 committee, research committee, or any similar body.

9 SEC. 2. Section 9027.1 is added to the Government Code, to  
10 read:

11 9027.1. All meetings shall provide the public with an  
12 opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, either in person  
13 or remotely via call-in or internet-based service, consistent with  
14 requirements in Section 9027. Persons commenting in person shall  
15 not have more time or in any other way be prioritized over persons  
16 commenting remotely via call-in or internet-based service.  
17 Translation services shall be provided for the 10 most-spoken  
18 languages, other than English, in California. If there are time  
19 restrictions on public comment, persons giving a public comment  
20 in a language other than English shall have double the amount of  
21 time as those giving a comment in English to allow for translation,  
22 unless simultaneous translation equipment is available.

23 SEC. 3. Section 9028.1 is added to the Government Code, to  
24 read:

25 9028.1. Instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in  
26 or internet-based service shall be posted online in an easily  
27 accessible location at the time the meeting is scheduled and notice  
28 of the meeting is published. The posted instructions shall include  
29 translations into the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English,  
30 in California, and shall list a hotline that members of the public  
31 can call for assistance, with assistance in the 10 most-spoken  
32 languages provided.

33 SEC. 4. Section 54953 of the Government Code is amended  
34 to read:

35 54953. (a) All meetings of the legislative body of a local  
36 agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted  
37 to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency,  
38 except as otherwise provided in this chapter. *Additionally, all*  
39 *meetings shall include an opportunity for all persons to attend via*  
40 *a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides*

1 *closed-captioning services. Both a call-in and an internet-based*  
2 *service option shall be provided to the public.*

3 (b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
4 legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing for  
5 the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency  
6 in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law.  
7 The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with all  
8 requirements of this chapter and all otherwise applicable provisions  
9 of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding.

10 (2) Teleconferencing, as authorized by this section, may be used  
11 *by members of the legislative body* for all purposes in connection  
12 with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the  
13 legislative body. All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting  
14 shall be by rollcall.

15 (3) If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use  
16 teleconferencing, *other than what is required by subdivision (a)*,  
17 it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct  
18 teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory  
19 and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing  
20 before the legislative body of a local agency. Each teleconference  
21 location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting  
22 or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible  
23 to the public. During the teleconference, at least a quorum of the  
24 members of the legislative body shall participate from locations  
25 within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency  
26 exercises jurisdiction, except as provided in subdivision (d). The  
27 agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to  
28 address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3  
29 at each teleconference location.

30 (4) For the purposes of this section, “teleconference” means a  
31 meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different  
32 locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or  
33 video, or both. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local agency  
34 from providing the public with additional teleconference locations.

35 (5) *Notwithstanding any laws that prohibit in-person government*  
36 *meetings in the case of a declared state of emergency, including*  
37 *a public health emergency, teleconferenced meetings shall include*  
38 *an in-person public comment opportunity, wherein members of*  
39 *the public can report to a designated site to give public comment*  
40 *in person.*

1 (c) (1) No legislative body shall take action by secret ballot,  
2 whether preliminary or final.

3 (2) The legislative body of a local agency shall publicly report  
4 any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each  
5 member present for the action.

6 (3) Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally  
7 report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the  
8 salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of  
9 fringe benefits of a local agency executive, as defined in  
10 subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1, during the open meeting in  
11 which the final action is to be taken. This paragraph shall not affect  
12 the public's right under the California Public Records Act (Chapter  
13 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1) to  
14 inspect or copy records created or received in the process of  
15 developing the recommendation.

16 (d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to a quorum in  
17 paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), if a health authority conducts a  
18 teleconference meeting, members who are outside the jurisdiction  
19 of the authority may be counted toward the establishment of a  
20 quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50  
21 percent of the number of members that would establish a quorum  
22 are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the  
23 authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides  
24 a teleconference number, and associated access codes, if any, that  
25 allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting and the  
26 number and access codes are identified in the notice and agenda  
27 of the meeting.

28 (2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as  
29 discouraging health authority members from regularly meeting at  
30 a common physical site within the jurisdiction of the authority or  
31 from using teleconference locations within or near the jurisdiction  
32 of the authority. A teleconference meeting for which a quorum is  
33 established pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to all other  
34 requirements of this section.

35 (3) For purposes of this subdivision, a health authority means  
36 any entity created pursuant to Sections 14018.7, 14087.31,  
37 14087.35, 14087.36, 14087.38, and 14087.9605 of the Welfare  
38 and Institutions Code, any joint powers authority created pursuant  
39 to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of  
40 Division 7 for the purpose of contracting pursuant to Section

1 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and any advisory  
2 committee to a county sponsored health plan licensed pursuant to  
3 Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the  
4 Health and Safety Code if the advisory committee has 12 or more  
5 members.

6 SEC. 5. Section 54954.2 of the Government Code is amended  
7 to read:

8 54954.2. (a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting,  
9 the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post  
10 an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of  
11 business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including  
12 items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description  
13 of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall  
14 specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be  
15 posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the  
16 public and on the local agency's ~~Internet Web site~~, *internet website*,  
17 if the local agency has one. If requested, the agenda shall be made  
18 available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a  
19 disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with  
20 Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal  
21 rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. The  
22 agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom, and  
23 when a request for disability-related modification or  
24 accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, may be made  
25 by a person with a disability who requires a modification or  
26 accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting. *In*  
27 *compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act*  
28 *(Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of*  
29 *Title 1), agendas and instructions for accessing the meeting,*  
30 *whether teleconferenced or in person, shall be translated into all*  
31 *languages for which 5 percent of the population in the area*  
32 *governed by the local agency is a speaker.*

33 (2) For a meeting occurring on and after January 1, 2019, of a  
34 legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district,  
35 school district, or political subdivision established by the state that  
36 has an ~~Internet Web site~~, *internet website*, the following provisions  
37 shall apply:

38 (A) An online posting of an agenda shall be posted on the  
39 primary ~~Internet Web site~~ *internet website* homepage of a city,  
40 county, city and county, special district, school district, or political

1 subdivision established by the state that is accessible through a  
2 prominent, direct link to the current agenda. The direct link to the  
3 agenda shall not be in a contextual menu; however, a link in  
4 addition to the direct link to the agenda may be accessible through  
5 a contextual menu.

6 (B) An online posting of an agenda including, but not limited  
7 to, an agenda posted in an integrated agenda management platform,  
8 shall be posted in an open format that meets all of the following  
9 requirements:

10 (i) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable, and electronically  
11 searchable by commonly used Internet search applications.

12 (ii) Platform independent and machine readable.

13 (iii) Available to the public free of charge and without any  
14 restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the  
15 agenda.

16 (C) A legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special  
17 district, school district, or political subdivision established by the  
18 state that has an ~~Internet Web site~~ *internet website* and an integrated  
19 agenda management platform shall not be required to comply with  
20 subparagraph (A) if all of the following are met:

21 (i) A direct link to the integrated agenda management platform  
22 shall be posted on the primary ~~Internet Web site~~ *internet website*  
23 homepage of a city, county, city and county, special district, school  
24 district, or political subdivision established by the state. The direct  
25 link to the integrated agenda management platform shall not be in  
26 a contextual menu. When a person clicks on the direct link to the  
27 integrated agenda management platform, the direct link shall take  
28 the person directly to an ~~Internet Web site~~ *internet website* with  
29 the agendas of the legislative body of a city, county, city and  
30 county, special district, school district, or political subdivision  
31 established by the state.

32 (ii) The integrated agenda management platform may contain  
33 the prior agendas of a legislative body of a city, county, city and  
34 county, special district, school district, or political subdivision  
35 established by the state for all meetings occurring on or after  
36 January 1, 2019.

37 (iii) The current agenda of the legislative body of a city, county,  
38 city and county, special district, school district, or political  
39 subdivision established by the state shall be the first agenda  
40 available at the top of the integrated agenda management platform.

1 (iv) All agendas posted in the integrated agenda management  
2 platform shall comply with the requirements in clauses (i), (ii),  
3 and (iii) of subparagraph (B).

4 (D) For the purposes of this paragraph, both of the following  
5 definitions shall apply:

6 (i) “Integrated agenda management platform” means an ~~Internet~~  
7 ~~Web site~~ *internet website* of a city, county, city and county, special  
8 district, school district, or political subdivision established by the  
9 state dedicated to providing the entirety of the agenda information  
10 for the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special  
11 district, school district, or political subdivision established by the  
12 state to the public.

13 (ii) “Legislative body” has the same meaning as that term is  
14 used in subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

15 (E) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a political  
16 subdivision of a local agency that was established by the legislative  
17 body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school  
18 district, or political subdivision established by the state.

19 (3) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not  
20 appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a  
21 legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made  
22 or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony  
23 rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative  
24 or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a  
25 legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification,  
26 make a brief announcement, or make a brief report ~~on his or her~~  
27 *the member’s* own activities. Furthermore, a member of a  
28 legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures  
29 of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other  
30 resources for factual information, request staff to report back to  
31 the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take  
32 action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future  
33 agenda.

34 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may  
35 take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda  
36 under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any  
37 item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly  
38 identify the item.

1 (1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative  
 2 body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section  
 3 54956.5.

4 (2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members  
 5 of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than  
 6 two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those  
 7 members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and  
 8 that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency  
 9 subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision  
 10 (a).

11 (3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior  
 12 meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five  
 13 calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at  
 14 the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which  
 15 action is being taken.

16 (c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within  
 17 the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article  
 18 I of the California Constitution.

19 (d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the  
 20 agenda be posted on the local agency's ~~Internet Web site~~, *internet*  
 21 *website*, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative  
 22 body that meets either of the following standards:

23 (1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a)  
 24 of Section 54952.

25 (2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b)  
 26 of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are  
 27 compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the  
 28 members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative  
 29 body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

30 SEC. 6. Section 54954.3 of the Government Code is amended  
 31 to read:

32 54954.3. (a) Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide  
 33 an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the  
 34 legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or  
 35 during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is  
 36 within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body,  
 37 provided that no action shall be taken on any item not appearing  
 38 on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by  
 39 subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2. *All meetings must also provide*  
 40 *the public with an opportunity to address the legislative body*

1 *remotely via call-in and internet-based service, consistent with*  
2 *requirements in Section 54953. Persons commenting in person*  
3 *shall not have more time or in any other way be prioritized over*  
4 *persons commenting remotely via call-in or internet-based service.*  
5 *Instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in or*  
6 *internet-based service shall be posted online along with the meeting*  
7 *agenda in an easily accessible location.* However, the agenda need  
8 not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address  
9 the legislative body on any item that has already been considered  
10 by a committee, composed exclusively of members of the  
11 legislative body, at a public meeting wherein all interested members  
12 of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the  
13 committee on the item, before or during the committee's  
14 consideration of the item, unless the item has been substantially  
15 changed since the committee heard the item, as determined by the  
16 legislative body. Every notice for a special meeting shall provide  
17 an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the  
18 legislative body concerning any item that has been described in  
19 the notice for the meeting before or during consideration of that  
20 item.

21 (b) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may adopt  
22 reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of subdivision (a)  
23 is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting  
24 the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular  
25 issues and for each individual speaker.

26 (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when the legislative body  
27 of a local agency limits time for public comment, the legislative  
28 body of a local agency shall provide at least twice the allotted time  
29 to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that  
30 non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly  
31 address the legislative body of a local agency.

32 (3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the legislative body of a  
33 local agency utilizes simultaneous translation equipment in a  
34 manner that allows the legislative body of a local agency to hear  
35 the translated public testimony simultaneously.

36 (c) The legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit  
37 public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services  
38 of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body.  
39 Nothing in this subdivision shall confer any privilege or protection  
40 for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.

1 (d) *Legislative bodies of local agencies shall employ a sufficient*  
 2 *amount of qualified bilingual persons to provide translation during*  
 3 *the meeting in the language of the non-English-speaking person,*  
 4 *in jurisdictions which govern a substantial number of*  
 5 *non-English-speaking people. “Non-English-speaking people” is*  
 6 *defined as members of a group who either do not speak English,*  
 7 *or who are unable to effectively communicate in English because*  
 8 *it is not their native language, and who comprise 5 percent or*  
 9 *more of the people served by the statewide or any local office or*  
 10 *facility of a state agency.*

11 SEC. 7. Section 11122.5 of the Government Code is amended  
 12 to read:

13 11122.5. (a) As used in this article, “meeting” includes any  
 14 congregation of a majority of the members of a state ~~body~~ *body,*  
 15 *including a virtual congregation using teleconference technology,*  
 16 *at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any*  
 17 *item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body*  
 18 *to which it pertains.*

19 (b) (1) A majority of the members of a state body shall not,  
 20 outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter, use a series of  
 21 communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries,  
 22 to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that  
 23 is within the subject matter of the state body.

24 (2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to prevent an employee  
 25 or official of a state agency from engaging in separate  
 26 conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized  
 27 by this chapter with members of a legislative body in order to  
 28 answer questions or provide information regarding a matter that  
 29 is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state agency, if that  
 30 person does not communicate to members of the legislative body  
 31 the comments or position of any other member or members of the  
 32 legislative body.

33 (c) The prohibitions of this article do not apply to any of the  
 34 following:

35 (1) Individual contacts or conversations between a member of  
 36 a state body and any other person that do not violate subdivision  
 37 (b).

38 (2) (A) The attendance of a majority of the members of a state  
 39 body at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that  
 40 involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or

1 to public agencies of the type represented by the state body, if a  
2 majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other  
3 than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specified  
4 nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state  
5 body.

6 (B) Subparagraph (A) does not allow members of the public  
7 free admission to a conference or similar gathering at which the  
8 organizers have required other participants or registrants to pay  
9 fees or charges as a condition of attendance.

10 (3) The attendance of a majority of the members of a state body  
11 at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of  
12 state concern by a person or organization other than the state body,  
13 if a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves,  
14 other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specific  
15 nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state  
16 body.

17 (4) The attendance of a majority of the members of a state body  
18 at an open and noticed meeting of another state body or of a  
19 legislative body of a local agency as defined by Section 54951, if  
20 a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other  
21 than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature  
22 that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the other state body.

23 (5) The attendance of a majority of the members of a state body  
24 at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, if a majority of the  
25 members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific  
26 nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state  
27 body.

28 (6) The attendance of a majority of the members of a state body  
29 at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that  
30 body, if the members of the state body who are not members of  
31 the standing committee attend only as observers.

32 SEC. 8. Section 11123 of the Government Code is amended  
33 to read:

34 11123. (a) All meetings of a state body shall be open and  
35 public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of  
36 a state body except as otherwise provided in this article.  
37 *Additionally, all meetings shall include an opportunity for all*  
38 *persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service*  
39 *option that provides closed captioning services. Both a call-in and*  
40 *an internet-based service option shall be provided to the public.*

1 (b) (1) This article does not prohibit a state body from holding  
2 an open or closed meeting by teleconference for the benefit of the  
3 public and state body. The meeting or proceeding held by  
4 teleconference shall otherwise comply with all applicable  
5 requirements or laws relating to a specific type of meeting or  
6 proceeding, including the following:

7 (A) The teleconferencing meeting shall comply with all  
8 requirements of this article applicable to other meetings.

9 (B) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is required  
10 to be open to the public shall be audible to the public at the location  
11 specified in the notice of the meeting.

12 (C) If the state body elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding  
13 by teleconference, *other than what is required by subdivision (a)*  
14 *and such that all members of the body that are present at the*  
15 *meeting are teleconferencing into the meeting*, it shall post agendas  
16 at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings  
17 in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the  
18 public appearing before the state body. Each teleconference  
19 location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting  
20 or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible  
21 to the public. The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members  
22 of the public to address the state body directly pursuant to Section  
23 11125.7 at each teleconference location.

24 (D) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be  
25 by rollcall.

26 (E) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is closed  
27 to the public may not include the consideration of any agenda item  
28 being heard pursuant to Section 11125.5.

29 (F) At least one member of the state body shall be physically  
30 present at the location specified in the notice of the ~~meeting~~.  
31 *meeting to ensure that members of the public are able to give*  
32 *public comment in person. This location must be publicly accessible*  
33 *and able to accommodate a reasonable amount of people, given*  
34 *the circumstances.*

35 (2) For the purposes of this subdivision, “teleconference” means  
36 a meeting of a state body, the members of which are at different  
37 locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or  
38 both audio and video. ~~This~~ *While this section requires that both*  
39 *an call-in and internet-based service are available to the public*  
40 *to join all open meetings that are held in-person, this section does*

1 not prohibit a state body from providing members of the public  
2 with additional locations in *or opportunities* by which the public  
3 may observe or address the state body by electronic means, through  
4 either audio or both audio and video.

5 *(c) Instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in or*  
6 *internet-based service shall be posted online along with the meeting*  
7 *agenda in an easily accessible location at least 72 hours before*  
8 *all regular meetings and at least 24 hours before all special*  
9 *meetings. In compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual*  
10 *Services Act(Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of*  
11 *Division 7 of Title 1), the posted instructions shall also be*  
12 *translated into all languages of which 5 percent of the population*  
13 *of the state body's jurisdiction speaks.*

14 *(e)*

15 *(d) The state body shall publicly report any action taken and*  
16 *the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for*  
17 *the action.*

18 SEC. 9. Section 11125.7 of the Government Code is amended  
19 to read:

20 11125.7. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the  
21 state body shall provide an opportunity for members of the public  
22 to directly address the state body on each agenda item before or  
23 during the state body's discussion or consideration of the item.  
24 This section is not applicable if the agenda item has already been  
25 considered by a committee composed exclusively of members of  
26 the state body at a public meeting where interested members of  
27 the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee  
28 on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the  
29 item, unless the item has been substantially changed since the  
30 committee heard the item, as determined by the state body. Every  
31 notice for a special meeting at which action is proposed to be taken  
32 on an item shall provide an opportunity for members of the public  
33 to directly address the state body concerning that item prior to  
34 action on the item. In addition, the notice requirement of Section  
35 11125 shall not preclude the acceptance of testimony at meetings,  
36 other than emergency meetings, from members of the public if no  
37 action is taken by the state body at the same meeting on matters  
38 brought before the body by members of the public.

39 *(b) In compliance with subdivision (a) of Section 11123, public*  
40 *comment shall be made available for those attending any meeting*

1 *via call-in or internet-based service option. Persons commenting*  
2 *in person shall not have more time or in any other way be*  
3 *prioritized over persons commenting remotely via call-in or*  
4 *internet-based service.*

5 (b)

6 (c) The state body may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure  
7 that the intent of subdivision (a) is carried out, including, but not  
8 limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated  
9 for public comment on particular issues and for each individual  
10 speaker.

11 (e)

12 (d) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), when a state body  
13 limits time for public comment the state body shall provide at least  
14 twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a  
15 translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same  
16 opportunity to directly address the state body. *In compliance with*  
17 *the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act (Chapter 17.5*  
18 *(commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1),*  
19 *translation services shall be provided for all languages of which*  
20 *5 percent of the population of the state body's jurisdiction speaks.*  
21 *Should there be a limit on speaking time, persons commenting in*  
22 *another language shall be given twice as much time as those*  
23 *commenting in English in order to accommodate time for*  
24 *translation services. This is not required when simultaneous*  
25 *translation services are available.*

26 (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the state body utilizes  
27 simultaneous translation equipment in a manner that allows the  
28 state body to hear the translated public testimony simultaneously.

29 (d)

30 (e) The state body shall not prohibit public criticism of the  
31 policies, programs, or services of the state body, or of the acts or  
32 omissions of the state body. Nothing in this subdivision shall confer  
33 any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise  
34 provided by law.

35 (e)

36 (f) This section is not applicable to closed sessions held pursuant  
37 to Section 11126.

38 (f)

39 (g) This section is not applicable to decisions regarding  
40 proceedings held pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section

1 11500), relating to administrative adjudication, or to the conduct  
2 of those proceedings.

3 ~~(g)~~

4 *(h)* This section is not applicable to hearings conducted by the  
5 California Victim Compensation Board pursuant to Sections 13963  
6 and 13963.1.

7 ~~(h)~~

8 *(i)* This section is not applicable to agenda items that involve  
9 decisions of the Public Utilities Commission regarding adjudicatory  
10 hearings held pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section  
11 1701) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code. For all  
12 other agenda items, the commission shall provide members of the  
13 public, other than those who have already participated in the  
14 proceedings underlying the agenda item, an opportunity to directly  
15 address the commission before or during the commission's  
16 consideration of the item.

17 SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
18 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because  
19 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school  
20 district under this act would result from a legislative mandate that  
21 is within the scope of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section  
22 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

23 SEC. 11. The Legislature finds and declares that Sections 4,  
24 5, and 6 of this act, which amend Section 54953, 54954.2, and  
25 54954.3 of the Government Code, further, within the meaning of  
26 paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the  
27 California Constitution, the purposes of that constitutional section  
28 as it relates to the right of public access to the meetings of local  
29 public bodies or the writings of local public officials and local  
30 agencies. Pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section  
31 3 of Article I of the California Constitution, the Legislature makes  
32 the following findings:

33 The provisions of the act allow for greater public access through  
34 requiring specified entities to provide a call-in and internet-based  
35 service and instructions on how to access these options to the public  
36 for specified meetings and allow for greater accommodations for  
37 non-English speakers attending the meetings.

O

**Introduced by Senator Glazer**

February 18, 2021

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An act relating to elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 594, as introduced, Glazer. Elections: local redistricting.

Existing law prescribes various requirements, procedures, and limitations with respect to adjusting a legislative body's district boundaries.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would mitigate issues surrounding the potential delay in the release of census data and the effect of that delay on local redistricting.

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact
- 2 legislation that would mitigate issues surrounding the potential
- 3 delay in the release of data from the United States Census and the
- 4 effect of that delay on local redistricting.

O

# Solano County Legislation of Interest, February 25, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</b>			
<a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D  <b>Communications:                      broadband services:                      California Advanced                      Services Fund.</b>	Assembly C. & C.  1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on C. & C. and L. GOV.	(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state’s public school system.This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils’ estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department’s internet website.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">Chau</a> D  <b>Service stations: definition:                      alternative fuels.</b>	Assembly Transportation  1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law defines a “service station” as any establishment that offers for sale or sells gasoline or other motor vehicle fuel to the public and prescribes certain business operating requirements for a service station.This bill would exclude from the definition of a “service station” subject to these business operating requirements an establishment that sells only one or more alternative fuels, as defined. The bill would also make a conforming change.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 32</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D</p> <p><b>Telehealth.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, Medi-Cal services may be provided pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system. Under existing law, in-person contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required under the Medi-Cal program for services appropriately provided through telehealth. Existing law provides that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient’s physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines “immediately following” for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 34</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: Broadband for All Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, to become operative only if approved by the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election, to authorize the issuance of state general obligation bonds to fund increased access to broadband services to rural, urban, suburban, and tribal unserved and underserved communities.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 41</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D  <b>Broadband infrastructure</b>	Assembly Print  12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.	Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Existing law requires the department to develop guidelines to facilitate the installation of a broadband conduit on state highway rights-of-way. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that will improve California's "Dig Once" policy and expedite the deployment of broadband infrastructure in communities that are currently unserved and underserved.	
<a href="#">AB 80</a> Committee on Budget  <b>COVID-19 relief: tenancy: federal rental assistance.</b>	Senate Budget and Fiscal Review  1/26/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (January 26).  <i>1/27/2021 #2 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i>	(1)Existing law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Existing law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 1/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 98</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D  <b>Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.</b>	Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care  1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Coms. on AGING & L.T.C. and HEALTH.  <i>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair</i>	Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, reflects the policy mandates and directives of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sets forth the state's commitment to its older population and other populations served by the programs administered by the California Department of Aging. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 120</a> <a href="#">Salas</a> D</p> <p><b>Gambling Control Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires every person who, either as owner, lessee, or employee, deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game, or who receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game, to apply for and obtain from the commission a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit. Existing law requires the commission to hold a meeting that is conducted in accordance with specified evidentiary rules, similar to a hearing, in order to deny an application or grant a gambling license to an applicant. This bill would instead allow the commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 226</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D</p> <p><b>Children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>1/12/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.</p>	<p>The California Community Care Facilities Act (act), among other things, licenses and regulates children’s crisis residential programs and requires a children’s crisis residential program to meet specified requirements that include obtaining and having in good standing a residential mental health program approval that is available to children under the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. The CalWORKs program generally provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals and specifically authorizes a children’s crisis residential program to provide a child, under specified conditions, with short-term crisis stabilization, therapeutic intervention, and specialized programming with the goal of supporting the rapid and successful transition of the child back to the community. This bill would amend the act and related CalWORKs provisions to instead use the term “children’s crisis psychiatric treatment facility.” The bill would delete the requirement for residential mental health program approval and instead require a children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility to obtain and have in good standing a certification that conforms to federal Medicaid psychiatric residential treatment facility requirements and makes the facility eligible for federal reimbursement as a Medicaid psychiatric residential treatment facility, as specified.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 239</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D</p> <p><b>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>1/14/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 13.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law authorizes licensed winegrowers and brandy manufacturers to exercise their license privileges away from their licensed premises at, or from, branch offices or warehouses or United States bonded wine cellars located away from the place of production or manufacture, subject to specified exceptions. One of the exceptions to this authorization is the sale or delivery of wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer. This bill would delete the exception to the authorization applicable to winemakers, as described above, and would thus allow them to sell and deliver wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer away from their licensed premises.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 309</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>1/26/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 25.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers and administrators. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 4</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, known as “GO-Biz,” within the Governor’s office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 16</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Peace officers: release of records.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Existing law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act.This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, make every incident involving use of force to make a member of the public comply with an officer, force that is unreasonable, or excessive force subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency. The bill would require that records relating to an incident in which an officer resigned before an investigation is completed to also be subject to release. For purposes of releasing records, the bill would prohibit assertion of the attorney-client privilege to limit the disclosure of factual information provided by the public entity to its attorney, factual information discovered by any investigation done by the public entity’s attorney, or billing records related to the work done by the attorney. The bill would require records subject to disclosure to be provided at the earliest possible time and no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, except as specified. The bill would impose a civil fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day beyond 30 days that records subject to disclosure are not disclosed. The bill would entitle a member of the public who successfully files suit for the release of records to twice the party’s reasonable costs and attorney’s fees. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 18</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Green hydrogen.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state’s goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of green hydrogen, as defined, in California and an analysis of how curtailed power could be better utilized to help meet the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 22</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D</p> <p><b>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Existing law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 52</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p><b>State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Existing law defines a “sudden and severe energy shortage” as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of “sudden and severe energy shortage” to include a “deenergization event,” defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 83</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D</p> <p><b>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>1/11/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

<p><b><u>SB 91</u></b> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p><b>COVID-19 relief: tenancy: federal rental assistance.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>1/26/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>1/27/2021 #3 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Existing law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.(2)Existing law, the Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act, provides for the regulation of consumer credit reporting agencies that collect credit-related information on consumers and report this information to subscribers and of persons who furnish that information to consumer credit reporting agencies, as provided.This bill would prohibit a housing provider, tenant screening company, or other entity that evaluates tenants on behalf of a housing provider from using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, as a negative factor for the purpose of evaluating a prospective housing application or as the basis for refusing to rent a dwelling unit to an otherwise qualified prospective tenant.(3)Existing law regulates the activities of a person or entity that has bought charged-off consumer debt, as defined, for collection purposes and the circumstances pursuant to which the person may bring suit.This bill, until July 1, 2021, would prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the time period between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would also prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for that same time period for any person who would have qualified for rental assistance funding, provided pursuant to specified federal law, where the person’s household income is at or below 80% of the area median income.(4)Existing law, until February 1, 2021, prohibits a landlord from bringing an action for unlawful detainer based on a cause of action other than nonpayment of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the purpose of retaliating against the lessee because the lessee has COVID-19 rental debt. This bill would extend this prohibition from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill would also prohibit a landlord, with respect to a tenant who has COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, and has submitted a specified declaration, from (A) charging or attempting to collect fees assessed for the late payment of COVID-19 rental debt or (B) increasing fees charged to a tenant or charging the tenant fees for services previously provided by the landlord without charge. The bill would also provide that a landlord who temporarily reduces or makes unavailable a service or amenity as the result of compliance with federal, state, or local public health orders or guidelines would not be deemed to have violated the rental or lease agreement, or</p>	
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to have provided different terms or conditions of tenancy or reduced services, as provided. (5) Existing law, the COVID-19 Small Landlord and Homeowner Relief Act of 2020, among other things, requires that a mortgage servicer, as defined, that denies a forbearance request during the effective time period provide specified written notice to the borrower, as defined, that sets forth the specific reason or reasons that forbearance was not provided if certain conditions are met. Existing law defines the “effective time period” for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the act and April 1, 2021. This bill would, instead, define “effective time period” for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the act and September 1, 2021, thereby extending the duty of a mortgage servicer to provide written notice if the mortgage servicer denies a forbearance request. (6) Existing law, until February 1, 2025, provides that a small claims court has jurisdiction in any action for recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, regardless of the amount demanded. Existing law prohibits the commencement of an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt brought under these provisions before March 1, 2021. This bill would extend these provisions from February 1, 2025, to July 1, 2025. The bill would also extend the above-described prohibition on commencing an action in small claims court to recover COVID-19 rental debt to August 1, 2021. (7) Existing law provides for civil actions for the enforcement or protection of private rights or prevention of private wrongs. If in an unlawful detainer action the verdict of the jury or the findings of the court, as applicable, are in favor of the plaintiff, existing law requires that judgment be entered for possession of the premises, which is enforceable by a writ of possession of real property issued under specified law. Under existing law, the jury or the court, as applicable, may also award damages to the plaintiff in an unlawful detainer action, including damages for unpaid rent if the alleged unlawful detainer is based on the default in payment of rent. This bill, until July 1, 2027, and with specified exceptions, would require a plaintiff in an action seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, to attach to the complaint documentation showing that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to investigate whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant, seek governmental rental assistance for the tenant, or cooperate with the tenant’s efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party, as provided. The bill would authorize the court to reduce the damages awarded for any amount of COVID-19 rental debt sought if the court determines that the landlord refused to obtain state rental assistance as provided by this bill, as described below, where the tenant met the eligibility requirements and funding was available. The bill would prohibit commencement of an action to recover COVID-19

rental debt subject to these provisions until July 1, 2021, and require that the court stay proceedings in any such action pending as of the operative date of the bill until that date. The bill, until July 1, 2025, would prohibit a court from awarding attorneys' fees that exceed specified amounts, which vary based on whether the matter is contested or uncontested, in any action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, brought as a limited or unlimited civil case under normal circumstances, determined as provided. (8) Under existing law, in certain actions involving the possession of real property, including unlawful detainer actions, the clerk is authorized to allow access to limited civil case records only to certain persons. Under existing law, the clerk may allow access to these records to any person (A) by order of the court, if judgment is entered for the plaintiff after trial more than 60 days after filing the complaint, or (B) 60 days after the complaint has been filed, if the plaintiff prevails in the action within 60 days of filing the complaint. Until February 1, 2021, these provisions allowing access to court records to any person do not apply if the plaintiff filed the action between March 4, 2020, and January 31, 2021, and the action is based on the alleged default in the payment of rent. This bill would extend this limitation on the access to court records from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. The bill would revise this limitation to, instead, include actions filed between March 4, 2020, and June 30, 2021, based on the alleged default in the payment of rent. Subject to the above-described provisions, until February 1, 2021, existing law authorizes the clerk to allow access to civil case records for actions seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as that term is defined, only to certain persons. This bill would extend this provision from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. (9) Existing law, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, establishes certain procedural requirements and limitations on evictions for nonpayment of rent due to COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. Existing law, among other things, prohibits a tenant that delivers a declaration, under penalty of perjury, of COVID-19-related financial distress from being deemed in default with regard to the COVID-19 rental debt, as specified. Existing law defines COVID-19 rental debt as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. Existing law repeals those provisions on February 1, 2025. This bill would recast these provisions as the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act and extend the February 1, 2025, repeal date to July 1, 2025. The bill

		<p>would instead define “COVID-19 rental debt” as unpaid rent or other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would make various conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending operation of those provisions, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury and thereby impose a state-mandated local program. This bill, for the duration of any tenancy that existed between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would prohibit a landlord from applying a security deposit to satisfy COVID-19 rental debt, or applying a monthly rent payment to any COVID-19 rental debt other than the prospective month’s rent, unless the tenant agrees in writing to allow the landlord to apply that security deposit or monthly rent payment in that manner. Existing law requires that a notice that demands payment of COVID-19 rental debt served pursuant to specified law be modified, as provided. Existing law requires that notices provided between September 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021, comply with certain requirements, including that the notice include specified text. Existing law requires the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text by no later than September 15, 2020. This bill would extend operation of these requirements from January 31, 2021, to June 30, 2021. The bill, for notices provided on or after February 1, 2021, would revise the content of the text required to be included in the notice. The bill would also extend the duty of the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text to February 15, 2021. Existing law, on or before September 30, 2020, requires a landlord to provide a specified notice to tenants who, as of September 1, 2020, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. This bill, on or before February 28, 2021, would require a landlord to provide an additional notice to tenants who, as of February 1, 2021, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would prohibit a landlord from serving specified notices demanding payment of rent until the landlord has provided this notice. (10) Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and requires it to administer various housing programs. Existing law provides for rental assistance under several of those programs, including, among others, the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, and the Housing for a Healthy California Program. Existing federal law appropriates \$25,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021–22, to be allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury to states, local governments, and certain Indian tribes and used to provide financial assistance and housing stability services to eligible households, as provided. Existing federal law requires that 90% of the funds</p>	
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received by a grantee under these provisions be used to provide financial assistance to eligible households, including the payment of rent, rental arrears, utilities and home energy costs and arrears, and other expenses related to housing incurred due, directly or indirectly, to the COVID-19 outbreak. This bill would establish a program for providing rental assistance, using funding made available pursuant to the above-described federal law, administered by HCD. In this regard, the bill would appropriate \$1,500,000,000 from the federal Trust Fund to HCD for these purposes, permitting up to 10% of these funds to be used for administrative costs. The bill would specify eligible uses of funds allocated to grantees under these provisions, consistent with the above-described federal requirements. The bill would provide that assistance provided to an eligible household under these provisions would be deemed to be a "source of income" for purposes of the housing discrimination protections provided under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, but would otherwise not be deemed to be income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law or used to determine the eligibility of an eligible household, or member or an eligible household, for any state program or local program financed wholly or in part by state funds. The bill would authorize HCD to adopt, amend, and repeal rules, guidelines, or procedures to implement these provisions and exempt those rules, guidelines, and procedures from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill would provide for the allocation of block grant funds to localities, as defined, that meet certain population requirements. The bill would require an eligible grantee under these provisions to request that allocation from HCD by February 12, 2021, and require HCD to complete the initial allocation of these funds no later than February 19, 2021. The bill would further require the grantee to contractually obligate 65% of those funds by June 1, 2021, and to expend the full amount of that allocation by August 1, 2021. If the grantee does not contractually obligate or expend the required amount of allocation by those dates, the bill would require the grantee to repay any unused amount of block grant funds and would require HCD to reallocate those funds, as provided. This bill would also provide for the allocation of funds to counties with a population less than or equal to 200,000 and to localities that were eligible for, but did not receive, a direct allocation of assistance under the above-described federal law, or that were eligible for, but did not receive, block grant funds from HCD under this bill's provisions. The bill would authorize a federally recognized tribe, as defined, that receives rental assistance funds under the above-described federal law to add that direct allocation to the funds administered by HCD, as provided. The bill would authorize HCD to contract with a vendor to serve as program implementer, in accordance with

specified requirements, to manage and fund services and distribute emergency rental assistance resources, as provided. The bill would require an eligible grantee to contractually obligate those funds by July 31, 2021, and would, except with respect to any funds administered on behalf of a federally recognized tribe, authorize HCD to reallocate funds not contractually obligated by that date to other grantees that meet certain requirements. This bill, in any legal action to recover rent or other financial obligations under a lease that accrued between April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would require, before any entry of judgment in the plaintiff's favor, that the plaintiff verify certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. The bill, in any unlawful detainer action seeking possession of residential rental property based on nonpayment of rent or any other financial obligation under the lease, would similarly prohibit the court from entering judgment in favor of the landlord unless the landlord verifies certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-local program. This bill would require each grantee to provide HCD information relating to all applicable performance metrics. The bill would provide that funds provided are subject to the same reporting and verification requirements specified in the above-described federal law and, in addition, require the grantee to provide any other information HCD deems necessary for these purposes. The bill would require that a grantee ensure, to the extent feasible, that any assistance provided to an eligible household is not duplicative of any other state-funded assistance provided to that eligible household. (11) Existing law, the Government Claims Act, generally requires the presentation of all claims for money or damages against local public entities. Existing law provides for the presentation of a claim for which appropriations have been made, or for which state funds are available, under that act to the Controller, in the form and manner prescribed by the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits the Controller from drawing a warrant for any claim until it has been audited in conformity with law and the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services governing the presentation and audit of claims. This bill, notwithstanding this limitation, would require the Controller to draw a warrant for any claim submitted by HCD to advance the payment of funds to a vendor selected to serve as program implementer for purposes of the above-described rental assistance program. The bill would require the vendor to serve as the fiscal agent on behalf of HCD and be responsible for maintaining all records of claims for audit purposes. The bill would specify that these provisions would remain

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>operative so long as funds are made available pursuant to the above-described rental assistance program or as otherwise provided under federal law.(12)This bill would declare that its provisions are severable. (13)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.(14)This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill. <b>Last Amended: 1/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 98</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a></p> <p><b>Public peace: media access.</b></p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>1/11/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law makes every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, peace officer, or an emergency medical technician, as defined, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of the office or employment, when no other punishment is prescribed, guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also authorizes specified peace officers to close an area where a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity and to close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or other command post activated for the purpose of abating a calamity, riot, or other civil disturbance, as specified. Existing law makes any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters those areas and who remains in the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from the provisions prohibiting entry into the closed areas, as specified. This bill would, if peace officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or establish any other command post, police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged primarily in constitutionally protected activity, as described, require that a duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, as described, be allowed to enter those closed areas and would prohibit a peace officer or other law enforcement officer from intentionally assaulting, interfering with, or obstructing a duly authorized representative who is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 99</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Rules  1/11/2021-Read first time.	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided, and integration with other existing local planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">SB 106</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D  <b>Mental Health Services Act: homelessness.</b>	Senate Rules  1/11/2021-Read first time.	Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the MHSA be updated to better focus on people with mental illness who are also experiencing homelessness, who are involved in the criminal justice system, and for early intervention for youth.	
<a href="#">SB 109</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Office of Emergency Services: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.</b>	Senate Rules  1/11/2021-Read first time.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. This bill would establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Office of Emergency Services under the direct control of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires, and serving as the central organizing hub for the state government's identification of emerging wildfire technologies, as provided.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 154 191 219"><a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p data-bbox="96 261 338 326"><b>Electricity: demand response.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="453 154 611 183">Senate Rules</p> <p data-bbox="453 225 848 326">1/12/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 11.</p>	<p data-bbox="877 154 1887 1039">Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each load-serving entity, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to maintain physical generating capacity and electrical demand response adequate to meet its electrical demand requirements. Existing law requires the commission to establish rules for how and when backup generation may be used within a demand response program and to establish reporting and data collection requirements to verify compliance with those rules. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has authorized the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to offer reliability-based demand response programs, including the base interruptible program, which is available to qualifying nonresidential customers of an electrical corporation. This bill would require that the base interruptible program be available to qualifying industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer's supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive levels for program participation be those applicable within the service territory of each electrical corporation during 2018, adjusted for inflation using a price index determined by the commission to be appropriate. The bill would authorize the commission to approve increased incentive levels for program participation if the commission determines that those increased incentives are reasonably warranted to ensure continued participation by eligible industrial customers, within the upper limits established by the commission, and to ensure continued delivery of resource adequacy and expected ratepayer benefits. Because the bill would require actions by those load-serving entities that are community choice aggregators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

# Solano County Delegation Legislation

Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia

## [AB 14](#)

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Communications: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state's public school system. This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils' estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department's internet website.

## [AB 32](#)

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Telehealth.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

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

## [AB 45](#)

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Industrial hemp products.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** Would require a manufacturer of dietary supplements and food that includes industrial hemp to be able to demonstrate that all parts of the plant used come from a state or country that has an established and approved industrial hemp program, as defined,

that inspects or regulates hemp under a food safety program or equivalent criteria to ensure safety for human or animal consumption and that the industrial hemp cultivator or grower is in good standing and compliance with the governing laws of the state or country of origin.

[ACA 1](#)

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

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**Dodd, Bill**

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[SB 13](#)

**(Dodd D) Local agency services: contracts: Counties of Napa and San Bernardino.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 establishes a pilot program under which the commissions in the Counties of Napa and San Bernardino, upon making specified determinations at a noticed public hearing, may authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundary and outside its sphere of influence to support existing or planned uses involving public or private properties, as provided. Current law requires the Napa and San Bernardino commissions to submit a report to the Legislature on their participation in the pilot program, as specified, before January 1, 2020, and repeals the pilot program as of January 1, 2021. This bill would reestablish the pilot program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2026. The bill would impose a January 1, 2025, deadline for the Napa and San Bernardino commissions to report to the Legislature on the pilot program, and would require the contents of that report to include how many requests for extension of services were received under these provisions.

[SB 20](#)

**(Dodd D) Student nutrition: eligibility for CalFresh benefits.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** Current state law provides that, for the purposes of determining eligibility, certain postsecondary educational programs, as determined by the State Department of Social Services, are considered employment training programs, thereby qualifying a student participating in one of those programs for an exemption, unless prohibited by federal law. Current law expresses legislative intent to clarify educational policies for purposes of improving access for low-income students to the CalFresh program. Current law also requires the Student Aid Commission to provide written notice to recipients of Cal Grant awards who qualify for participation in the CalFresh program under the federal regulation. This bill would additionally require the commission, to the extent that it possesses pertinent information, to provide written notice to students who qualify for a waiver of the community college enrollment fee that they qualify, or may qualify, for benefits under the CalFresh program.

**[SB 52](#)**

**(Dodd D) State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** Current law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Current law defines a “sudden and severe energy shortage” as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of “sudden and severe energy shortage” to include a “deenergization event,” defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.

**[SB 99](#)**

**(Dodd D) Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/28/2020

**Summary:** Would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided, and integration with other existing local planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. This bill contains other related provisions.

**[SB 103](#)**

**(Dodd D) Uniform Faithful Presidential Electors Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/5/2021

**Summary:** Would enact the Uniform Faithful Presidential Electors Act. The bill would require each political party and each group of electors pledged to a presidential and vice presidential candidate who qualifies for the ballot by a means other than political party nomination to specify alternate electors in addition to their elector nominees. The bill would require each elector and alternate elector to execute a pledge pursuant to which they promise to cast their electoral ballots for the presidential and vice presidential candidates

to whom they are pledged or who are the candidates of the political party who nominated them. The bill would provide that an elector who casts the elector's ballots in violation of the elector's pledge automatically vacates the elector's position, and specifies procedures for filling the vacant position with a substitute elector.

**[SB 109](#)**

**([Dodd](#) D) Office of Emergency Services: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/6/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/6/2021

**Summary:** Would establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Office of Emergency Services under the direct control of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires, and serving as the central organizing hub for the state government's identification of emerging wildfire technologies, as provided.

**[SB 204](#)**

**([Dodd](#) D) Electricity: demand response.**

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

**Introduced:** 1/11/2021

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish rules for how and when backup generation may be used within a demand response program and to establish reporting and data collection requirements to verify compliance with those rules. Pursuant to current law, the commission has authorized the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to offer reliability-based demand response programs, including the base interruptible program, which is available to qualifying nonresidential customers of an electrical corporation. This bill would require that the base interruptible program be available to qualifying industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer's supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive levels for program participation be those applicable within the service territory of each electrical corporation during 2018, adjusted for inflation using a price index determined by the commission to be appropriate.

**[SB 216](#)**

**([Dodd](#) D) Contractors: workers' compensation insurance: mandatory coverage.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/13/2021

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2025, require concrete contractors holding a C-8 license, warm-air heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) contractors holding a C-20 license, or tree service contractors holding a D-49 license to also obtain and maintain workers' compensation insurance even if that contractor has no employees. The bill, as of January 1, 2025, would require all licensed contractors or applicants for licensure to obtain and maintain workers' compensation insurance even if that contractor has no employees and would also prohibit the filing of a certificate of exemption.

**[SB 222](#)**

**([Dodd](#) D) Water Affordability Assistance Program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/14/2021

**Summary:** Would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components.

[SB 223](#)

**(Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 1/14/2021

**Summary:** Current law prohibits an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. Current law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Current law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year-long residents.

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Frazier, Jim

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[AB 52](#)

**(Frazier D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Introduced:** 12/7/2020

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (fund) and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Current law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill would require the state board, in each scoping plan update prepared by the state board after January 1, 2022, to include, consistent with the act, recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires.

[AB 98](#)

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

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

**Introduced:** 12/9/2020

**Summary:** Would require the California Department of Aging, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies.